



The World Anti-Doping Code

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

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International Standard for Testing and Investigations

The World Anti-Doping *Code International Standard for Testing and Investigations* (ISTI) is a mandatory *International Standard* developed as part of the World Anti-Doping Program.

The *International Standard for Testing* (IST) was first adopted in 2003 and came into effect 1 January 2004. It was subsequently amended five times, the first time effective 1 January 2009, the second time effective 1 January 2011, the third time when the ISTI, renamed the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* (ISTI), came into effect on 1 January 2015, the fourth time effective January 2017 and the fifth time effective March 2019. The revised ISTI is effective as of 1 January 2021.

The official text of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

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PART ONE: INTRODUCTION, CODE PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

1.0 Introduction and scope

The *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* is a mandatory *International Standard* developed as part of the World Anti-Doping Program.

The first purpose of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* is to plan for intelligent and effective *Testing*, both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition*, and to maintain the integrity and identity of the *Samples* collected from the point the *Athlete* is notified of the test to the point the *Samples* are delivered to the Laboratory for analysis. To that end, the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* (including its Annexes) establishes mandatory standards for Test distribution planning (including collection and use of *Athlete* whereabouts information), notification of *Athletes*, preparing for and conducting *Sample* collection, security/post-test administration of *Samples* and documentation, and transport of *Samples* to Laboratories for analysis.

The second purpose of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* is to establish mandatory standards for the efficient and effective gathering, assessment and use of anti-doping intelligence and for the efficient and effective conduct of investigations into possible anti-doping rule violations.

The *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* will be supported by *Technical Documents*, produced by WADA, to provide enhanced details to assist *Anti-Doping Organizations* in fulfilling their duties under the World Anti-Doping Program. *Technical Documents* are mandatory. The *Results Management* processes which were previously contained in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* are now reflected in the *International Standard for Results Management*.

Like the *Code*, the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* has been drafted giving due consideration to the principles of respect for human rights, proportionality, and other applicable legal principles. It shall be interpreted and applied in that light.

Terms used in this *International Standard* that are defined terms from the *Code* are written in italics. Terms that are defined in this *International Standard* and in the *International Standard for Laboratories* and *International Standard for Results Management* are underlined.

2.0 Code provisions

The following articles in the 2021 *Code* are directly relevant to the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI)*, they can be obtained by referring to the *Code* itself:

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

ARTICLE 5 *TESTING* AND INVESTIGATIONS

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF *SAMPLES*

ARTICLE 8 *RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION*

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS BY *SIGNATORIES AGAINST OTHER SPORTING BODIES*

ARTICLE 13 *RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS*

ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

ARTICLE 20 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF *SIGNATORIES* AND *WADA*

ARTICLE 21 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF *ATHLETES* AND OTHER *PERSONS*

ARTICLE 23 ACCEPTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

3.0 Definitions and interpretation¹

3.1 Defined terms from the 2021 Code that are used in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI)*:

ADAMS: The *Anti-Doping Administration and Management System* is a Web- based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the *International Standard for Laboratories* and related *Technical Documents*, identifies in a *Sample* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the *Use of a Prohibited Method*.

Adverse Passport Finding: A report identified as an *Adverse Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

Anti-Doping Organization: A *Signatory* that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control* process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other *Major Event Organizations* that conduct *Testing* at their *Events*, International Federations, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.

Athlete:² Any *Person* who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or the national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*). An *Anti-Doping Organization* has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an *Athlete* who is neither an *International-Level Athlete* nor a *National-Level Athlete*, and thus to bring them within the definition of “*Athlete*.” In relation to *Athletes* who are neither *International-Level* nor *National-Level Athletes*, an *Anti-Doping Organization* may elect to: conduct limited *Testing* or no *Testing* at all; analyze *Samples* for less than the full menu of *Prohibited Substances*; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance *TUEs*. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any *Athlete* over whom an *Anti-Doping Organization* has elected to exercise authority and who competes below the international or national level, then the *Consequences* set forth in the *Code* must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any *Person* who participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports organization accepting the *Code* is an *Athlete*.

¹ [Comment to Definitions: Defined terms shall include their plural and possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech.]

² [Comment to Athlete: Individuals who participate in sport may fall in one of five categories: 1) *International-Level Athlete*, 2) *National-Level Athlete*, 3) individuals who are not *International* or *National-Level Athletes* but over whom the *International Federation* or *National Anti-Doping Organization* has chosen to exercise authority, 4) *Recreational Athlete*, and 5) individuals over whom no *International Federation* or *National Anti-Doping Organization* has, or has chosen to, exercise authority. All *International* and *National-Level Athletes* are subject to the anti-doping rules of the *Code*, with the precise definitions of *international-* and *national-level sport* to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the *International Federations* and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*—The categories of individuals who participate in sport are further described in Appendix 3 of the *Code*.]

Athlete Biological Passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* and *International Standard for Laboratories*.

Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting an Athlete participating in or preparing for sports Competition.

Atypical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited Laboratory or other WADA- approved Laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the *International Standard for Laboratories* or related *Technical Documents* prior to the determination of an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an *Atypical Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

CAS: *The Court of Arbitration for Sport.*

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics. For stage races and other sport contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a *Competition* and an *Event* will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (“*Consequences*”): An *Athlete’s* or other *Person’s* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the *Athlete’s* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) *Ineligibility* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.4.1; (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) *Financial Consequences* means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) *Public Disclosure* means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in *Team Sports* may also be subject to *Consequences* as provided in Article 11.

Decision Limit: a concentration, accounting for the maximum permitted combined uncertainty, above which an *Adverse Analytical Finding* shall be reported.

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal and the enforcement of *Consequences*, including all steps and

processes in between including but not limited to *Testing*, investigations, whereabouts, TUEs, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, *Results Management*, hearings and appeals, and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 (Status During *Ineligibility* or Mandatory *Provisional Suspension*).

Event: A series of individual *Competitions* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, World Championships of an International Federation, or Pan American Games).

Event Venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the *Event*.

In-Competition: The period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a *Competition* in which the *Athlete* is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Competition* and the *Sample* collection process related to such *Competition*. Provided, however, WADA may approve, for a particular sport, an alternative definition if an International Federation provides a compelling justification that a different definition is necessary for its sport; upon such approval by WADA, the alternative definition shall be followed by all *Major Event Organizations* for that particular sport.³

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers and/or auditors, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the *Doping Control* process prior to or during certain *Events* and report on their observations as part of WADA's compliance monitoring program.

Ineligibility: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

International Event: An *Event* or *Competition* where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a *Major Event Organization*, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the *Event* or appoints the technical officials for the *Event*.

International-Level Athlete: *Athletes* who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations.

International Standard: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the *Code*. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

³ [Comment to *In-Competition*: Having a universally accepted definition for *In-Competition* provides greater harmonization among *Athletes* across all sports, eliminates or reduces confusion among *Athletes* about the relevant timeframe for *In-Competition* *Testing*, avoids inadvertent Adverse Analytical Findings in between *Competitions* during an *Event* and assists in preventing any potential performance enhancement benefits from substances prohibited Out-of-Competition being carried over to the *Competition* period.]

Minor: A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of eighteen years.

National Anti-Doping Organization: The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of *Samples*, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's *National Olympic Committee* or its designee.

National Event: A sport *Event* or *Competition* involving International- or *National-Level Athletes* that is not an *International Event*.

National-Level Athlete: *Athletes* who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*, consistent with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

National Olympic Committee: The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term *National Olympic Committee* shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical *National Olympic Committee* responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not *In-Competition*.

Person: A natural *Person* or an organization or other entity.

Prohibited Method: Any method so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Prohibited Substance: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Protected Person: An *Athlete* or other natural *Person* who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen years and is not included in any *Registered Testing Pool* and has never competed in any *International Event* in a non-restricted category; or (iii) for reasons other than age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.⁴

Provisional Suspension: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

Recreational Athlete: A natural *Person* who is so defined by the relevant, *National Anti-Doping Organization* or *Major Event Organization*; provided, however, the term shall not include any *Person* who, within the five years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an *International-Level Athlete* (as defined by each International Federation consistent with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*) or

⁴ [Comment to Protected Persons: The Code treats Protected Persons differently than other Athletes or Persons in certain circumstances based on the understanding that, below a certain age or intellectual capacity, an Athlete or other Person may not possess the mental capacity to understand and appreciate the prohibitions against conduct contained in the Code. This would include, for example, a Paralympic Athlete with a documented lack of legal capacity due to an intellectual impairment.]

National-Level Athlete (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization* consistent with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*), has represented any country in an *International Event* in a non-restricted category or has been included within any *Registered Testing Pool* or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization*.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority *Athletes* established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, who are subject to focused *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or *National Anti-Doping Organization's Test Distribution Plan* and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 and the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

Results Management: The process encompassing the timeframe beginning with administrative review and notification of a potential anti-doping rule violation through notification, charge and final resolution of the hearing and appeal process.

Sample or Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.⁵

Service Provider: Any *Person* to which an *Anti-Doping Organization* delegates any aspect of *Doping Control* or anti-doping education programs including, but not limited to, *third parties* or other *Anti-Doping Organizations* that conduct *Sample* collection or other *Doping Control* services or anti-doping educational programs for the *Anti-Doping Organization*, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform *Doping Control* services for the *Anti-Doping Organization* (e.g., non-employee *Doping Control* officers or chaperones).

Signatories: Those entities signing the *Code* and agreeing to comply with the *Code*, as provided in Article 23.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.7.1, a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

Tampering: Intentional conduct which subverts the *Doping Control* process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of *Prohibited Methods*. *Tampering* shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a *Sample*, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a *Sample*, falsifying documents submitted to an *Anti-Doping Organization* or *TUE* committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the *Anti-*

⁵ [Comment to *Sample or Specimen*: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood *Samples* violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

Doping Organization or hearing body to affect *Results Management* or the imposition of *Consequences*, and any other similar intentional interference or *Attempted* interference with any aspect of *Doping Control*.⁶

Target Testing: Selection of specific *Athletes* for *Testing* based on criteria set forth in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

Team Sport: A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a *Competition*.

Technical Document: A document adopted and published by *WADA* from time to time containing specific mandatory technical requirements for the implementation of an *International Standard*.

Testing: The parts of the *Doping Control* process involving Test distribution planning, *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling, and *Sample* transport to the Laboratory.

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

⁶ [Comment to Tampering: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness or a witness who has provided testimony or information in the Doping Control process. Tampering includes misconduct which occurs during the Results Management and hearing process. See Code Article 10.9.3.3. However, actions taken as part of a Person's legitimate defense to an anti-doping rule violation charge shall not be considered Tampering. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organizations.]

3.2 Defined terms specific to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations:

Blood Collection Officer (or BCO): An official who is qualified and has been authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to collect a blood *Sample* from an *Athlete*.

Chain of Custody: The sequence of individuals or organizations who have responsibility for the custody of a *Sample* from the provision of the *Sample* until the *Sample* has been delivered to the Laboratory for analysis.

Chaperone: An official who is suitably trained and authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to carry out specific duties including one or more of the following (at the election of the Sample Collection Authority); notification of the *Athlete* selected for *Sample* collection; accompanying and observing the *Athlete* until arrival at the Doping Control Station; accompanying and/or observing *Athletes* who are present in the Doping Control Station; and/or witnessing and verifying the provision of the *Sample* where the training specifically qualifies them to do so.

Code Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements: The whereabouts requirements set out in Article 4.8.6 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*, which apply to *Athletes* who are included in the *Registered Testing Pool* of an International Federation or a *National Anti-Doping Organization*.

Doping Control Coordinator: An *Anti-Doping Organization* or a *Service Provider* that coordinates any aspect of *Doping Control* on behalf of an *Anti-Doping Organization*. The *Anti-Doping Organization* always remains ultimately responsible under the *Code* for compliance with the requirements of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*, *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, *Protection of Privacy and Personnel Information*, and *Results Management*.

Doping Control Officer (or DCO): An official who has been trained and authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to carry out the responsibilities given to DCOs in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

Doping Control Station: The location where the Sample Collection Session will be conducted in accordance with Article 6.3.2 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

Expert: The Expert(s) and/or Expert panel, with knowledge in the concerned field, chosen by the *Anti-Doping Organization* and/or Athlete Passport Management Unit, are responsible for providing an evaluation of the Passport. The Expert must be external to the *Anti-Doping Organization*.

For the Haematological Module, the Expert panel should consist of at least three (3) Experts who have qualifications in one or more of the fields of clinical and Laboratory haematology, sports medicine or exercise physiology, as they apply to blood doping. For the Steroidal

Module, the Expert panel should be composed of at least three (3) individuals with qualifications in the fields of Laboratory steroid analysis, steroid doping and metabolism and/or clinical endocrinology. For both modules, an Expert panel should consist of Experts with complementary knowledge such that all relevant fields are represented. The Expert panel may include a pool of at least three appointed Experts and any additional ad hoc Expert(s) who may be required upon request of any of the appointed Experts or by the Athlete Passport Management Unit of the *Anti-Doping Organization*.

In-Competition Date: As defined in Article 4.8.8.4.

No Advance Notice Testing: *Sample* collection that takes place with no advance warning to the *Athlete* and where the *Athlete* is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through *Sample* provision.

Random Selection: Selection of *Athletes* for *Testing* which is not *Target Testing*.

Risk Assessment: The assessment of risk of doping in a sport or sports discipline conducted by an *Anti-Doping Organization* in accordance with Article 4.2 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

Sample Collection Authority: The organization that is responsible for the collection of *Samples* in compliance with the requirements of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*, whether (1) the Testing Authority itself; or (2) a *Service Provider* to whom the authority to Test has been granted or sub-contracted. The Testing Authority always remains ultimately responsible under the *Code* for compliance with the requirements of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* relating to collection of *Samples*.

Sample Collection Equipment: A and B bottles, kits or containers, collection vessels, tubes or other apparatus used to collect, hold or store the *Sample* at any time during and after the Sample Collection Session that shall meet the requirements of Article 6.3.4.

Sample Collection Personnel: A collective term for qualified officials authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to carry out or assist with duties during the Sample Collection Session.

Sample Collection Session: All of the sequential activities that directly involve the *Athlete* from the point that initial contact is made until the *Athlete* leaves the Doping Control Station after having provided their *Sample(s)*.

Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis: For *Samples* with a volume between 90ml and 149ml, specific gravity measured at 1.005 or higher with a refractometer, or 1.010 or higher with lab sticks. For *Samples* with a volume of 150ml and above, specific gravity measured at 1.003 or higher with a refractometer only.

Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis: A minimum of 90 mL, whether the Laboratory will be analysing the *Sample* for all or only some *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*.

Tamper Evident: Refers to having one or more indicators or barriers to entry incorporated into or, if applicable, included with the Sample Collection Equipment, which, if breached or missing or otherwise compromised, can provide visible evidence that *Tampering* or attempted *Tampering* of Sample Collection Equipment has occurred.

Team Activity/Activities: Sporting activities carried out by *Athletes* on a collective basis as part of a team (e.g., training, travelling, tactical sessions) or under the supervision of the team (e.g., treatment by a team doctor).

Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis (TDSSA): The *Technical Document* which establishes minimum levels of analysis that *Anti-Doping Organizations* must apply to sports and sport disciplines for certain *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods*, which are most likely to be abused in particular sports and sport disciplines.

Test(s): Any combination of *Sample(s)* collected (and analyzed) from a single *Athlete* in a single Sample Collection Session.

Test Distribution Plan: A document written by an *Anti-Doping Organization* that plans *Testing* on *Athletes* over whom it has Testing Authority, in accordance with the requirements of Article 4 of the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations.

Testing Authority: The *Anti-Doping Organization* that authorizes *Testing* on *Athletes* it has authority over. It may authorize a *Service Provider* to conduct *Testing* pursuant to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of the *Anti-Doping Organization*. Such authorization shall be documented. The *Anti-Doping Organization* authorizing *Testing* remains the Testing Authority and ultimately responsible under the *Code* to ensure the *Service Provider* conducting the *Testing* does so in compliance with the requirements of the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations.

Unsuccessful Attempt Report: A detailed report of an unsuccessful attempt to collect a *Sample* from an *Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool* or *Testing* pool setting out the date of the attempt, the location visited, the exact arrival and departure times at the location, the steps taken at the location to try to find the *Athlete* (including details of any contact made with *Service Providers*), and any other relevant details about the attempt.

Whereabouts Filing: Information provided by or on behalf of an *Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool* (or *Testing* pool if applicable) that sets out the *Athlete's* whereabouts during the following quarter, in accordance with Article 4.8.6. and 4.8.7 of the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations.

3.3 Defined terms specific to the International Standard for Laboratories (ISL):

Adaptive Model: A mathematical model that was designed to identify unusual longitudinal results from *Athletes*. The model calculates the probability of a longitudinal profile of *Marker* values assuming, that the *Athlete* has a normal physiological condition.

Analyte: Also known as or referred to as a substance, compound or measurand, which is analyzed and/or determined in a biological matrix using an Analytical Testing Procedure performed under controlled analytical and laboratory conditions. For anti-doping purposes, an Analyte may be a *Prohibited Substance*, a *Metabolite* of a *Prohibited Substance*, or a *Marker* of the *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

Analytical Testing: The parts of the *Doping Control* process performed at the Laboratory, which include *Sample* handling, analysis and reporting of results.

Analytical Testing Procedure: A Fit-for-Purpose procedure, as demonstrated through method validation, which is used to detect, identify and/or quantify Analytes in a *Sample* for *Doping Control* purposes in accordance with the ISL and relevant Technical Document(s), Technical Letter(s) or Laboratory Guidelines. An Analytical Testing Procedure is also referred to or known as an Analytical Method or Test Method.

Analytical Method: Analytical Testing Procedure, Test Method.

Athlete Passport Management Unit (APMU): A unit composed of a *Person* or *Persons* that is responsible for the timely management of *Athlete Biological Passports* in ADAMS on behalf of the Passport Custodian.

Laboratory(ies): (A) WADA-accredited Laboratory(ies) applying Test Methods and processes to provide evidentiary data for the detection of *Prohibited Substances*, or *Prohibited Methods* on the *Prohibited List* and, if applicable, quantification of a Threshold Substance in *Samples* of urine and other biological matrices in the context of *Doping Control* activities.

Test Method: Analytical Testing Procedure, Analytical Method.

Threshold Substance: An exogenous or endogenous *Prohibited Substance*, *Metabolite* or *Marker* of a *Prohibited Substance* which is analyzed quantitatively and for which the identification and quantitative determination (e.g. concentration, ratio or score) in excess of a pre-determined *Decision Limit* or, when applicable, the establishment of an exogenous origin, constitutes an *Adverse Analytical Finding*. Threshold Substances are identified as such in the *Technical Document on Decision Limits* (TDDL).

WADA-Approved Laboratory for the Athlete Biological Passport: Laboratory(ies) not otherwise accredited by WADA which apply Atypical Methods and processes in support of the hematological module of the *Athlete Biological Passport* program and in accordance with the criteria for approval of non-accredited Laboratories for the *Athlete Biological Passport*. Defined terms specific to the International Standard for Results Management (ISRM):

Failure to Comply: A term used to describe anti-doping rule violations under *Code* Articles 2.3 and/or 2.5.

Filing Failure: A failure by the *Athlete* (or by a *Service Provider* to whom the *Athlete* has delegated the task) to make an accurate and complete Whereabouts Filing that enables the *Athlete* to be located for *Testing* at the times and locations set out in the Whereabouts Filing or to update that Whereabouts Filing where necessary to ensure that it remains accurate and complete, all in accordance with Article 4.8.8 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

Missed Test: A failure by the *Athlete* to be available for *Testing* at the location and time specified in the 60-minute time slot identified in their Whereabouts Filing for the day in question, in accordance with Article 4.8.6.2 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*

Passport: A collation of all relevant data unique to an individual *Athlete* that may include longitudinal profiles of *Markers*, heterogeneous factors unique to that particular *Athlete* and other relevant information that may help in the evaluation of *Markers*.

Passport Custodian: The *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for result management of that *Athlete's Passport* and for sharing any relevant information associated to that *Athlete's Passport* with other *Anti-Doping Organization(s)*.

Result Management Authority: The *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for conducting *Results Management* in a given case.

Whereabouts Failure: A Filing Failure or a Missed Test.

3.4 Interpretation:

- 3.5.1 Unless otherwise specified, references below to Articles are references to Articles of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* (ISTI).
- 3.5.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be used to interpret the International Standard.
- 3.5.3 The Annexes to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations have the same mandatory status as the rest of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
- 3.5.4 The official text of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

PART TWO: STANDARDS FOR TESTING

4.0 Planning effective Testing

4.1 Objective

- 4.1.1 Each *Anti-Doping Organization* is required to plan and implement intelligent *Testing* on *Athletes* that it has authority over which is proportionate to the risk of doping, and that is effective to detect and to deter such practices. The objective of this Article 4 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* is to set out the steps that are necessary to develop a Risk Assessment and produce a Test Distribution Plan that satisfies this requirement. *Code* Article 23.3 requires *Signatories* to devote sufficient resources in order to implement *Testing* programs in all areas that are compliant with the *Code* and *International Standards*.
- 4.1.2 The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall ensure that *Athlete Support Personnel* and any other *Persons* with a conflict of interest are not involved in Test distribution planning for their *Athletes* or in the process of selection of *Athletes* for *Testing*.
- 4.1.3 The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall document its Risk Assessment and Test Distribution Plan and shall provide that Sample Collection Authority and Test Distribution Plan to WADA where requested. The *Anti-Doping Organization* must be able to demonstrate to WADA's satisfaction that it has made a proper assessment of the relevant risks and has developed and/or implemented an appropriate Test Distribution Plan based on the results of that assessment.
- 4.1.4 The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall monitor, evaluate and update their Risk Assessment and Test Distribution Plan during the year/cycle in light of changing circumstances; and implementing the Test Distribution Plan.

4.2 Risk Assessment

- 4.2.1 The starting point of the Test Distribution Plan shall be a considered Risk Assessment, conducted in good faith. This assessment shall take into account (at a minimum) the following information:
- a) The physical and other demands of the relevant sport(s) (and/or discipline(s) within the sport(s)), considering in particular the physiological requirements of the sport(s)/sport discipline(s);
 - b) Which *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* an *Athlete* would consider most likely to enhance performance in the relevant sport(s)/sport discipline(s);
 - c) The rewards and/or potential incentives for doping available at the different levels of the sport(s)/sport discipline(s) and for the nations participating in such sport(s)/sport discipline(s);
 - d) The history of doping in the sport(s)/sport discipline(s), nation(s) and/or *Event*;

[Comment to 4.2.1 (d): Unless there has been a full and effective Testing program in a sport, encompassing both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing, a history of no or few Adverse Analytical Findings says little if anything about the risk of doping in that sport.]

- e) Available statistics and research on doping trends (e.g., anti-doping *Testing* figures and anti-doping rule violation reports published by WADA; peer-reviewed articles);
- f) Information received/intelligence developed on possible doping practices in the sport (e.g., Laboratory and APMU recommendations; Sample Collection Personnel reports; *Athlete* testimony; information from criminal investigations; and/or other information received/intelligence developed in accordance with WADA's Guidelines for Information Gathering and Intelligence Sharing) in accordance with Article 11.0 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*;
- g) The outcomes of previous Test distribution planning cycles including past *Testing* strategies;
- h) At what points in their career in the sport an *Athlete* would be most likely to consider obtaining such an illicit advantage; and
- i) Given the structure of the season for the sport/discipline in question (including standard *Competition* schedules and training patterns), at what time(s) during the year/cycle an *Athlete* would be most likely to undertake doping practices.

4.2.2 In developing its Test Distribution Plan, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall consider in good faith any risk assessment for the sport or discipline in question carried out by another *Anti-Doping Organization* with overlapping Testing Authority. However, an International Federation is not bound by a *National Anti-Doping Organization's* assessment of the risks of doping in a particular sport or discipline, and a *National Anti-Doping Organization* is not bound by an International Federation's assessment of the risks of doping in a particular sport or discipline.

4.2.3 Test distribution planning is an ongoing process, not a static one. The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall review the Test Distribution Plan regularly during the year/cycle and shall adapt it as necessary to reflect new information gathered and intelligence developed by the *Anti-Doping Organization*, and to take into account *Testing* conducted by other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

4.2.4 In developing its Test Distribution Plan, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall incorporate the requirements of the TDSSA.

4.3 Defining International and National-Level *Athletes*

4.3.1 Code Article 5.2 gives different *Anti-Doping Organizations* authority to Test over potentially very large pools of sportsmen and sportswomen. However, in recognition of the finite resources of *Anti-Doping Organizations*, the Code definition of *Athlete*

allows *National Anti-Doping Organizations* to limit the number of sportsmen and sportswomen who will be subject to their national anti-doping programs (in particular, *Testing*) to those who compete at the highest national levels (i.e., *National-Level Athletes*, as defined by the *National Anti-Doping Organization*). It also allows International Federations to focus their anti-doping programs (including *Testing*) on those who compete regularly at the international level (i.e., *International-Level Athletes*, as defined by the International Federation).

[Comment to 4.3.1: Nothing prevents an International Federation from Testing an Athlete under its authority who is not an International-Level Athlete, if it sees fit, e.g., where they are competing in an International Event. Furthermore, as set out in the Code definition of Athlete, a National Anti-Doping Organization may decide to extend its anti-doping program (including Testing) to sportsmen and sportswomen who compete below national level. However, the main focus of an International Federation's Test Distribution Plan should be International-Level Athletes, and the main focus of a National Anti-Doping Organization's Test Distribution Plan should be National-Level Athletes and above.]

4.3.2 Therefore, once the Risk Assessment and the Test Distribution Plan described in Article 4.2 are completed, the next step is to determine an appropriate definition of *International-Level Athlete* (for an International Federation), or *National-Level Athlete* (for a *National Anti-Doping Organization*) who are going to be subject to *Testing* by an *Anti-Doping Organization*:

- a) An International Federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify *Athletes* as *International-Level Athletes*, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular *International Events*, etc. it should make that determination in good faith, in accordance with its responsibility to protect the integrity of the sport at the international level (the showcase of the sport to the public), by fixing a definition that shall at a minimum (and in accordance with the Risk Assessment undertaken in connection with the relevant sport/sports discipline) encompasses those *Athletes* who compete regularly at international level and/or who compete at a standard at which world records may be set.

[Comment to 4.3.2(a): The Code requires each International Federation to publish in clear and concise form the criteria it uses to classify Athletes as International-Level Athletes, so that it is clear to everyone where the line is drawn and how particular Athletes are to be classified. For example, if the criteria include competing in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.]

- b) Similarly, a *National Anti-Doping Organization* is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify *Athletes* as *National-Level Athletes*. Again, it should make that determination in good faith, in accordance with its responsibility to protect the integrity of the sport at the national level (the source of national pride in different sports, and the stepping stone to international *Competition*, including representation of the nation in *International Events* or *Competitions*).

Consequently, the definition shall at a minimum (and in accordance with the Risk Assessment undertaken in connection with the relevant sport/sports discipline) encompass those who compete at the highest levels of national *Competition* in the sport in question (i.e., in national championships or other *Events* that determine or count towards determining who are the best in the country in the category/discipline in question, and/or who may be selected to represent the country in *International Events* or *Competitions*). It shall also include those nationals of its country who generally or often compete at international level and/or in *International Events* or *Competitions* (rather than at national level) but who are not classified as *International-Level Athletes* by their International Federation.

4.4 Prioritizing between sports and/or disciplines

4.4.1 Next, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall consider whether there are any factors warranting allocating *Testing* resources to one sport or discipline or nation (as applicable) over whom it has Testing Authority in priority to others. This means having assessed the relative risks of doping:

- a) In the case of an International Federation, allocating *Testing* between the different disciplines and nations within its sport based on a calendar of *Events*.
- b) In the case of a *National Anti-Doping Organization*, allocating *Testing* between the different sports over whom it has Testing Authority, as well as any national anti-doping policy imperatives that may lead it to prioritize certain sports over others.

*[Comment to 4.4.1(b): National Anti-Doping Organizations will have varying national policy requirements and priorities. For example, one National Anti-Doping Organization may have legitimate reasons to prioritize (some or all) Olympic sports while another may have legitimate reasons, because of different characteristics of that sporting nation, to prioritize (for example) certain other 'national' sports. These policy imperatives are a relevant consideration in the National Anti-Doping Organization's Test distribution planning, alongside its assessment of the relative risks of doping in the various sports played within its national jurisdiction. They may lead, for example, to a National Anti-Doping Organization deciding, in its Test Distribution Plan for a particular period, (1) to allocate *Testing* to some sports within its but not others; and (2) to prioritize certain sports over others due not to a greater risk of doping in those sports but to a greater national interest in ensuring the integrity of those sports.]*

- c) In the case of a *Major Event Organization*, allocating *Testing* between the different sports and/or disciplines involved in its *Event*.
- d) Another factor relevant to the allocation of *Testing* resources within the Test Distribution Plan will be the number of *Athletes* involved at the relevant level in the sport(s) and/or discipline(s) and/or nation(s) in question. Where the risk of

doping is assessed to be equal as between two different sports or disciplines or nations, more resources should be devoted to the sport or discipline or nation involving the larger number of *Athletes*.

4.5 Prioritizing between different *Athletes* and *Samples*

4.5.1 Once the International and *National-Level Athletes* have been defined (see Article 4.3), and the priority sports/disciplines/nations have been established (see Article 4.4), an intelligent Test Distribution Plan uses *Target Testing* to focus *Testing* resources where they are most needed within the overall pool of *Athletes*. *Target Testing* shall therefore be made a priority, i.e., a significant amount of the *Testing* undertaken as part of an *Anti-Doping Organization's Test Distribution Plan* shall be *Target Testing* of *Athletes* within its overall pool.

[Comment to 4.5.1: Target Testing is a priority because random Testing, or even weighted random Testing, does not ensure that all of the appropriate Athletes will be tested enough. The World Anti-Doping Code does not impose any reasonable suspicion or probable cause requirement for Target Testing. However, Target Testing should not be used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control.]

4.5.2 *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall consider conducting *Target Testing* on the following categories of *Athletes*:

- a) For International Federations, *Athletes* (especially from its priority disciplines or nations) who compete regularly at the highest level of international *Competition* (e.g., candidates for Olympic, Paralympic or World Championship medals), as determined by rankings or other suitable criteria.
- b) For *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, the following *Athletes* from its priority sports:
 - (i) *Athletes* who are part of national teams in major *Events* (e.g. Olympic Paralympic, World Championship and other multi- sport *events*) or other sports of high national priority (or who might be selected for such teams);
 - (ii) *Athletes* who train independently but perform at major *Events* (e.g. Olympic, Paralympic, World Championship and other multi-sport *Events*) and may be selected for such *Events*;
 - (iii) *Athletes* in receipt of public funding;
 - (iv) high level *Athletes* who reside, train or compete abroad;
 - (v) high-level *Athletes* who are nationals of other countries but who are present (whether residing, training, competing or otherwise) within the *National Anti-Doping Organization's* country; and

(vi) In collaboration with International Federations, *International- Level Athletes*.

c) For all *Anti-Doping Organizations* with relevant Testing Authority:

- (i) *Athletes* serving a period of *Ineligibility* or a *Provisional Suspension*; and
- (ii) *Athletes* who were high priority for *Testing* before they retired from the sport and who now wish to return from retirement to active participation in the sport.

[Comment to 4.5.2: Coordination between the International Federations, National Anti-Doping Organizations and Anti-Doping Organizations shall occur in accordance with Article 4.9.]

4.5.3 Other individual factors relevant to determining which *Athletes* shall be made the subject of *Target Testing* shall also be considered by the *Anti-Doping Organization*. Relevant factors may include (but are not limited to):

- a) prior anti-doping rule violations/Test history, including any abnormal biological parameters (blood parameters, steroid profiles, as recommended by an APMU etc.);
- b) sport performance history, performance pattern, and/or high performance without a commensurate *Testing* record;
- c) repeated failure to meet whereabouts requirements;
- d) suspicious Whereabouts Filing patterns (e.g., last-minute updates of Whereabouts Filings);
- e) moving to or training in a remote location;
- f) withdrawal or absence from expected *Competition(s)*;
- g) association with a third party (such as a team-mate, coach or doctor) with a history of involvement in doping;
- h) injury;
- i) age/stage of career (e.g., move from junior to senior level, nearing end of contract, approaching retirement);
- j) financial incentives for improved performance, such as prize money or sponsorship opportunities; and/or

k) reliable information from a third party, or intelligence developed by or shared with the *Anti-Doping Organization* in accordance with Article 11.0 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

4.5.4 *Testing* which is not *Target Testing* shall be determined by Random Selection and should be conducted in accordance with the selection options in the Guidelines for Implementing an Effective *Testing Program*. Random Selection shall be conducted using a documented system for such selection. Random Selection may be either weighted (where *Athletes* are ranked using pre-determined criteria in order to increase or decrease the chances of selection) or completely random (where no pre-determined criteria are considered, and *Athletes* are chosen arbitrarily from a list or pool of *Athlete* names). Random Selection that is weighted shall be prioritized and be conducted according to defined criteria which may take into account the factors listed in Article 4.5.3 (as applicable) in order to ensure that a greater percentage of 'at risk' *Athletes* is selected.

[Comment to 4.5.4: In addition to Target Testing, Testing by Random Selection can play an important deterrent role, as well as helping to protect the integrity of an Event.]

4.5.5 For the avoidance of doubt, notwithstanding the development of criteria for selection of *Athletes* for *Testing*, and in particular for *Target Testing* of *Athletes*, as well as the fact that as a general rule *Testing* shall take place between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. unless (i) the *Athlete* stipulates a 60 minute timeslot from 5 a.m. or, (ii) valid grounds exist for *Testing* overnight (i.e. between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m.), the fundamental principle remains (as set out in *Code Article 5.2*) that an *Athlete* may be required to provide a *Sample* at any time and at any place by any *Anti-Doping Organization* with Testing Authority over them, whether or not the selection of the *Athlete* for *Testing* is in accordance with such criteria. Accordingly, an *Athlete* may not refuse to submit to *Sample* collection on the basis that such *Testing* is not provided for in the *Anti-Doping Organization's Test Distribution Plan* and/or is not being conducted between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m., and/or that the *Athlete* does not meet the relevant selection criteria for *Testing* or otherwise should not have been selected for *Testing*.

4.6 Prioritizing between different types of *Testing* and *Samples*

4.6.1 Based on the Risk Assessment and prioritization process described in Articles 4.2 to 4.5, the *Anti-Doping Organization* must determine to what extent each of the following types of *Testing* is required in order to detect and deter doping practices within the relevant sport(s), discipline(s) and/or nation(s), intelligently and effectively:

a) *In-Competition Testing* and *Out-of-Competition Testing*;

(i) In sports and/or disciplines that are assessed as having a high risk of doping during *Out-of-Competition* periods, *Out-of-Competition Testing* shall be made a priority, and a significant portion of the available *Testing* shall be conducted *Out-of-Competition*. However, some material amount

of *In-Competition Testing* shall still take place.

- (ii) In sports and/or disciplines that are assessed as having a low risk of doping during *Out-of-Competition* periods (i.e., where it can be clearly shown that doping while *Out-of-Competition* is unlikely to enhance performance or provide other illicit advantages), *In-Competition Testing* shall be made a priority, and a substantial portion of the available *Testing* shall be conducted *In-Competition*. However, some *Out-of-Competition Testing* shall still take place, proportionate to the risk of *Out-of-Competition* doping in such sport/discipline. Very exceptionally, i.e., in the small number of sports and/or disciplines where it is determined in good faith that there is no material risk of doping during *Out-of-Competition* periods, there may be no *Out-of-Competition Testing*. In these circumstances, the *International Federation* shall apply to WADA to seek an exemption from *Out-of-Competition Testing* in accordance with any protocol issued by WADA.
- (iii) *Testing* of urine;
- (iv) *Testing* of blood; and
- (v) *Testing* involving longitudinal profiling, i.e., the *Athlete Biological Passport* program.

4.7 Sample analysis, retention strategy and further analysis

- 4.7.1 *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall ask Laboratories to analyze *Samples* for the standard analysis menu based on whether the *Sample* was collected *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*. *Anti-Doping Organizations* may also consider undertaking more extensive *Sample* analysis for *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* beyond those contained (or the levels required) within the TDSSA based on the risk of the sport/discipline/country or any intelligence that the *Anti-Doping Organization* may receive.
- 4.7.2 An *Anti-Doping Organization* may apply to WADA for a reduction in the analysis of *Samples* for less than the minimum levels of analysis specified for *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* as outlined in the TDSSA.
- 4.7.3 The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall develop a written strategy for retention of *Samples* and the documentation relating to the collection of such *Samples* so as to enable the further analysis of such *Samples* at a later date in accordance with *Code* Article 6.5 and 6.6. Such strategy shall comply with the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories and the *International Standard* for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, and shall take into account the purposes of analysis of *Samples* set out in *Code* Article 6.2, as well as (without limitation) the following elements:
 - a) Laboratory and APMU recommendations;

- b) The possible need for retroactive analysis in connection with the *Athlete Biological Passport* program;
- c) New detection methods to be introduced in the near future relevant to the *Athlete*, sport and/or discipline;
- d) *Samples* collected from *Athletes* meeting some or all of the criteria set out at Article 4.5.; and/or
- e) Any other information made available to the *Anti-Doping Organization* justifying long-term storage or further analysis of *Samples* at the *Anti-Doping Organization's* discretion.

4.8 Collecting whereabouts information

- 4.8.1 Whereabouts information is not an end in itself, but rather simply a means to an end, namely the efficient and effective conduct of No Advance Notice Testing. Therefore, where an *Anti-Doping Organization* has determined that it needs to conduct *Testing* (including *Out-of-Competition Testing*) on particular *Athletes*, it must then consider how much information it needs about the whereabouts of those *Athletes* in order to conduct that *Testing* effectively and with no advance notice. The *Anti-Doping Organization* must collect all of the whereabouts information that it needs to conduct the *Testing* identified in its Test Distribution Plan effectively and efficiently. It must not collect more whereabouts information than it needs for that purpose.
- 4.8.2 In accordance with Code Articles 5.5 and 14.5 *Anti-Doping Organizations* may collect whereabouts information and shall use ADAMS to conduct effective *Doping Control*. As a result, such information shall be automatically available through ADAMS to WADA and other relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations* with overlapping Testing Authority. This information shall;
 - a) be maintained in strict confidence at all time;
 - b) be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting *Doping Control*;
 - c) be relevant to the *Athlete Biological Passport* or other analytical results;
 - d) support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation; and/or
 - e) support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation.

In addition, the amount of whereabouts information requested shall be proportional to the whereabouts pool and the amount of times the *Anti-Doping Organization* intends to Test the *Athlete*.

- 4.8.3 Where an *Anti-Doping Organization* has determined that it needs to conduct *Out-of-Competition Testing* on particular *Athletes* following its Risk Assessment (in accordance with Article 4.2) and prioritizing exercises (in Articles 4.3 to 4.7), it shall then consider how much whereabouts information it needs for those *Athletes* in order to conduct No Advance Notice Testing effectively.
- 4.8.4 The International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* should consider adopting a 'pyramid' or 'tiered approach', placing *Athletes* into different whereabouts pools, referred to as the *Registered Testing Pool* and the *Testing pool*, depending upon how much whereabouts information it needs to conduct the amount of *Testing* allocated to those *Athletes* in the Test Distribution Plan.
- 4.8.5 The International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall be able to demonstrate to *WADA* that they have conducted an appropriate risk based approach in allocating *Athletes* to their whereabouts pool(s) and have allocated sufficient *Out-of-Competition Tests* in their Test Distribution Plan.
- 4.8.6 Registered Testing Pool
- 4.8.6.1 The top tier is the *Registered Testing Pool* and includes *Athletes* that are subject to the greatest amount of *Testing* and are therefore required to provide whereabouts in accordance with Article 4.8.6.2. *Athletes* in the *Registered Testing Pool* shall be subject to Code Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements as set out in *International Standard for Results Management*. An International Federation or a *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall consider the following criteria for including *Athletes* into a *Registered Testing Pool*:
- a) *Athletes* who meet the criteria listed in Articles 4.5.2 and 4.5.3;
 - b) *Athletes* that the International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* plans to Test at least three times per year *Out-of-Competition* (either independently or in agreed coordination with other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with Testing Authority over the same *Athletes*);
 - c) *Athletes* that are part of the *Anti-Doping Organization's Athlete Biological Passport* haematological module program as required by the TDSSA.
 - d) *Athletes* in a *Testing pool* who fail to comply with the applicable whereabouts requirements of that pool;
 - e) *Athletes* for whom there is insufficient whereabouts information available for an International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* to locate them for that *Testing* from other sources;

- f) *Athletes* in a *Team Sport* who are not part of Team Activities for a period of time (e.g. during the off-season); and
- g) *Athletes* who are serving a period of *Ineligibility*.

4.8.6.2 An Athlete who is in a *Registered Testing Pool* shall:

- a) make quarterly Whereabouts Filings that provide accurate and complete information about the *Athlete's* whereabouts during the forthcoming quarter, including identifying where they will be living, training and competing during that quarter, and to update those Whereabouts Filings where necessary, so that they can be located for *Testing* during that quarter at the times and locations specified in the relevant Whereabouts Filing, as specified in Article 4.8.8. A failure to do so may be declared a Filing Failure; and
- b) specify in their Whereabouts Filings, for each day in the forthcoming quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot where they will be available at a specific location for *Testing*, as specified in Annex 4.8.8.3. of the *International Standard for Results Management*. This does not limit in any way the *Athlete's Code* Article 5.2 obligation to submit to *Testing* at any time and place upon request by an *Anti-Doping Organization* with Testing Authority over them. Nor does it limit their obligation to provide the information specified in Article 4.8.8.2 as to their whereabouts outside that 60-minute time slot. However, if the *Athlete* is not available for *Testing* at such location during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in their Whereabouts Filing, that failure may be declared a Missed Test.

[Comment to 4.8.6.2(b): The purpose of the 60-minute time slot is to strike a balance between the need to locate the Athlete for Testing and the impracticality and unfairness of making Athletes potentially accountable for a Missed Test every time they depart from their previously-declared routine.]

4.8.6.3 *Anti-Doping Organizations* with Testing Authority over an *Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool* shall conduct *Out-of-Competition Testing* on that *Athlete* using the *Athlete's* Whereabouts Filing. Although Code Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements includes the provision of a 60-minute time slot, *Testing* shall not be limited to the 60-minute time slot provided by the *Athlete*. To ensure *Out-of-Competition Testing* is unpredictable to the *Athlete*, *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall also consider other whereabouts information provided e.g. regular activities to Test Athletes.

4.8.6.4 An *International Federation* or *National Anti-Doping Organization* that maintains a *Registered Testing Pool* shall use *ADAMS* to ensure that:

- a) the information provided by the *Athlete* is stored safely and securely;
- b) the information can be accessed by (i) authorized individuals acting on behalf of the International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* (as applicable) on a need-to-know basis only; (ii) WADA; and (iii) other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with Testing Authority over the *Athlete* in accordance with Code Article 14.5; and
- c) the information is maintained in strict confidence at all times, is used exclusively for the purposes set out in Code Article 5.5 and is destroyed in accordance with the *International Standard* for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant.

4.8.6.5 *Athletes* under the Testing Authority of a *National Anti-Doping Organization* and an International Federation should only be in one *Registered Testing Pool* and therefore shall only file one set of whereabouts information. If the *Athlete* is included in the International Federation's international *Registered Testing Pool* and in the *National Anti-Doping Organization's* national *Registered Testing Pool* (or in the *Registered Testing Pool* of more than one *National Anti-Doping Organization* or more than one International Federation), then each of them shall notify the *Athlete* that they are in its pool. Prior to doing so, however, they shall agree between themselves which of them the *Athlete* shall provide their Whereabouts Filings to, and that *Anti-Doping Organization* shall be the whereabouts custodian. Each notice sent to the *Athlete* shall specify that they shall provide their Whereabouts Filings to that *Anti-Doping Organization* only (and it will then share that information with the other, and with any other *Anti-Doping Organizations* having Testing Authority over the *Athlete*). An *Athlete* shall not be asked to provide Whereabouts Filings to more than one *Anti-Doping Organization*.

[Comment to 4.8.6.5: If the respective Anti-Doping Organizations cannot agree between themselves which of them will take responsibility for collecting the Athlete's whereabouts information, and for making it available to the other Anti-Doping Organizations with authority to Test the Athlete, then they should each explain in writing to WADA how they believe the matter should be resolved, and WADA will decide based on the best interests of the Athlete. WADA's decision will be final and may not be appealed.]

4.8.7 Entering and leaving a *Registered Testing Pool*

4.8.7.1 The International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* (as applicable) shall notify each *Athlete* designated for inclusion in its *Registered Testing Pool* of the following:

- a) the fact that they have been included in its *Registered Testing Pool* with effect from a specified date in the future; and
- b) the whereabouts requirements with which they shall therefore comply; and
- c) the Consequences if they fail to comply with those whereabouts requirements; and
- d) that they may also be tested by other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with Testing Authority over them.

[Comment to 4.8.7.1: This notification may be made through the National Federation or National Olympic Committee where the International Federation/National Anti-Doping Organization considers it appropriate or expedient to do so and ordinarily shall be made reasonably in advance of the Athlete being included in the Registered Testing Pool. The notice shall also explain what the Athlete needs to do in order to comply with the Code Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements (or refer them to a website or other resource where they can find out that information). Athletes included in a Registered Testing Pool shall be informed and should be educated so that they understand the whereabouts requirements that they must satisfy, how the whereabouts system works, the consequences of Filing Failures and Missed Tests, and their right to contest Filing Failures and Missed Tests that have been asserted against them.

Anti-Doping Organizations should also be proactive in helping Athletes avoid Filing Failures. For example, many Anti-Doping Organizations systematically remind Athletes in their Registered Testing Pool of quarterly deadlines for Whereabouts Filings, and then follow up with those Athletes who have still not made the necessary filing as the deadline approaches. However, Athletes remain fully responsible for complying with the filing requirements, irrespective of whether or not the Anti-Doping Organization has provided them with such support.]

- 4.8.7.2 If the *Athlete* is included in the International Federation's international *Registered Testing Pool* and in the *National Anti-Doping Organization's* national *Registered Testing Pool* (or in the *Registered Testing Pool* of more than one *National Anti-Doping Organization* or more than one International Federation), then each of them shall notify the *Athlete* that they are in its pool. Prior to doing so, however, they shall agree between themselves which of them the *Athlete* shall provide their Whereabouts Filings to, and that *Anti-Doping Organization* shall be the whereabouts custodian. Each notice sent to the *Athlete* shall specify that they shall provide their Whereabouts Filings to that *Anti-Doping Organization* only (and it will then share that information with the other, and with any other

Anti-Doping Organizations having Testing Authority over the Athlete). An Athlete shall must not be asked to provide Whereabouts Filings to more than one Anti-Doping Organization.

[Comment to 4.8.7.2: If the respective Anti-Doping Organizations cannot agree between themselves which of them will take responsibility for collecting the Athlete's whereabouts information, and for making it available to the other Anti-Doping Organizations with authority to Test the Athlete, then they should each explain in writing to WADA how they believe the matter should be resolved, and WADA will decide based on the best interests of the Athlete. WADA's decision will be final and may not be appealed.]

- 4.8.7.3 *Athletes who no longer meet the criteria for inclusion in the Registered Testing Pool shall be removed from the Registered Testing Pool.*

[Comment to 4.8.7.3: The applicable rules may also require that notice of retirement be sent to the Athlete's National Federation. Where an Athlete retires from but then returns to sport, their period of non-availability for Out-of-Competition Testing shall be disregarded for purposes of calculating the 12-month period referred to in Code Article 2.4.]

- 4.8.7.4 An Athlete who has been included in a Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to the Code Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements unless and until:

- a) they have been given written notice by each *Anti-Doping Organization* that put him in its *Registered Testing Pool* that they are no longer designated for inclusion in its *Registered Testing Pool*; or
- b) they retire from *Competition* in the sport in question in accordance with the applicable rules and gives written notice to that effect to each *Anti-Doping Organization* that put them in its *Registered Testing Pool*.

4.8.8 Whereabouts Filing Requirements

- 4.8.8.1 *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall ensure that Whereabouts Filings are reviewed in accordance with Article 4.8.8.2 and Code Article 5.5.

- 4.8.8.2 The *Anti-Doping Organization* collecting an Athlete's Whereabouts Filings – may specify a date prior to the first day of each quarter (i.e., 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October, respectively) when an Athlete in a *Registered Testing Pool* shall file a Whereabouts Filing that contains at least the following information:

[Comment to 4.8.8.2: To facilitate planning and readiness for Testing on the first day of the quarter (as countenanced in Article 4.8.8.2), Anti-Doping Organizations may require that whereabouts information is submitted on a date which is the 15th of the month preceding the quarter. However, no consequences for a failure to submit prior to the first day of the quarter shall apply.]

- a) a complete mailing address and personal e-mail address where correspondence may be sent to the Athlete for formal notice purposes. Any notice or other item mailed to that address will be deemed to have been received by the Athlete five working days after it was deposited in the mail and immediately when notification of a sent e-mail receipt is generated/obtained (subject to applicable law);

[Comment to 4.8.8.2(a): For these purposes, the Athlete should specify an address where they live or otherwise knows that mail received there will be immediately brought to their attention. An Anti-Doping Organization is encouraged also to supplement this basic provision with other notice and/or “deemed notice” provisions in its rules (for example, permitting use of fax, email, SMS text, approved social networking sites or applications or other methods of service of notice; permitting proof of actual receipt as a substitute for deemed receipt; permitting notice to be served on the Athlete’s National Federation if it is returned undelivered from the address supplied by the Athlete). The aim of such provisions should be to shorten the Results Management timelines.]

- b) specific confirmation of the Athlete’s consent to the sharing of their Whereabouts Filing with other Anti-Doping Organizations that have Testing Authority over them;
- c) for each day during the following quarter, the full address of the place where the Athlete will be staying overnight (e.g., home, temporary lodgings, hotel, etc.);
- d) for each day during the following quarter, the name and address of each location where the Athlete will train, work or conduct any other regular activity (e.g. school), as well as the usual time- frames for such regular activities; and

[Comment to 4.8.8.2 (d): This requirement applies only to activities that are part of the Athlete’s regular routine. For example, if the Athlete’s regular routine includes training at the gym, the pool and the track, and regular physio sessions, then the Athlete should provide the name and address of the gym, pool, track and physio in their Whereabouts Filing, and then set out their usual routine, e.g., “Mondays: 9-11 gym, 13-17 gym; Tuesdays: 9-11 gym, 16–18 gym;

Wednesdays: 9–11 track, 3-5 physio; Thursdays: 9-12 gym 16-18 track; Fridays: 9-11 pool 3-5 physio; Saturdays: 9-12 track, 13-15 pool; Sundays: 9-11 track, 13-15 pool". If the Athlete is not currently training, they should specify that in their Whereabouts Filing and detail any other routine that they will be following in the forthcoming quarter, e.g., their work routine, or school schedule, or rehab routine, or other routine, and identify the name and address of each location where that routine is conducted and the time-frame during which it is conducted.

In the case of a Team Sport or other sport where competing and/or training are carried out on a collective basis, the Athlete's regular activities are likely to include most if not all Team Activities.]

- e) the Athlete's Competition/Event schedule for the following quarter, including the name and address of each location where the Athlete is scheduled to compete during the quarter and the date(s) and time(s) at which they are scheduled to compete at such location(s)

- 4.8.8.3 Subject to Article 4.8.8.4, the Whereabouts Filing must also include, for each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m. each day where the Athlete will be available and accessible for *Testing* at a specific location.

*[Comment to 4.8.8.3: The Athlete can choose which 60-minute time slot between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m. to use for this purpose, provided that during the time slot in question they are somewhere accessible by the DCO. It could be the Athlete's place of residence, training or Competition, or it could be another location (e.g., work or school). An Athlete is entitled to specify a 60-minute time slot during which they will be at a hotel, apartment building, gated community or other location where access to the Athlete is obtained via a front desk, or doorman, or security guard. It is up to the Athlete to ensure accessibility to their selected 60-minute location with no advance warning to the Athlete. In addition, an Athlete may specify a time slot when they are taking part in a Team Activity. In either case, however, any failure to be accessible and available for *Testing* at the specified location during the specified time slot will be a Missed Test.]*

- 4.8.8.4 As the sole exception to Article 4.8.8.3 if (but only if) there are dates in the relevant quarter in which the Athlete is scheduled to compete in an *Event* (excluding any *Events* organized by a Major Event Organization), and the *Anti-Doping Organization* that put the Athlete into the *Registered Testing Pool* is satisfied that enough information is available from other sources to find the Athlete for *Testing* on those dates, then the *Anti-Doping Organization* that put the Athlete into the *Registered Testing Pool* may waive the Article 4.8.8.2 requirement to specify a 60-minute time-slot

in respect of such dates ("In-Competition Dates"). If each of the International Federation and a *National Anti-Doping Organization* put the *Athlete* into its *Registered Testing Pool*, the International Federation's decision as to whether to waive that requirement in respect of In-Competition Dates will prevail. If the requirement to specify a 60-minute time slot has been waived in respect of In-Competition Dates, and the *Athlete* has specified in their Whereabouts Filing a series of dates when and locations where they anticipate being *In-Competition* (and as a result has not specified a 60-minute time slot for those dates), if they are then eliminated from the *Competition* before the end of those dates, so that the remaining dates are no longer In-Competition Dates, they must update their Whereabouts Filing to provide all the necessary information for those dates, including the 60-minute time slot specified in Article 4.8.8.3.

4.8.8.5 It is the *Athlete's* responsibility to ensure that they provide all of the information required in a Whereabouts Filing as outlined in Article 4.8.8.2 accurately and in sufficient detail to enable any *Anti-Doping Organization* wishing to do so to locate the *Athlete* for *Testing* on any given day in the quarter at the times and locations specified by the *Athlete* in their Whereabouts Filing for that day, including but not limited to during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in the Whereabouts Filing:

- a) More specifically, the *Athlete* shall provide sufficient information to enable the DCO to find the location, to gain access to the location, and to find the *Athlete* at the location with no advance notice to the *Athlete*. A failure to do so may be pursued as a Filing Failure and/or (if the circumstances so warrant) as evasion of *Sample* collection under *Code* Article 2.3, and/or *Tampering* or *Attempted Tampering* with *Doping Control* under *Code* Article 2.5. In any event, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall consider *Target Testing* of the *Athlete*.

*[Comment to 4.8.8.5(a): For example, declarations such as "running in the Black Forest" are insufficient and are likely to result in a Filing Failure. Similarly, specifying a location that the DCO cannot access (e.g., a "restricted-access" building or area) is likely to result in a Filing Failure. The *Anti-Doping Organization* may be able to determine the insufficiency of the information from the Whereabouts Filing itself, or alternatively it may only discover the insufficiency of the information when it attempts to Test the *Athlete* and is unable to locate them. In either case, the matter should be pursued as an apparent Filing Failure, and/or (where the circumstances warrant) as an evasion of *Sample* collection under *Code* Article 2.3, and/or as *Tampering* or *Attempting to Tamper* with *Doping Control* under *Code* Article 2.5. Further information on Whereabouts Filing requirements can be found in WADA's *Guidelines for Implementing an Effective Testing Program*. Where an *Athlete* does not know precisely what their whereabouts will be at all times during the forthcoming quarter, they must provide their*

best information, based on where they expect to be at the relevant times, and then update that information as necessary in accordance with Article 4.8.8.5.]

- b) If the *Athlete* is tested during the 60-minute time slot, the *Athlete* must remain with the DCO until the *Sample* collection has been completed, even if this takes longer than the 60-minute time slot. A failure to do so shall be pursued as an apparent violation of Code Article 2.3 (refusal or failure to submit to *Sample* collection).
- c) If the *Athlete* is not available for *Testing* at the beginning of the 60-minute time slot, but becomes available for *Testing* later on in the 60-minute time slot, the DCO should collect the *Sample* and should not process the attempt as an unsuccessful attempt to Test, but should include full details of the delay in availability of the *Athlete* in the mission report. Any pattern of behaviour of this type should be investigated as a possible anti-doping rule violation of evading *Sample* collection under Code Article 2.3 or Code Article 2.5. It may also prompt *Target Testing* of the *Athlete*. If an *Athlete* is not available for *Testing* during their specified 60-minute time slot at the location specified for that time slot for that day, they will be liable for a Missed Test even if they are located later that day and a *Sample* is successfully collected from them.
- d) Once the DCO has arrived at the location specified for the 60-minute time slot, if the *Athlete* cannot be located immediately then the DCO should remain at that location for whatever time is left of the 60-minute time slot and during that remaining time they should do what is reasonable in the circumstances to try to locate the *Athlete*. See WADA's Guidelines for Implementing an Effective *Testing* Program for guidance in determining what is reasonable in such circumstances.

[Comment to 4.8.8.5(d): Where an Athlete has not been located despite the DCO's reasonable efforts, and there are only five minutes left within the 60-minute time slot, then as a last resort the DCO may (but does not have to) telephone the Athlete (assuming they have provided their telephone number in their Whereabouts Filing) to see if they are at the specified location. If the Athlete answers the DCO's call and is available at (or in the immediate vicinity of) the location for immediate Testing (i.e., within the 60-minute time slot), then the DCO should wait for the Athlete and should collect the Sample from them as normal. However, the DCO should also make a careful note of all the circumstances, so that it can be decided if any further investigation should be conducted. In particular, the DCO should make a note of any facts suggesting that there could have been tampering or manipulation of the Athlete's urine or blood in the time that elapsed between the phone call and the Sample collection. If the Athlete

answers the DCO's call and is not at the specified location or in the immediate vicinity, and so cannot make himself/herself available for Testing within the 60-minute time slot, the DCO should file an Unsuccessful Attempt Report.

- 4.8.8.6 Where a change in circumstances means that the information in a Whereabouts Filing is no longer accurate or complete as required by Article 4.8.8.5 the *Athlete* shall file an update so that the information on file is again accurate and complete. In particular, the *Athlete* must always update their Whereabouts Filing to reflect any change in any day in the quarter in question; (a) in the time or location of the 60-minute time slot specified in Article 4.8.8.3; and/or (b) in the place where they are staying overnight. The *Athlete* shall file the update as soon as possible after they become aware of the circumstances change, and in any *Event* prior to the 60-minute time slot specified in their filing for the relevant day. A failure to do so may be pursued as a Filing Failure and/or (if the circumstances so warrant) as evasion of *Sample* collection under Code Article 2.3, and/or *Tampering* or *Attempted Tampering with Doping Control* under Code Article 2.5. In any *Event*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall consider *Target Testing* of the *Athlete*.

*[Comment to 4.8.8.6: The Anti-Doping Organization collecting the Athlete's Whereabouts Filings should provide appropriate mechanisms (e.g., phone, fax, Internet, email, SMS, approved social networking sites or applications) to facilitate the filing of such updates. It is the responsibility of each Anti-Doping Organization with Testing Authority over the Athlete to ensure that it checks for any updates filed by the Athlete prior to attempting to collect a *Sample* from the Athlete based on their Whereabouts Filing. For the avoidance of doubt, however, an Athlete who updates their 60-minute time slot for a particular day prior to the original 60-minute slot must still submit to Testing during the original 60-minute time slot, if they are located for Testing during that timeslot.]*

4.8.9 Availability for Testing

- 4.8.9.1 Every *Athlete* must submit to *Testing* at any time and place upon request by an *Anti-Doping Organization* with Testing Authority over them. In addition, an *Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool* must specifically be present and available for *Testing* on any given day during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in their Whereabouts Filing, at the location that the *Athlete* has specified for that time slot.

[Comment to 4.8.9.1: For Testing to be effective in deterring and detecting cheating, it should be as unpredictable as possible. Therefore, the intent behind the 60-minute time slot is not to limit Testing to that period, or to create a 'default' period for Testing, but rather:

- a) *to make it very clear when an unsuccessful attempt to Test an Athlete will count as a Missed Test;*
- b) *to guarantee that the Athlete can be found, and a Sample can be collected, at least once per day (which should deter doping, or, as a minimum, make it far more difficult);*
- c) *to increase the reliability of the rest of the whereabouts information provided by the Athlete, and so to assist the Anti-Doping Organization in locating the Athlete for Testing outside the 60-minute time slot. The 60-minute time slot “anchors” the Athlete to a certain location for a particular day. Combined with the information that the Athlete must provide as to where they are staying overnight, training, competing and conducting other ‘regular’ activities during that day, the Anti-Doping Organization should be able to locate the Athlete for Testing outside the 60- minute time slot; and*
- d) *to generate useful anti-doping intelligence, e.g., if the Athlete regularly specifies time slots with large gaps between them, and/or changes his time slot and/or location at the last minute. Such intelligence can be relied upon as a basis for the Target Testing of such Athlete.]*

4.8.10 Whereabouts Responsibilities

4.8.10.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of Article 4.8:

- a) an International Federation may propose, and a *National Anti-Doping Organization* may agree to, the delegation of some or all of the whereabouts responsibilities of the International Federation under Article 4.8 to the *National Anti-Doping Organization* or Doping Control Coordinator subject to (f) below;
- b) an International Federation may delegate some or all of its whereabouts responsibilities under Article 4.8 to the Athlete’s National Federation or Doping Control Coordinator subject to (f) below; or
- c) a *National Anti-Doping Organization* may delegate some or all of its whereabouts responsibilities under Article 4.8 to the Athlete’s National Federation, Doping Control Coordinator or other appropriate *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority over the Athlete in question subject to (f) below;
- d) where no appropriate *National Anti-Doping Organization* exists, the *National Olympic Committee* shall assume the whereabouts responsibilities of the *National Anti-Doping Organization* set out in

Article 4.8; and

- e) where WADA determines that the International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* (as applicable) is not discharging some or all of its whereabouts responsibilities under Article 4.8, WADA may delegate some or all of those responsibilities to any other appropriate *Anti-Doping Organization*.
- f) At all times the *Anti-Doping Organization* (whether the International Federation, *National Anti-Doping Organization* or other *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority over the *Athlete* in question) that delegates its responsibilities (in whole or in part) to a National Federation or *Doping Control Coordinator* remains ultimately responsible for the acts and/or omissions of such entity to whom it has delegated authority.

4.8.10.2 A National Federation must use its best efforts to assist its International Federation and/or National Anti-Doping Organization (as applicable) in collecting Whereabouts Filings from Athletes who are subject to that National Federation's authority, including (without limitation) making special provision in its rules for that purpose.

4.8.10.3 An *Athlete* may choose to delegate the task of making their Whereabouts Filings (and/or any updates thereto) to a third party, such as a coach, a manager or a National Federation, provided that the third party agrees to such delegation. The *Anti-Doping Organization* collecting the *Athlete's* Whereabouts Filings may require written notice of any agreed delegation to be filed with it, signed by both the *Athlete* in question and the third party delegate.

[Comment to 4.8.10.3: For example, an Athlete participating in a Team Sport or other sport where competing and/or training is carried out on a collective basis, may delegate the task of making their Whereabouts Filings to the team, to be carried out by a coach, a manager or a National Federation. Indeed, for the sake of convenience and efficiency, an Athlete in such a sport may delegate the making of their Whereabouts Filings to their team not only in respect of periods of Team Activities but also in respect of periods where they are not with the team, provided the team agrees. In such circumstances, the Athlete will need to provide the information as to their individual whereabouts for the period in question to the team, to supplement the information it provides in relation to Team Activities.]

4.8.10.4 *In all cases, however, including in the case of Athletes in Team Sports:*

- a) each *Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool* remains ultimately responsible at all times for making accurate and complete

Whereabouts Filings, whether they make each filing personally or delegates the task to a third party. It shall not be a defence to an allegation of a Filing Failure that the *Athlete* delegated such responsibility to a third party and that third party failed to comply with the applicable requirements; and

- b) such *Athlete* remains personally responsible at all times for ensuring they are available for *Testing* at the whereabouts declared on their Whereabouts Filings. It shall not be a defence to an allegation of a Missed Test that the *Athlete* delegated responsibility for filing their whereabouts information for the relevant period to a third party and that third party failed to file the correct information or failed to update previously-filed information so as to ensure that the whereabouts information in the Whereabouts Filing for the day in question was current and accurate.

[Comment to 4.8.10.4: For example, if an attempt to Test an Athlete during a 60 minute time slot designated within a particular Team Activity period is unsuccessful due to a team official filing the wrong information in relation to the Team Activity, or failing to update previously-filed information where the details of the Team Activity have subsequently changed, the team may be liable for sanction under the applicable rules of the International Federation for such failure, but the Athlete will themselves still be liable for a Whereabouts Failure. This must be the case because if an Athlete is able to blame their team if they are not available for Testing at a location declared by their team, then they will be able to avoid accountability for their whereabouts for Testing. Of course the team has the same interest as the Athlete in ensuring the accuracy of the Whereabouts Filing and avoiding any Whereabouts Failures on the part of the Athlete.]

4.8.11 Testing Pool(s)

- 4.8.11.1 The tier below the *Registered Testing Pool* is the *Testing* pool and should include *Athletes* from whom some whereabouts information is required in order to locate and Test the *Athlete*. At a minimum, this shall include an overnight address, Competition/Event schedule and regular training activities. *Athletes* in a *Testing* pool are not subject to the requirements of Code Article 2.4. An International Federation or a *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall consider the following criteria for including *Athletes* into a *Testing* pool:

- a) *Athletes* whom the International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* plans to Test at least once per year *Out-of-Competition* (either independently or in agreed coordination with other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with Testing Authority over the

same *Athletes*);

- b) *Athletes* from sports that have sufficient whereabouts information to locate them for *Testing* through regular team *Competition/Event* and Team Activities.

4.8.11.2 Where training in a sport is organized and carried out on a collective basis rather than on an individual basis, involving Team Activities, an International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* may decide that it is sufficient to include *Athletes* as part of the team in a *Testing* pool. However, in periods where there are no Team Activities scheduled (e.g. the off-season) or where an *Athlete* is not participating in Team Activities (e.g. is rehabilitating after an injury), then the *Athlete* may be required by the International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* rules or procedures to provide more individualized whereabouts to enable No Advance Notice Testing of the *Athlete* during these periods. If the whereabouts information requested is not sufficient to conduct the No Advance Notice Testing during these periods, it shall put the *Athletes* into its *Registered Testing Pool* and Code Article 2.4 whereabouts requirements will apply.

4.8.11.3 To ensure accurate whereabouts are filed and maintained by *Athletes* in a *Testing* pool, an International Federation or a *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall within their rules and procedures include appropriate and proportionate non-code consequences to individual *Athletes* or teams who are part of a *Testing* pool if;

- a) the whereabouts information is not filed on the date(s) stated in the rules; or
- b) the whereabouts information is not found to be accurate following an attempt to Test; or
- c) information is obtained that is contrary to the whereabouts information provided.

[*Comment 4.8.11.3: Such consequences may be in addition to the elevation of an Athlete into the Registered Testing Pool as described in Article 4.8.6*].

4.8.11.4 Whereabouts for *Athletes* in a *Testing* pool should also be filed in ADAMS to enable better *Testing* coordination between *Anti-Doping Organizations*. An International Federation or a *National Anti-Doping Organization* may also request Whereabouts Filing schedules with more regular deadlines e.g. weekly, monthly or quarterly within their rules or procedures which better suit the needs and demands of Team Activities in the relevant sport(s).

4.8.11.5 *Athletes* designated for inclusion in a *Testing* pool shall be notified in advance by the *Anti-Doping Organization* of their inclusion in the *Testing* pool, of the whereabouts requirements and the consequences that apply.

4.8.12 Other Pool(s)

4.8.12.1 Anti-Doping Organizations may implement other pool(s) for *Athletes* who do not meet the criteria of Article 4.5.2 and where diminishing whereabouts requirements may be defined by the *Anti-Doping Organization*. *Athletes* in such pool(s) are not subject to Code 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements.

4.8.13 Selecting *Athletes* for the different whereabouts pools and Coordination between International Federations and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.

4.8.13.1 Each International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization* has the discretion to select which *Athlete* goes into which type of whereabouts pool. However, the International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall be able to demonstrate it has made a proper assessment of the relevant risks and of the necessary prioritization in accordance with Articles 4.2 to 4.7, and that it has adopted appropriate criteria based on the results of that assessment.

4.8.13.2 Once an International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization* has selected *Athletes* for its *Registered Testing Pool* it shall share and maintain the list of *Athletes* through ADAMS with the relevant International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization*.

4.8.13.3 If an *Athlete* is in one whereabouts pool of their International Federation and another whereabouts pool for their *National Anti-Doping Organization*, they shall file their whereabouts and comply with whichever whereabouts pool has the greater whereabouts requirements.

4.8.13.4 *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall coordinate *Athlete* whereabouts pool selection, and *Testing* activities to avoid duplication, and maximize use of resources. As a result of such coordination and resource efficiencies, either the International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall consider adding more *Athletes* to its *Registered Testing Pool* or *Testing* pool to ensure a greater level of *Testing* is conducted across a wider range of at risk *Athletes*.

4.8.13.5 *Each International Federation and each National Anti-Doping Organization shall:*

- a) Regularly review and update as necessary its criteria for including *Athletes* in its *Registered Testing Pool* and *Testing* pool(s) to ensure

that they remain fit for purpose, i.e., they are capturing all appropriate *Athletes*. It shall take into account the *Competition/Event* calendar for the relevant period and change or increase the number of *Athletes* in the *Registered Testing Pool* or *Testing* pool in the lead-up to a major *Event* (e.g. Olympic, Paralympic, World Championship and other multi-sport *Events*) to ensure those *Athletes* participating are subject to a sufficient level of *Out-of-Competition Testing* in the lead up to the major *Event* in accordance with any Risk Assessment.

- b) Periodically (but no less than quarterly) review the list of *Athletes* in its *Registered Testing Pool* and *Testing* pool(s) to ensure that each listed *Athlete* continues to meet the relevant criteria. *Athletes* who no longer meet the criteria should be removed from the *Registered Testing Pool* and/or *Testing* pool and *Athletes* who now meet the criteria should be added. The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall advise such *Athletes* of the change in their status and make a new list of *Athletes* in the applicable pool available in accordance with Article 4.8.8.2, without delay.

4.8.14 *Major Event Organizations*

4.8.14.1 For periods when *Athletes* come under the Testing Authority of a *Major Event Organization*:

- a) if they are in *Registered Testing Pool* then the *Major Event Organization* may access their Whereabouts Filings for the relevant period in order to conduct *Out-of-Competition Testing* on them; or
- b) if they are not in a *Registered Testing* pool then the *Major Event Organization* may adopt *Event-specific* rules including consequences requiring them or the relevant third party to provide such information about their whereabouts for the relevant period as it deems necessary and proportionate in order to conduct *Out-of-Competition Testing* on them.

4.9 Coordinating with other Anti-Doping Organizations

4.9.1 *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall coordinate their *Testing* efforts with the efforts of other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with overlapping Testing Authority, in order to maximise the effectiveness of those combined efforts, to avoid unnecessarily repetitive *Testing* of particular *Athletes* and to ensure *Athletes* competing at *International Events* are suitably tested in advance. In particular *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall:

- a) consult with other relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations* in order to coordinate *Testing* activities (including whereabouts, *Athlete* pool selection and Test

Distribution Plans, which may include *Out-of-Competition Testing* prior to a major *Event*) and to avoid duplication. Clear agreement on roles and responsibilities for *Event Testing* shall be agreed in advance in accordance with *Code Article 5.3*. Where such agreement is not possible, *WADA* will resolve the matter in accordance with the principles set out at Annex H – *Event Testing*.

- b) within twenty one days of *Sample* collection enter the *Doping Control* form into *ADAMS* for all *Samples* collected.
- c) share information on whereabouts requirements on *Athletes* where there is overlapping *Testing Authority* via *ADAMS*.
- d) share information on *Athlete Biological Passport* programs where there is overlapping *Testing Authority* via *ADAMS*.
- e) share intelligence on *Athletes* where there is overlapping *Testing Authority*.

- 4.9.2 *Anti-Doping Organizations* may contract other *Anti-Doping Organizations* or *Service Providers* to act as a *Doping Control Coordinator* or *Sample Collection Authorities* on their behalf. In the terms of the contract, the commissioning *Anti-Doping Organization* (which, for these purposes, is the *Testing Authority*) may specify how any discretion afforded to a *Sample Collection Authority* under the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* is to be exercised by the *Sample Collection Authority* when collecting *Samples* on its behalf.

[Comment to 4.9.2: For example, the International Standard for Testing and Investigations confers discretion as to the criteria to be used to validate the identity of the Athlete (Article 5.3.4), as to the circumstances in which delayed reporting to the Doping Control Station may be permitted (Article 5.4.4), as to the criteria to be used to ensure that each Sample collected is stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the Doping Control Station (Article 8.3.1), as to who may be present during the Sample Collection Session (Article 6.3.3), and as to the guidelines to be followed by the DCO in determining whether exceptional circumstances exist that mean a Sample Collection Session should be abandoned without collecting a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis (Article F.4.5) and share information/intelligence obtained (Article 11).]

- 4.9.3 *Anti-Doping Organizations* should consult and coordinate with each other, with *WADA*, and with law enforcement and other relevant authorities, in obtaining, developing and sharing information and intelligence that can be useful in informing Test distribution planning, in accordance with Article 11 of this *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

5.0 Notification of *Athletes*

5.1 Objective

The objective is to ensure that an *Athlete* who has been selected for *Testing* is properly notified with no advance notice of *Sample* collection as outlined in Article 5.3.1 and 5.4.1, that the rights of the *Athlete* are maintained, that there are no opportunities to manipulate the *Sample* to be provided, and that the notification is documented.

5.2 General

Notification of *Athletes* starts when the Sample Collection Authority initiates the notification of the selected *Athlete* and ends when the *Athlete* arrives at the Doping Control Station or when the *Athlete's* possible Failure to Comply has occurred. The main activities are:

- a) Appointment of DCOs, Chaperones and other Sample Collection Personnel sufficient to ensure No Advance Notice Testing and continuous observation of *Athletes* notified of their selection to provide a *Sample*;
- b) Locating the *Athlete* and confirming their identity;
- c) Informing the *Athlete* that they have been selected to provide a *Sample* and of their rights and responsibilities;
- d) Continuously chaperoning the *Athlete* from the time of notification to the arrival at the designated Doping Control Station; and
- e) Documenting the notification, or notification attempt.

5.3 Requirements prior to notification of *Athletes*

5.3.1 No Advance Notice Testing shall be the method for *Sample* collection save in exceptional and justifiable circumstances.

The *Athlete* shall be the first *Person* notified that they have been selected for *Sample* collection, except where prior contact with a third party is required as specified in Article 5.3.7. In order to ensure that *Testing* is conducted on a No Advance Notice Testing basis, the Testing Authority (and the Sample Collection Authority, if different) shall ensure that *Athlete* selection decisions are only disclosed in advance of *Testing* to those who strictly need to know in order for such *Testing* to be conducted. Any notification to a third party shall be conducted in a secure and confidential manner so that there is no risk that the *Athlete* will receive any advance notice of their selection for *Sample* collection. For *In-Competition Testing*, such notification shall occur at the end of the *Competition* in which the *Athlete* is competing.

[Comment to 5.3.1: Every effort should be made to ensure Event Venue or training venue staff are not aware that Testing may take place in advance. It is not justifiable for a National Federation or other body to insist that it be given advance notice of

Testing of Athletes under its authority so that it can have a representative present at such Testing.]

- 5.3.2 The Sample Collection Authority shall appoint and authorise Sample Collection Personnel to conduct or assist with Sample Collection Sessions who have been trained for their assigned responsibilities, who do not have a conflict of interest in the outcome of the Sample collection, and who are not Minors.
- 5.3.3 Sample Collection Personnel shall have official documentation, provided by the Sample Collection Authority, evidencing their authority to collect a Sample from the Athlete, such as an authorisation letter from the Testing Authority. DCOs shall also carry complementary identification which includes their name and photograph (i.e., identification card from the Sample Collection Authority, driver's licence, health card, passport or similar valid identification) and the expiry date of the identification.
- 5.3.4 The Testing Authority or otherwise the Sample Collection Authority shall establish criteria to validate the identity of an Athlete selected to provide a Sample. This ensures the selected Athlete is the Athlete who is notified. If the Athlete is not readily identifiable, a third party may be asked to identify them and the details of such identification documented.
- 5.3.5 The Sample Collection Authority, DCO or Chaperone, as applicable, shall establish the location of the selected Athlete and plan the approach and timing of notification, taking into consideration the specific circumstances of the sport/Competition/training session/etc. and the situation in question.
- 5.3.6 The Sample Collection Authority shall document Athlete notification attempt(s) and outcome(s).
- 5.3.7 The Sample Collection Authority/DCO/Chaperone, as applicable, shall consider whether a third party is required to be notified prior to notification of the Athlete, when the Athlete is a Minor (as provided for in Annex B – Modifications for Athletes who are Minors), or where required by an Athlete's impairment (as provided for in Annex A - Modifications for Athletes with Impairments), or in situations where an interpreter is required and available for the notification.

[Comment to 5.3.7: It is permissible to notify a third party that Testing of Minors or Athletes with impairments will be conducted, where required to help the Sample Collection Personnel to identify the Athlete(s) to be tested and to notify such Athlete(s) that they are required to provide a Sample. However, there is no requirement to notify any third party (e.g., a team doctor) of the Doping Control mission where such assistance is not needed. Should a third party be required to be notified prior to notification, the third party should be accompanied pending the Athlete notification.]

5.4 Requirements for notification of *Athletes*

5.4.1 When initial contact is made, the Sample Collection Authority, DCO or Chaperone, as applicable, shall ensure that the *Athlete* and/or a third party (if required in accordance with Article 5.3.7) is informed:

- a) That the *Athlete* is required to undergo a *Sample* collection;
- b) Of the authority under which the *Sample* collection is to be conducted;
- c) Of the type of *Sample* collection and any conditions that need to be adhered to prior to the *Sample* collection;
- d) Of the *Athlete's* rights, including the right to:
 - i. Have a representative and, if available, an interpreter accompany them, in accordance with Article 6.3.3(a);
 - ii. Ask for additional information about the *Sample* collection process;
 - iii. Request a delay in reporting to the Doping Control Station for valid reasons in accordance with Article 5.4.4; and
 - iv. Request modifications as provided for in Annex A – Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments.
- e) Of the *Athlete's* responsibilities, including the requirement to:
 - i. Remain within continuous observation of the DCO/Chaperone at all times from the point initial contact is made by the DCO/Chaperone until the completion of the *Sample* collection procedure;
 - ii. Produce identification in accordance with Article 5.3.4;
 - iii. Comply with *Sample* collection procedures (and the *Athlete* should be advised of the possible *Consequences* of a failure to comply); and
 - iv. Report immediately for *Sample* collection, unless there are valid reasons for a delay, as determined in accordance with Article 5.4.4.
- f) Of the location of the Doping Control Station;
- g) That should the *Athlete* choose to consume food or fluids prior to providing a *Sample*, they do so at their own risk;
- h) Not to hydrate excessively, since this may delay the production of a suitable

Sample; and

- i) That any urine *Sample* provided by the *Athlete* to the *Sample Collection Personnel* shall be the first urine passed by the *Athlete* subsequent to notification, i.e., they shall not pass urine in the shower or otherwise prior to providing a *Sample* to the *Sample Collection Personnel*.

5.4.2 When contact is made, the *DCO/Chaperone* shall:

- a) From the time of such contact until the *Athlete* leaves the *Doping Control Station* at the end of their *Sample Collection Session*, keep the *Athlete* under observation at all times;
- b) Identify themselves to the *Athlete* using the documentation referred to in Article 5.3.3; and
- c) Confirm the *Athlete's* identity as per the criteria established in Article 5.3.4. Confirmation of the *Athlete's* identity by any other method, or failure to confirm the identity of the *Athlete*, shall be documented and reported to the *Testing Authority*. In cases where the *Athlete's* identity cannot be confirmed as per the criteria established in Article 5.3.4, the *Testing Authority* shall decide whether it is appropriate to follow up in accordance with Annex A of the *International Standard for Results Management*.

5.4.3 The *Chaperone/DCO* shall have the *Athlete* sign an appropriate form to acknowledge and accept the notification. If the *Athlete* refuses to sign that they have been notified, or evades the notification, the *Chaperone/DCO* shall, if possible, inform the *Athlete* of the *Consequences* of refusing or failing to comply, and the *Chaperone* (if not the *DCO*) shall immediately report all relevant facts to the *DCO*. When possible the *DCO* shall continue to collect a *Sample*. The *DCO* shall document the facts in a detailed report and report the circumstances to the *Testing Authority*. The *Testing Authority* shall follow the steps prescribed in Annex A of the *International Standard for Results Management*.

5.4.4 The *DCO/Chaperone* may at their discretion consider any reasonable third party request or any request by the *Athlete* for permission to delay reporting to the *Doping Control Station* following acknowledgment and acceptance of notification, and/or to leave the *Doping Control Station* temporarily after arrival, and may grant such permission if the *Athlete* can be continuously chaperoned and kept under continuous observation during the delay. Delayed reporting to/temporary departure from the *Doping Control Station* may be permitted for the following activities:

- a) For *In-Competition Testing*:
 - i) Participation in a presentation ceremony;
 - ii) Fulfilment of media commitments;

- iii) Competing in further *Competitions*;
 - iv) Performing a warm down;
 - v) Obtaining necessary medical treatment;
 - vi) Locating a representative and/or interpreter;
 - vii) Obtaining photo identification; or
 - viii) Any other reasonable circumstances, as determined by the DCO, taking into account any instructions of the Testing Authority.
- b) For *Out-of-Competition Testing*:
- i) Locating a representative;
 - ii) Completing a training session;
 - iii) Receiving necessary medical treatment;
 - iv) Obtaining photo identification; or
 - v) Any other reasonable circumstances, as determined by the DCO, taking into account any instructions of the Testing Authority.
- 5.4.5 The DCO or other authorised Sample Collection Personnel shall document any reasons for delay in reporting to the Doping Control Station and/or reasons for leaving the Doping Control Station that may require further investigation by the Testing Authority. Any failure of the *Athlete* to remain under constant observation shall also be recorded.
- 5.4.6 A DCO/Chaperone shall reject a request for delay from an *Athlete* if it will not be possible for the *Athlete* to be continuously observed during such delay.
- 5.4.7 If the *Athlete* delays reporting to the Doping Control Station other than in accordance with Article 5.4.4 but arrives prior to the DCO's departure, the DCO shall report a possible Failure to Comply. If at all possible the DCO shall proceed with collecting a Sample and shall document the details of the *Athlete's* delay in reporting to the Doping Control Station.
- 5.4.8 If Sample Collection Personnel observe any matter with potential to compromise the collection of the Sample, the circumstances shall be reported to and documented by the DCO. If deemed appropriate by the DCO, the DCO shall follow the requirements of Annex A in the *International Standard for Results Management*, and/or consider if it is appropriate to collect an additional Sample from the *Athlete*.

6.0 Preparing for the Sample Collection Session

6.1 Objective

To prepare for the Sample Collection Session in a manner that ensures that the session can be conducted efficiently and effectively including with sufficient resources e.g. personnel and equipment.

6.2 General

Preparing for the Sample Collection Session starts with the establishment of a system for obtaining relevant information for effective conduct of the session and ends when it is confirmed that the Sample Collection Equipment conforms to the specified criteria. The main activities are:

- a) Establishing a system for collecting details regarding the Sample Collection Session;
- b) Establishing criteria for who may be present during a Sample Collection Session;
- c) Ensuring that the Doping Control Station meets the minimum criteria prescribed in Article 6.3.2; and
- d) Ensuring that the Sample Collection Equipment meets the minimum criteria prescribed in Article 6.3.4.

6.3 Requirements for preparing for the Sample Collection Session

- 6.3.1. The Testing Authority or Doping Control Coordinator or Sample Collection Authority shall establish a system for obtaining all the information necessary to ensure that the Sample Collection Session can be conducted effectively, including identifying special requirements to meet the needs of *Athletes* with impairments (as provided in Annex A – Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments) as well as the needs of *Athletes* who are *Minors* (as provided in Annex B – Modifications for *Athletes* who are *Minors*).
- 6.3.2. The DCO shall use a Doping Control Station which, at a minimum, ensures the *Athlete's* privacy and where possible is used solely as a Doping Control Station for the duration of the Sample Collection Session. The DCO shall record any significant deviations from these criteria. Should the DCO determine the Doping Control Station is unsuitable they shall seek an alternative location which fulfils the minimum criteria above.
- 6.3.3. The Testing Authority or Sample Collection Authority shall establish criteria for who may be authorized to be present during the Sample Collection Session in addition to the Sample Collection Personnel. At a minimum, the criteria shall include:
 - a) An *Athlete's* entitlement to be accompanied by a representative and/or interpreter during the Sample Collection Session, except when the *Athlete* is

passing a urine *Sample*;

- b) A *Minor Athlete's* entitlement (as provided for in Annex B – Modifications for *Athletes* who are *Minors*), and the witnessing DCO/Chaperone's entitlement to have a representative observe the witnessing DCO/Chaperone when the *Minor Athlete* is passing a urine *Sample*, but without the representative directly observing the passing of the *Sample* unless requested to do so by the *Minor Athlete*;
- c) The entitlement of an *Athlete* with an impairment to be accompanied by a representative as provided for in Annex A- Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments;
- d) A WADA appointed observer or auditor (where applicable) under the *Independent Observer Program.*; and/or
- e) An authorized *Person* who is involved in the training of Sample Collection Personnel or auditing of the Sample Collection Authority.

[Comment 6.3.3 (d) and (e): The WADA observer/auditor and/or authorized Person shall not directly observe the passing of a urine Sample]

6.3.4. The Sample Collection Authority shall only use Sample Collection Equipment systems for urine and blood *Samples* which, at a minimum:

- a) Have a unique numbering system, incorporated into all A and B bottles, containers, tubes or other items used to seal the *Sample* and have a barcode or similar data code which meets the requirements of ADAMS on the applicable Sample Collection Equipment;
- b) Have a Tamper Evident sealing system;
- c) Ensure the identity of the *Athlete* is not evident from the equipment itself;
- d) Ensure that all equipment is clean and sealed prior to use by the *Athlete*.
- e) Are constructed of a material and sealing system that is able to withstand the handling conditions and environment in which the equipment will be used or subjected to, including but not limited to transportation, Laboratory analysis and long term frozen storage up to the period of the statute of limitations;
- f) Are constructed of a material and sealing system that will;
 - i) maintain the integrity (chemical and physical properties) of the *Sample* for the Analytical Testing;
 - ii) can withstand temperatures of -80 °C for urine and blood. Tests conducted to determine integrity under freezing conditions shall use the

matrix that will be stored in the *Sample* bottles, containers or tubes *i.e.* blood or urine;

- iii) are constructed of a material and sealing system that can withstand a minimum of three freeze/thaw cycles;
- g) The A and B bottles, containers and tubes shall be transparent so the *Sample* is visible;
- h) Have a sealing system which allows verification by the *Athlete* and the Doping Control Officer that the *Sample* is correctly sealed in the A and B bottles or containers;
- i) Have a built in security identification feature(s) which allows verification of the authenticity of the equipment;
- j) Are compliant with the standards published by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) for the transport of exempt human specimens which includes urine and/or blood *Samples* in order to prevent leakage during transportation by air;
- k) Have been manufactured under the internationally recognized ISO 9001 certified process which includes quality control management systems;
- l) Can be resealed after initial opening by a Laboratory using a new unique Tamper Evident sealing system with a unique numbering system to maintain the integrity of the *Sample* and Chain of Custody in accordance with the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories for long term storage of the *Sample* and further analysis;
- m) Have undergone *Testing* by a *Testing* institution that is independent of the manufacturer and is ISO 17025 accredited, to validate at a minimum that the equipment meets the criteria set out in subsections b), f), g), h), i), j) and l) above.
- n) Any modification to the material or sealing system of the equipment shall require re-testing to ensure it continues to meet the stated requirements;

For urine *Sample* collection:

- o) Have the capacity to contain a minimum of 85mL volume of urine in each A and B bottle or container;
- p) Have a visual marking on the A and B bottles or containers and the collection vessel, indicating:
- i) the minimum volume of urine required in each A and B bottle or containers as

outlined in Annex C of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*;

- ii) the maximum volume levels that allow for expansion when frozen without compromising the bottle, container or the sealing system; and
- iii) the level of Suitable Volume for Urine for Analysis on the collection vessel.
- q) Include a partial Sample Tamper Evident sealing system with a unique numbering system to temporarily seal a *Sample* with an insufficient volume in accordance with Annex E of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*;

For blood Sample collection:

- r) Have the ability to collect, store and transport blood in separate A and B tubes and containers;
- s) For the analysis of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* in whole blood or plasma and/or for profiling blood parameters, the A and B tubes must have the capacity to contain a minimum of 3mL of blood and shall contain EDTA as an anti-coagulant;
- t) For the analysis of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* in serum, the A and B tubes must have the capacity to contain a minimum of 5mL of blood and shall contain an inert polymeric serum separator gel and clotting activation factor; and

[Comment to 6.3.4 s) and t): If specific tubes have been indicated in the applicable WADA International Standard, Technical Document or Guidelines, then the use of alternative tubes which meet similar criteria shall be validated with the involvement of the relevant Laboratory(ies) and approved by WADA prior to use for Sample collection.]

- u) For the transport of blood *Samples*, ensure the storage and transport device and temperature logger meet the requirements listed in Annex I of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

[Comment to 6.3.4: It is strongly recommended that prior to the equipment being made commercially available to stakeholders, that such equipment is distributed to the anti-doping community, which may include Athletes, Testing Authorities, Sample Collection Authorities, Sample Collection Personnel, and Laboratories to seek feedback and ensure the equipment is fit for purpose.]

7.0 Conducting the Sample Collection Session

7.1 Objective

To conduct the Sample Collection Session in a manner that ensures the integrity, security and identity of the *Sample* and respects the privacy and dignity of the *Athlete*.

7.2 General

The Sample Collection Session starts with defining overall responsibility for the conduct of the Sample Collection Session and ends once the *Sample* has been collected and secured and the *Sample* collection documentation is complete. The main activities are:

- a) Preparing for collecting the *Sample*;
- b) Collecting and securing the *Sample*; and
- c) Documenting the *Sample* collection.

7.3 Requirements prior to Sample collection

- 7.3.1 The Sample Collection Authority shall be responsible for the overall conduct of the Sample Collection Session, with specific responsibilities delegated to the DCO.
- 7.3.2 The DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* has been informed of their rights and responsibilities as specified in Article 5.4.1.
- 7.3.3 The DCO/Chaperone shall advise the *Athlete* not to hydrate excessively, having in mind the requirement to provide a *Sample* with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.
- 7.3.4 The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall establish criteria regarding what materials may be prohibited within the Doping Control Station. At a minimum this criteria shall prohibit the provision of alcohol or its consumption within the Doping Control Station.
- 7.3.5 The *Athlete* shall only leave the Doping Control Station under continuous observation by the DCO or Chaperone and with the approval of the DCO. The DCO shall consider any reasonable request by the *Athlete* to leave the Doping Control Station, as specified in Articles 5.4.4, 5.4.5 and 5.4.6, until the *Athlete* is able to provide a *Sample*.
- 7.3.6 If the DCO gives approval for the *Athlete* to leave the Doping Control Station, the DCO shall agree with the *Athlete* on the following conditions of leave:
 - a) The purpose of the *Athlete* leaving the Doping Control Station; The time of return (or return upon completion of an agreed activity);

- b) That the *Athlete* must remain under continuous observation throughout;
- c) That the *Athlete* shall not pass urine until they arrive back to the Doping Control Station; and
- d) The DCO shall document the time of the *Athlete*'s departure and return.

7.4 Requirements for Sample collection

- 7.4.1 The DCO shall collect the *Sample* from the *Athlete* according to the following protocol(s) for the specific type of *Sample* collection:
 - a) Annex C: Collection of Urine *Samples*;
 - b) Annex D: Collection of Blood *Samples*
 - c) Annex I: Collection, Storage and Transportation of *Blood Samples* for the *Athlete Biological Passport*.
- 7.4.2 Any behaviour by the *Athlete* and/or *Persons* associated with the *Athlete* or anomalies with potential to compromise the *Sample* collection shall be recorded in detail by the DCO. If appropriate, the Testing Authority shall institute Annex A, Review of a Possible Failure to Comply in the *International Standard for Results Management*.
- 7.4.3 If there are doubts as to the origin or authenticity of the *Sample*, the *Athlete* shall be asked to provide an additional *Sample*. If the *Athlete* refuses to provide an additional *Sample*, the DCO shall document in detail the circumstances around the refusal, and the Testing Authority shall institute Annex A, Review of a Possible Failure to Comply in accordance with *International Standard for Results Management*.
- 7.4.4 The DCO shall provide the *Athlete* with the opportunity to document any concerns they may have about how the Sample Collection Session was conducted.
- 7.4.5 The following information shall be recorded as a minimum in relation to the Sample Collection Session:
 - a) Date, time of notification and name and signature of notifying DCO/Chaperone;
 - b) Arrival time at Doping Control Station;
 - c) Date and time of sealing of each *Sample* collected and date and time of completion of entire *Sample* collection process (i.e., the time when the *Athlete* signs the declaration at the bottom of the *Doping Control* form);
 - d) The name of the *Athlete*;

- e) The date of birth of the *Athlete*;
- f) The gender of the *Athlete*;
- g) Means by which the *Athlete's* identity is validated (e.g. passport, driver's license or athlete accreditation) including by a third party (who is so identified);
- h) The *Athlete's* home address, email address and telephone number;
- i) The *Athlete's* sport and discipline (in accordance with the TDSSA);
- j) The name of the *Athlete's* coach and doctor (if applicable);
- k) The *Sample* code number and reference to the equipment manufacturer;
- l) The type of the *Sample* (urine, blood, etc);
- m) The type of Test (*In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*);
- n) The name and signature of the witnessing DCO/Chaperone;
- o) The name and signature of the Blood Collection Officer (where applicable);
- p) Partial *Sample* information, as per Article E.4.4;
- q) Required Laboratory information on the *Sample* (i.e., for a urine *Sample*, its volume and specific gravity measurement);
- r) Medications and supplements taken within the previous seven days and (where the *Sample* collected is a blood *Sample*) blood transfusions within the previous three months, as declared by the *Athlete*;
- s) For an *Athlete Biological Passport* blood *Sample* the DCO/BCO shall record the information as outlined in Annex I (see Comment to 7.4.5).
- t) Any irregularities in procedures for example, if advance notice was provided;
- u) *Athlete* comments or concerns regarding the conduct of the Sample Collection Session, as declared by the *Athlete*;
- v) *Athlete* consent for the processing of *Sample* collection data;
- w) *Athlete* consent or otherwise for the use of the *Sample(s)* for research purposes;
- x) The name and signature of the *Athlete's* representative (if applicable), as per

Article 7.4.6;

- y) The name and signature of the *Athlete*;
- z) The name and signature of the DCO;
- aa) The name of the Testing Authority;
- bb) The name of the Sample Collection Authority;
- cc) The name of the Results Management Authority; and
- dd) The name of the Doping Control Coordinator (if applicable).

[Comment to 7.4.5: All of the aforementioned information need not be consolidated in a single Doping Control Form but rather may be collected through the Doping Control and/or other official documentation such as a separate Notification form and/or Supplementary report. In addition to this information, additional requirements for the collection of Blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport can be found in Annex I of this Standard.]

- 7.4.6 At the conclusion of the Sample Collection Session the *Athlete* and DCO shall sign appropriate documentation to indicate their satisfaction that the documentation accurately reflects the details of the *Athlete's* Sample Collection Session, including any concerns expressed by the *Athlete*. The *Athlete's* representative, if present and who witnessed the proceedings, should sign the documentation.
- 7.4.7 The *Athlete* shall be offered a copy of the records of the Sample Collection Session that have been signed by the *Athlete* *whether electronically or otherwise*.

8.0 Security/Post-Test administration

8.1 Objective

To ensure that all *Samples* collected at the Doping Control Station and *Sample* collection documentation are securely stored prior to transport from the Doping Control Station.

8.2 General

Post-test administration begins when the *Athlete* has left the Doping Control Station after providing their *Sample(s)* and ends with preparation of all of the collected *Samples* and *Sample* collection documentation for transport.

8.3 Requirements for security/post-test administration

- 8.3.1 The Sample Collection Authority shall define criteria ensuring that each *Sample* collected is stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior

to transport from the Doping Control Station. At a minimum, these criteria should include detailing and documenting the location where *Samples* are stored and who has custody of the *Samples* and/or is permitted access to the *Samples*. The DCO shall ensure that any *Sample* is stored in accordance with these criteria.

- 8.3.2 The Sample Collection Authority shall develop a system for recording the Chain of Custody of the *Samples* and *Sample* collection documentation to ensure that the documentation for each *Sample* is completed and securely handled. This shall include confirming that both the *Samples* and *Sample* collection documentation have arrived at their intended destinations. The Laboratory shall report any irregularities to the Testing Authority on the condition of *Samples* upon arrival in line with the *International Standard for Laboratories*.

[Comment to 8.3.2: Information as to how a Sample is stored prior to departure from the Doping Control Station may be recorded on (for example) a post-mission report.]

- 8.3.3 The Sample Collection Authority shall develop a system to ensure that, where required, instructions for the type of analysis to be conducted are provided to the Laboratory that will be conducting the analysis. In addition, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall provide the Laboratory with information as required under Article 7.4.5 c), f), i), k), l), m), q), r), w), aa), bb) and cc) for result reporting and statistical purposes, including whether *Sample* retention in accordance with Article 4.7.3. is required.

9.0 Transport of *Samples* and documentation

9.1 Objective

- a) To ensure that *Samples* and related documentation arrive at the Laboratory that will be conducting the analysis in proper condition to do the necessary analysis; and
- b) To ensure the Sample Collection Session documentation is sent by the DCO to the Testing Authority in a secure and timely manner.

9.2 General

- 9.2.1 Transport starts when the *Samples* and related documentation leave the Doping Control Station and ends with the confirmed receipt of the *Samples* and Sample Collection Session documentation at their intended destinations.
- 9.2.2 The main activities are arranging for the secure transport of *Samples* and related documentation to the Laboratory that will be conducting the analysis and arranging for the secure transport of the Sample Collection Session documentation to the Testing Authority.

9.3 Requirements for transport and storage of *Samples* and documentation

- 9.3.1 The Sample Collection Authority shall authorize a transport system that ensures *Samples* and documentation are transported in a manner that protects their integrity, identity and security.
- 9.3.2 *Samples* shall always be transported to the Laboratory that will be analyzing the *Samples* using the Sample Collection Authority's authorised transport method, as soon as possible after the completion of the Sample Collection Session. *Samples* shall be transported in a manner which minimizes the potential for *Sample* degradation due to factors such as time delays and extreme temperature variations.
- [Comment to 9.3.2: Anti-Doping Organizations should discuss transportation requirements for particular missions (e.g., where the Sample has been collected in less than hygienic conditions, or where delays may occur in transporting the Samples to the Laboratory) with the Laboratory that will be analyzing the Samples, to establish what is necessary in the particular circumstances of such mission (e.g., refrigeration or freezing of the Samples).]*
- 9.3.3 Documentation identifying the *Athlete* shall not be included with the *Samples* or documentation sent to the Laboratory that will be analyzing the *Samples*.
- 9.3.4 The DCO shall send all relevant Sample Collection Session documentation to the Sample Collection Authority, using the Sample Collection Authority's authorised transport method (which may include electronic transmission), as soon as practicable after the completion of the Sample Collection Session.
- 9.3.5 If the *Samples* with accompanying documentation or the Sample Collection Session documentation are not received at their respective intended destinations, or if a *Sample's* integrity or identity may have been compromised during transport, the Sample Collection Authority shall check the Chain of Custody, and the Testing Authority shall consider whether the *Samples* should be voided.
- 9.3.6 Documentation related to a *Sample Collection Session* and/or an anti-doping rule violation shall be stored by the Testing Authority and/or the Sample Collection Authority for the period and other requirements specified in the *International Standard* for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

[Comment to 9.3: While the requirements for transport and storage of Samples and documentation herein apply equally to all urine, blood and Athlete Biological Passport Samples, additional requirements for the transportation of Blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport can be found in Annex I and for standard Blood requirements can be found in Annex D of this Standard.]

10.0 Ownership of *Samples*

- 10.1 Samples collected from an Athlete are owned by the Testing Authority for the Sample Collection Session in question.
- 10.2 The Testing Authority may transfer ownership of the *Samples* to the Results Management Authority or to another *Anti-Doping Organization* upon request.

[Comment to 10.2: Major Event Organizations in particular are encouraged to transfer custody of Samples to other Anti-Doping Organizations which may have more extensive Sample retention and reanalysis strategies such as those with robust Athlete Biological Passport programs.]

- 10.3 WADA may assume Testing Authority in certain circumstances in accordance with the *Code* and the *International Standard for Laboratories*.
- 10.4 Where the Testing Authority is not the Passport Custodian, the Testing Authority that initiated and directed the *Sample* collection maintains the responsibility for additional Analytical Testing of the *Sample*, including the performance of further Confirmation Procedure(s) upon requests generated automatically by the Adaptive Model of the *Athlete Biological Passport* in *ADAMS* (e.g. GC/C/IRMS triggered by elevated T/E) or as requested by the APMU (e.g. GC/C/IRMS requested due to abnormal secondary *Markers* of the urinary “longitudinal steroid profile”; ESA tests due to suspicious haematological *Marker* values).

PART THREE: STANDARDS FOR INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND INVESTIGATIONS

11.0 Gathering, assessment and use of intelligence

11.1 Objective

Anti-Doping Organizations shall ensure they are able to obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to help deter and detect doping, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate Test Distribution Plan, to plan Target Testing, and to conduct investigations in accordance with Article 12.1.1 and where required under Code Article 12. The objective of Article 11 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations is to establish standards for the efficient and effective gathering, assessment and processing of such intelligence for these purposes

[Comment to 11.1: While Testing will always remain an integral part of the anti-doping effort, Testing alone is not always sufficient to detect and establish to the requisite standard all of the anti-doping rule violations identified in the Code. In particular, while Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods may often be uncovered by analysis of Samples, the other Code anti-doping rule violations (and, often, Use) can usually only be effectively identified and pursued through the gathering and investigation of 'non-analytical' anti-doping intelligence and information. This means that Anti-Doping Organizations need to develop efficient and effective intelligence-gathering and investigation functions. WADA has devised Intelligence and Investigations Guidelines with case studies to assist Anti-Doping Organizations to better understand the types of 'non-analytical' intelligence that may be available and to provide support and guidance to Signatories in their efforts to comply with the Code and the International Standards.

11.2 Gathering of anti-doping intelligence

11.2.1 Anti-Doping Organizations shall do everything in their power to ensure that they are able to capture or receive anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, including but not limited to Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel (including Substantial Assistance provided pursuant to Code Article 10.7.1) and members of the public (e.g., by means of a confidential telephone hotline), Sample Collection Personnel (whether via mission reports, incident reports, or otherwise), Laboratories, pharmaceutical companies, other Anti-Doping Organizations, WADA, National Federations, law enforcement, other regulatory and disciplinary bodies, and the media (in all its forms).

11.2.2 *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall have policies and procedures in place to ensure that anti-doping intelligence captured or received is handled securely and confidentially, that sources of intelligence are protected, that the risk of leaks or inadvertent disclosure is properly addressed, and that intelligence shared with them by law enforcement, other relevant authorities and/or other Service Providers, is processed, used and disclosed only for legitimate anti-doping purposes.

11.3 Assessment and analysis of anti-doping intelligence

- 11.3.1 *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall ensure that they are able to assess all anti-doping intelligence upon receipt for relevance, reliability and accuracy, taking into account the nature of the source and the circumstances in which the intelligence has been captured or received.

[Comment to 11.3.1: There are various models that may be used as the basis for the assessment and analysis of anti-doping intelligence. There are also powerful databases and case management systems that may be used to assist in the organization, processing, analysis and cross-referencing of such intelligence.]

- 11.3.2 All anti-doping intelligence captured or received by an *Anti-Doping Organization* should be collated and analysed to establish patterns, trends and relationships that may assist the *Anti-Doping Organization* in developing an effective anti-doping strategy and/or in determining (where the intelligence relates to a particular case) whether there is reasonable cause to suspect that an anti-doping rule violation may have been committed, such that further investigation is warranted in accordance with Article 12 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* and the *International Standard for Results Management*.

11.4 Intelligence outcomes

- 11.4.1 Anti-doping intelligence shall be used to assist for the following purposes (without limitation) developing, reviewing and revising the Test Distribution Plan and/or in determining when to conduct *Target Testing*, in each case in accordance with Article 4 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*, and/or to create targeted intelligence files to be referred for investigation in accordance with Article 12 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* and the *International Standard for Results Management*.
- 11.4.2 *Anti-Doping Organizations* should also develop and implement policies and procedures for the sharing of intelligence (where appropriate, and subject to applicable law) with other *Anti-Doping Organizations* (e.g., if the intelligence relates to *Athletes* or other *Persons* under their authority) and/or law enforcement and/or other relevant regulatory or disciplinary authorities (e.g., if the intelligence suggests the possible commission of a crime or regulatory offence or breach of other rules of conduct).
- 11.4.3 *Anti-Doping Organizations* should develop and implement policies and procedures to facilitate and encourage whistleblowers as outlined within *WADA's Whistleblower policy* contained on *WADA's website*.

12.0 Investigations

12.1 Objective

The objective of Article 12 is to establish standards for the efficient and effective conduct of investigations that *Anti-Doping Organizations* must conduct under the *Code*, including but not limited to:

- a) the investigation of *Atypical Findings*, *Atypical Passport Findings* and *Adverse Passport Findings*, in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*;
- b) the investigation of any other analytical or non-analytical information and/or intelligence where there is reasonable cause to suspect that an anti-doping rule violation may have been committed, in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*;
- c) the investigation of the circumstances surrounding and/or arising from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* to gain further intelligence on other *Persons* or methods involved in anti-doping (e.g. interviewing the relevant *Athlete*);
- d) where an anti-doping rule violation by an *Athlete* is established, the investigation into whether *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* may have been involved in that violation, in accordance with *Code* Article 20; and
- e) non-compliance by *Signatories* and *WADA* accredited Laboratories under *Code* Article 20.

In each case, the purpose of the investigation is to achieve one of the following either: (a) to rule out the possible violation/involvement in a violation; (b) to develop evidence that supports the initiation of an anti-doping rule violation proceeding in accordance with *Code* Article 8 or c) to provide evidence of a breach of the *Code* or applicable *International Standard*.

12.2 Investigating possible anti-doping rule violations

- 12.2.1 *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall ensure that they are able to investigate confidentially and effectively any analytical or non-analytical information or intelligence that indicates there is reasonable cause to suspect that an anti-doping rule violation may have been committed, in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*.

[Comment to 12.2.1: Where an attempt to collect a Sample from an Athlete produces information indicating a possible evasion of Sample collection and/or refusal or failure to submit to Sample collection after due notification, in violation of Code Article 2.3, or possible Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control, in violation of Code Article 2.5, the matter shall be investigated in accordance with the

International Standard for Results Management.]

- 12.2.2 The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall gather and record all relevant information and documentation as soon as possible, in order to develop that information and documentation into admissible and reliable evidence in relation to the possible anti-doping rule violation, and/or to identify further lines of enquiry that may lead to the discovery of such evidence. The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall ensure that investigations are conducted fairly, objectively and impartially at all times. The conduct of investigations, the evaluation of information and evidence identified in the course of that investigation, and the outcome of the investigation, shall be fully documented.

[Comment to 12.2.2: It is important that information is provided to and gathered by the investigating Anti-Doping Organization as quickly as possible and in as much detail as possible, because the longer the period between the incident and investigation, the greater the risk that certain evidence may no longer exist. Investigations should not be conducted with a closed mind, pursuing only one outcome (e.g., institution of anti-doping rule violation proceedings against an Athlete or other Person). Rather, the investigator(s) should be open to and should consider all possible outcomes at each keystone of the investigation, and should seek to gather not only any available evidence indicating that there is a case to answer but also any available evidence indicating that there is no case to answer.]

- 12.2.3 The *Anti-Doping Organization* should make use of all investigative resources reasonably available to it to conduct its investigation. This may include obtaining information and assistance from law enforcement and other relevant authorities, including other regulators. However, the *Anti-Doping Organization* should also make full use of all investigative resources at its own disposal, including the *Athlete Biological Passport* program, investigative powers conferred under applicable rules (e.g., the power to demand the production of relevant documents and information, and the power to interview both potential witnesses and the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the investigation), and the power to suspend a period of *Ineligibility* imposed on an *Athlete* or other *Person* in return for the provision of *Substantial Assistance* in accordance with *Code Article 10.7.1*.
- 12.2.4 *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* are required under *Code Article 21* to cooperate with investigations conducted by *Anti-Doping Organizations*. If they fail to do so, disciplinary action should be taken against them under applicable rules. If their conduct amounts to subversion of the investigation process (e.g., by providing false, misleading or incomplete information, and/or by destroying potential evidence), the *Anti-Doping Organization* should bring proceedings against them for violation of *Code Article 2.5* (*Tampering* or *Attempted Tampering*).

12.3 Investigation outcomes

- 12.3.1 The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall come to a decision efficiently and without undue delay as to whether proceedings should be brought against the *Athlete* or other

Person asserting commission of an anti-doping rule violation. As set out in *Code* Article 13.3, if an *Anti-Doping Organization* fails to make such decision within a reasonable deadline set by *WADA*, *WADA* may elect to appeal directly to *CAS* as if the *Anti-Doping Organization* had rendered a decision finding that no anti-doping rule violation has been committed. As noted in the comment to *Code* Article 13.3, however, before taking such action *WADA* will consult with the *Anti-Doping Organization* and give it an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.

- 12.3.2 Where the *Anti-Doping Organization* concludes based on the results of its investigation that proceedings should be brought against the *Athlete* or other *Person* asserting commission of an anti-doping rule violation, it shall give notice of that decision in the manner set out in the *International Standard for Results Management* and shall bring the proceedings against the *Athlete* or other *Person* in question in accordance with *Code* Article 8.
- 12.3.3 Where the *Anti-Doping Organization* concludes, based on the results of its investigation, that proceedings should not be brought against the *Athlete* or other *Person* asserting commission of an anti-doping rule violation:
- 12.3.3.1 It shall notify *WADA* and the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization* in writing of that decision, with reasons, in accordance with *Code* Article 14.1.4.
- 12.3.3.2 It shall provide such other information about the investigation as is reasonably required by *WADA* and/or the International Federation and/or *National Anti-Doping Organization* in order to determine whether to appeal against that decision.
- 12.3.3.3 In any *Event*, it shall consider whether any of the intelligence obtained and/or lessons learned during the investigation should be used to inform the development of its Test Distribution Plan and/or to plan *Target Testing*, and/or should be shared with any other body in accordance with Article 11.4.2.

PART FOUR: ANNEXES

Annex A - Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments

A.1 Objective

To ensure that the particular needs of *Athletes* with impairments are considered in relation to the provision of a *Sample*, where possible, without compromising the integrity of the *Sample Collection Session*.

A.2 Scope

Determining whether modifications are necessary starts with identification of situations where *Sample* collection involves *Athletes* with impairments and ends with modifications to *Sample* collection procedures and equipment where necessary and where possible.

A.3 Responsibility

A.3.1 The *Testing Authority* or *Sample Collection Authority* (as applicable) has responsibility for ensuring, when possible, that the *DCO* has any information and *Sample Collection Equipment* necessary to conduct a *Sample Collection Session* with an *Athlete* with an impairment including details of such impairment that may affect the procedure to be followed in conducting a *Sample Collection Session*.

A.3.2 The *DCO* has responsibility for *Sample* collection.

A.4 Requirements

A.4.1 All aspects of notification and *Sample* collection for *Athletes* with impairments shall be carried out in accordance with the standard notification and *Sample* collection procedures unless modifications are necessary due to the *Athlete's* impairment.

*[Comment to A.4.1: The *Testing Authority* in the case of an *Athlete* with an intellectual impairment, shall decide whether to obtain consent to Testing from their representative and inform the *Sample Collection Authority* and *Sample Collection Personnel*.]*

A.4.2 In planning or arranging *Sample* collection, the *Sample Collection Authority* and *DCO* shall consider whether there will be any *Sample* collection for *Athletes* with impairments that may require modifications to the standard procedures for notification or *Sample* collection, including *Sample Collection Equipment* and *Doping Control Station*.

A.4.3 The *Sample Collection Authority* and *DCO* shall have the authority to make modifications as the situation requires when possible and as long as such modifications will not compromise the identity, security or integrity of the *Sample*. The *DCO* shall consult the *Athlete* in order to determine what modifications may be necessary for the *Athlete's* impairment. All such modifications shall be documented.

- A.4.4 An *Athlete* with an intellectual, physical or sensorial impairment may be assisted by the *Athlete's* representative or Sample Collection Personnel during the Sample Collection Session where authorized by the *Athlete* and agreed to by the DCO.
- A.4.5 The DCO may decide that alternative Sample Collection Equipment or an alternative Doping Control Station will be used when required to enable the *Athlete* to provide the *Sample*, as long as the *Sample's* identity, security and integrity will not be affected.
- A.4.6 *Athletes* who are using urine collection or drainage systems are required to eliminate existing urine from such systems before providing a urine *Sample* for analysis. Where possible, the existing urine collection or drainage system should be replaced with a new, unused catheter or drainage system prior to collection of the *Sample*. The catheter or drainage system is not a required part of Sample Collection Equipment to be provided by the Sample Collection Authority; instead it is the responsibility of the *Athlete* to have the necessary equipment available for this purpose.
- A.4.7 For *Athletes* with visual or intellectual impairments, the DCO and/or *Athlete* may determine if they shall have a representative present during the Sample Collection Session. During the Sample Collection Session, a representative of the *Athlete* and/or a representative of the DCO may observe the witnessing DCO/Chaperone while the *Athlete* is passing the urine *Sample*. This representative or these representatives, may not directly observe the passing of the urine *Sample*, unless requested to do so by the *Athlete*.
- A.4.8 The DCO will record modifications made to the standard *Sample* collection procedures for *Athletes* with impairments, including any applicable modifications specified in the above actions.

Annex B - Modifications for *Athletes* who are *Minors*

B.1 Objective

To ensure that the particular needs of *Athletes* who are *Minors* are met in relation to the provision of a *Sample*, where possible, without compromising the integrity of the Sample Collection Session.

B.2 Scope

Determining whether modifications are necessary starts with identification of situations where *Sample* collection involves *Athletes* who are *Minors* and ends with modifications to *Sample* collection procedures where necessary and where possible.

B.3 Responsibility

The Testing Authority has responsibility for ensuring, when possible, that the DCO has any information necessary to conduct a Sample Collection Session with an *Athlete* who is a *Minor*. This includes confirming wherever necessary that the necessary parental consent for *Testing* any participating *Athlete* who is a *Minor*.

B.4 Requirements

- B.4.1 All aspects of notification and *Sample* collection for *Athletes* who are *Minors* shall be carried out in accordance with the standard notification and *Sample* collection procedures unless modifications are necessary due to the *Athlete* being a *Minor*.
- B.4.2 In planning or arranging *Sample* collection, the Sample Collection Authority and DCO shall consider whether there will be any *Sample* collection for *Athletes* who are *Minors* that may require modifications to the standard procedures for notification or *Sample* collection.
- B.4.3 The DCO and the Sample Collection Authority shall have the authority to make modifications as the situation requires when possible and as long as such modifications will not compromise the identity, security or integrity of the *Sample*. All such modifications shall be documented.
- B.4.4 *Athletes* who are *Minors* should be notified in the presence of an *Athlete* representative (who is not a *Minor*) in addition to the DCO/Chaperone, and may choose to be accompanied by a representative throughout the entire Sample Collection Session. Even if the *Minor* declines a representative, the Sample Collection Authority or DCO, as applicable, shall consider whether another third party ought to be present during notification of the *Athlete*.
- B.4.5 Should an *Athlete* who is a *Minor* decline to have a representative present during the collection of a *Sample*, this shall be clearly documented by the DCO. This does not invalidate the Test, but shall be recorded.

- B.4.6 The DCO shall determine who (in addition to the Sample Collection Personnel) may be present during the collection of a *Sample* from an *Athlete* who is a *Minor*, namely a representative of the *Minor* to observe the provision of the *Sample* (including observing the DCO when the *Minor* is passing the urine *Sample*, but not directly observing the passing of the urine *Sample* unless requested to do so by the *Minor*) and the DCO's/Chaperone's representative, to observe the DCO/Chaperone when a *Minor* is passing a urine *Sample*, but without the DCO's/Chaperone's representative directly observing the passing of the *Sample*. A representative of the DCO/Chaperone shall be present.
- B.4.7 The preferred venue for all *Out-of-Competition Testing* of a *Minor* is a location where the presence of an *Athlete* representative (who is not a *Minor*) is most likely to be available for the duration of the Sample Collection Session, e.g., a training venue.
- B.4.8 The Testing Authority or Sample Collection Authority (as applicable) shall consider the appropriate course of action when no *Athlete* representative (who is not a *Minor*) is present at the *Testing* of an *Athlete* who is a *Minor* (for example by ensuring that more than one Sample Collection Personnel is present during a Sample Collection Session of such *Minor Athlete*) and shall accommodate the *Minor* in locating a representative if requested to do so by the *Minor*.

Annex C - Collection of Urine *Samples*

C.1 Objective

To collect an *Athlete's* urine *Sample* in a manner that ensures:

- a) consistency with relevant principles of internationally recognised standard precautions in healthcare settings so that the health and safety of the *Athlete* and Sample Collection Personnel are not compromised;
- b) the *Sample* meets the Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis and the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis. Failure of a *Sample* to meet these requirements in no way invalidates the suitability of the *Sample* for analysis. The determination of a *Sample's* suitability for analysis is the decision of the relevant Laboratory, in consultation with the Testing Authority for the Sample Collection Session in question;

*[Comment to C.1(b): The measurements taken in the field for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis and the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis are preliminary in nature, to assess whether the *Sample* meets the requirements for analysis. It is possible there could be discrepancies between the field-readings and the final Laboratory readings due to the precision of the Laboratory equipment. The Laboratory reading will be considered final, and such discrepancies (if any) shall not constitute a basis for *Athletes* to seek to invalidate or otherwise challenge an Adverse Analytical Finding.]*

- c) the *Sample* has not been manipulated, substituted, contaminated or otherwise tampered with in any way;
- d) the *Sample* is clearly and accurately identified; and
- e) the *Sample* is securely sealed in a Tamper-Evident kit.

C.2 Scope

The collection of a urine *Sample* begins with ensuring the *Athlete* is informed of the *Sample* collection requirements and ends with discarding any residual urine remaining at the end of the *Athlete's* Sample Collection Session.

C.3 Responsibility

- C.3.1 The DCO has the responsibility for ensuring that each *Sample* is properly collected, identified and sealed.
- C.3.2 The DCO/Chaperone has the responsibility for directly witnessing the passing of the urine *Sample*.

C.4 Requirements

- C.4.1 The DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* is informed of the requirements of the Sample Collection Session, including any modifications as provided for in Annex A – Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments.
- C.4.2 The DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* is offered a choice of *Sample* collection vessels for collecting the *Sample*. If the nature of an *Athlete's* impairment requires that they must use additional or other equipment as provided for in Annex A – Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments, the DCO shall inspect that equipment to ensure that it will not affect the identity or integrity of the *Sample*.
- C.4.3 When the *Athlete* selects a collection vessel, and for selection of all other Sample Collection Equipment that directly holds the urine *Sample*, the DCO will instruct the *Athlete* to check that all seals on the selected equipment are intact and the equipment has not been tampered with. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with the selected equipment, they may select another. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with any of the equipment available for selection, this shall be recorded by the DCO. If the DCO does not agree with the *Athlete* that all of the equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to proceed with the Sample Collection Session. If the DCO agrees with the *Athlete* that all of the equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall terminate the Sample Collection Session and this shall be recorded by the DCO.
- C.4.4 The *Athlete* shall retain control of the collection vessel and any *Sample* provided until the *Sample* (or partial *Sample*) is sealed, unless assistance is required by reason of an *Athlete's* impairment as provided for in Annex A – Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments. Additional assistance may be provided in exceptional circumstances to any *Athlete* by the *Athlete's* representative or Sample Collection Personnel during the Sample Collection Session where authorized by the *Athlete* and agreed to by the DCO.
- C.4.5 The DCO/Chaperone who witnesses the passing of the *Sample* shall be of the same gender as the *Athlete* providing the *Sample*.
- C.4.6 The DCO/Chaperone shall, where practicable, ensure the *Athlete* thoroughly washes their hands with water only prior to the provision of the *Sample* or wears suitable (e.g., disposable) gloves during provision of the *Sample*.
- C.4.7 The DCO/Chaperone and *Athlete* shall proceed to an area of privacy to collect a *Sample*.
- C.4.8 The DCO/Chaperone shall ensure an unobstructed view of the *Sample* leaving the *Athlete's* body and must continue to observe the *Sample* after provision until the *Sample* is securely sealed. In order to ensure a clear and unobstructed view of the passing of the *Sample*, the DCO/Chaperone shall instruct the *Athlete* to remove or adjust any clothing which restricts the DCO's/Chaperone's clear view of *Sample* provision.
- C.4.9 The DCO/Chaperone shall ensure that urine passed by the *Athlete* is collected in the

collection vessel to its maximum capacity and thereafter the *Athlete* is encouraged to fully empty their bladder into the toilet. The DCO shall verify, in full view of the *Athlete*, that the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis has been provided.

- C.4.10 Where the volume of urine provided by the *Athlete* is insufficient, the DCO shall follow the partial *Sample* collection procedure set out in Annex E – *Urine Samples* – Insufficient Volume.
- C.4.11 Once the volume of urine provided by the *Athlete* is sufficient, the DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to select a *Sample* collection kit containing A and B bottles or containers in accordance with Article C.4.3.
- C.4.12 Once a *Sample* collection kit has been selected, the DCO and the *Athlete* shall check that all code numbers match and that this code number is recorded accurately by the DCO on the *Doping Control* form. If the *Athlete* or DCO finds that the numbers are not the same, the DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to choose another kit in accordance with Article C.4.3. The DCO shall record the matter.
- C.4.13 The *Athlete* shall pour the minimum Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis into the B bottle or container (to a minimum of 30 mL), and then pour the remainder of the urine into the A bottle (to a minimum of 60 mL). The Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis shall be viewed as an absolute minimum. If more than the minimum Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis has been provided, the DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* fills the A bottle or container to capacity as per the recommendation of the equipment manufacturer. Should there still be urine remaining, the DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* fills the B bottle or container to capacity as per the recommendation of the equipment manufacturer. The DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to ensure that a small amount of urine is left in the collection vessel, explaining that this is to enable the DCO to test the residual urine in accordance with Article C.4.15.
- C.4.14 The *Athlete* shall then seal the A and B bottles or containers as directed by the DCO. The DCO shall check, in full view of the *Athlete*, that the bottles or containers have been properly sealed.
- C.4.15 The DCO shall test the residual urine in the collection vessel to determine if the *Sample* has a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis. If the DCO's field reading indicates that the *Sample* does not have a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, then the DCO shall follow Annex F (*Urine Samples* that do not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis).
- C.4.16 Urine should only be discarded when both the A and B bottles or containers have been sealed and the residual urine has been tested in accordance with Article C.4.15.
- C.4.17 The *Athlete* shall be given the option of witnessing the discarding of any residual urine that will not be sent for analysis.

Annex D - Collection of Blood *Samples*

D.1 Objective

To collect an *Athlete's* blood *Sample* in a manner that ensures:

- a) consistency with relevant principles of internationally recognised standard precautions in healthcare settings, and is collected by a suitably qualified *Person*, so that the health and safety of the *Athlete* and Sample Collection Personnel are not compromised;
- b) the *Sample* is of a quality and quantity that meets the relevant analytical guidelines;
- c) the *Sample* has not been manipulated, substituted, contaminated or otherwise tampered with in any way;
- d) the *Sample* is clearly and accurately identified; and
- e) the *Sample* is securely sealed.

D.2 Scope

The collection of a blood *Sample* begins with ensuring the *Athlete* is informed of the *Sample* collection requirements and ends with properly storing the *Sample* prior to transport to the Laboratory that will be analysing the *Sample*.

D.3 Responsibility

D.3.1 The DCO has the responsibility for ensuring that:

- a) Each *Sample* is properly collected, identified and sealed; and
- b) All *Samples* have been properly stored and dispatched in accordance with the relevant analytical guidelines.

D.3.2 The Blood Collection Officer has the responsibility for collecting the blood *Sample*, answering related questions during the provision of the *Sample*, and proper disposal of used blood sampling equipment not required to complete the Sample Collection Session.

D.4 Requirements

D.4.1 Procedures involving blood shall be consistent with the local standards and regulatory requirements regarding precautions in healthcare settings where those standards and requirements exceed the requirements set out below.

D.4.2 Blood Sample Collection Equipment shall consist of:

- a) Collection tube(s) which meet the requirements of Article 6.3.4; and/o

- b) A and B bottles/containers for the secure transportation of collection tubes; and/o
 - c) Unique labels for collection tubes with a *Sample* code number; and/or
 - d) Such other types of equipment to be used in connection with the collection of blood as set out in *WADA's Blood Collection Guidelines* and Article 6.3.4.
- D.4.3 The DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* is properly notified of the requirements of the *Sample* collection, including any modifications as provided for in Annex A – Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments.
- D.4.4 The DCO/Chaperone and *Athlete* shall proceed to the area where the *Sample* will be provided.
- D.4.5 The DCO/BCO shall ensure the *Athlete* is offered comfortable conditions and shall instruct the *Athlete* to remain in a normal seated position with feet on the floor for at least 10 minutes prior to providing a *Sample*.
- D.4.6 The DCO/BCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to select the *Sample* collection kit(s) required for collecting the *Sample* and to check that the selected equipment has not been tampered with and the seals are intact. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with a selected kit, they may select another. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with any kits and no others are available, this shall be recorded by the DCO. If the DCO does not agree with the *Athlete* that all of the available kits are unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to proceed with the Sample Collection Session. If the DCO agrees with the *Athlete* that all available kits are unsatisfactory, the DCO shall terminate the Sample Collection Session and this shall be recorded by the DCO.
- D.4.7 When a *Sample* collection kit has been selected, the DCO and the *Athlete* shall check that all *Sample* code numbers match and that this *Sample* code number is recorded accurately by the DCO on the *Doping Control* form. If the *Athlete* or DCO finds that the numbers are not the same, the DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to choose another kit. The DCO shall record the matter.
- D.4.8 The BCO shall clean the skin with a sterile disinfectant wipe or swab in a location unlikely to adversely affect the *Athlete* or their performance and, if required, apply a tourniquet. The BCO shall take the blood *Sample* from a superficial vein into the tube. The tourniquet, if applied, shall be immediately removed after the venipuncture has been made.
- D.4.9 The amount of blood removed shall be adequate to satisfy the relevant analytical requirements for the *Sample* analysis to be performed, as set out in *WADA's Blood Collection Guidelines*.
- D.4.10 If the amount of blood that can be removed from the *Athlete* at the first attempt is insufficient, the BCO shall repeat the procedure up to a maximum of three attempts in total. Should all three attempts fail to produce a sufficient amount of blood, then the BCO shall inform the DCO. The DCO shall terminate the Sample Collection Session and record this

and the reasons for terminating the collection.

- D.4.11 The BCO shall apply a dressing to the puncture site(s).
- D.4.12 The BCO shall dispose of used blood sampling equipment not required to complete the Sample Collection Session in accordance with the required local standards for handling blood.
- D.4.13 If the *Sample* requires further on-site processing, such as centrifugation or separation of serum (for example, in the case of a *Sample* intended for use in connection with the *Athlete Biological Passport* program, after the blood flow into the tube ceases, the BCO shall remove the tube from the holder and homogenize the blood in the tube manually by inverting the tube gently at least three times), the *Athlete* shall remain to observe the *Sample* until final sealing in secure, Tamper-Evident kit.
- D.4.14 The *Athlete* shall seal their *Sample* into the *Sample* collection kit as directed by the DCO. In full view of the *Athlete*, the DCO shall check that the sealing is satisfactory. The *Athlete* and the BCO/DCO shall sign the *Doping Control* form.
- D.4.15 The sealed *Sample* shall be stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the Doping Control Station to the Laboratory that will be analysing the *Sample*.
- D.4.16 Blood *Samples* shall be transported in accordance with Article 9 and WADA's Blood Collection Guidelines. The transport procedure is the responsibility of the DCO. Blood *Samples* shall be transported in a device that maintains the integrity of *Samples* over time, in a cool and constant environment, measured by a temperature logger notwithstanding changes in external temperature. The transport device shall be transported by secure means using a method authorized by the Testing Authority or Sample Collection Authority.

[Comment to D.4: The requirements of this Annex apply to Blood Samples collected for the purposes of direct analysis as well as for Athlete Biological Passport purposes. Additional requirements applicable only to the Athlete Biological Passport are contained in Annex I.]

Annex E - Urine *Samples* - Insufficient Volume

E.1 Objective

To ensure that where a Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis is not provided, appropriate procedures are followed.

E.2 Scope

The procedure begins with informing the *Athlete* that the *Sample* that they have provided is not of Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis and ends with the *Athlete's* provision of a *Sample* of sufficient volume.

E.3 Responsibility

The DCO has the responsibility for declaring the *Sample* volume insufficient and for collecting the additional *Sample(s)* to obtain a combined *Sample* of sufficient volume.

E.4 Requirements

- E.4.1 If the *Sample* collected is of insufficient volume, the DCO shall inform the *Athlete* that a further *Sample* shall be collected to meet the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis requirements.
- E.4.2 The DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to select partial Sample Collection Equipment in accordance with Article C.4.3.
- E.4.3 The DCO shall then instruct the *Athlete* to open the relevant equipment, pour the insufficient *Sample* into the new container (unless the Sample Collection Authority's procedures permit retention of the insufficient *Sample* in the original collection vessel) and seal it using a partial *Sample* sealing system, as directed by the DCO. The DCO shall check, in full view of the *Athlete*, that the container (or original collection vessel, if applicable) has been properly sealed.
- E.4.4 The DCO shall record the partial *Sample* number and the volume of the insufficient *Sample* on the *Doping Control* form and confirm its accuracy with the *Athlete*. The DCO should retain control of the sealed partial *Sample*.
- E.4.5 While waiting to provide an additional *Sample*, the *Athlete* shall remain under continuous observation and be given the opportunity to hydrate in accordance with Article 7.3.3.
- E.4.6 When the *Athlete* is able to provide an additional *Sample*, the procedures for collection of the *Sample* shall be repeated as prescribed in Annex C. Collection of Urine *Samples*, until a sufficient volume of urine will be provided by combining the initial and additional *Sample(s)*.

- E.4.7 Following each *Sample* provided, the DCO and *Athlete* shall check the integrity of the seal(s) on the container(s) containing the previously provided partial *Sample(s)*. Any irregularity with the integrity of the seal(s) will be recorded by the DCO and investigated according to Annex A of the *International Standard for Results Management*. The DCO may request that an additional *Sample* is collected from the *Athlete*. A refusal to provide a further *Sample* if requested, where the minimum requirements for *Sample* collection volume are not met shall be dealt with as a potential Failure to Comply.
- E.4.8 The DCO shall then direct the *Athlete* to break the seal(s) and combine the *Samples*, ensuring that additional *Samples* are added in the order they were collected to the original partial *Sample* until, as a minimum, the requirement for Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis is met.
- E.4.9 The DCO and the *Athlete* shall then continue with Article C.4.12 or Article C.4.14 as appropriate.
- E.4.10 The DCO shall check the residual urine in accordance with Article C.4.15 to ensure that it meets the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.
- E.4.11 Urine should only be discarded when both the A and B bottles or containers have been filled to capacity in accordance with Article C.4.14 and the residual urine has been checked in accordance with Article E.4.15. The Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis shall be viewed as an absolute minimum.

Annex F - Urine *Samples* that do not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis

F.1 Objective

To ensure that when the urine *Sample* does not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, appropriate procedures are followed.

F.2 Scope

The procedure begins with the DCO informing the *Athlete* that a further *Sample* is required and ends with the collection of a *Sample* that meets the requirements for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, or appropriate follow-up action by the Testing Authority if required.

F.3 Responsibility

The Sample Collection Authority is responsible for establishing procedures to ensure that a suitable *Sample* is collected. If the original *Sample* collected does not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, the DCO is responsible for collecting additional *Samples* until a suitable *Sample* is obtained.

F.4 Requirements

F.4.1 The DCO shall determine that the requirements for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis have not been met.

F.4.2 The DCO shall inform the *Athlete* that they are required to provide a further *Sample*.

F.4.3 While waiting to provide a further *Sample*, the *Athlete* shall remain under continuous observation and shall be advised not to hydrate, since this may delay the production of a suitable *Sample*. In appropriate circumstances, further hydration after the provision of an unsuitable *Sample* may be pursued as a violation of Code Article 2.5 (*Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control*).

[Comment to F.4.3: It is the responsibility of the Athlete to provide a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis. Sample Collection Personnel shall advise the Athlete and Athlete Support Personnel as appropriate of this requirement at the time of notification in order to discourage excessive hydration prior to the provision of the Athlete's first sample. If the Athlete's first Sample is too dilute, they shall be advised to not hydrate any further until a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis is provided.]

F.4.4 When the *Athlete* is able to provide an additional *Sample*, the DCO shall repeat the procedures for *Sample* collection set out in Annex C – Collection of Urine *Samples*.

F.4.5 The DCO shall continue to collect additional *Samples* until the requirement for Suitable

Specific Gravity for Analysis is met, or until the DCO determines that there are exceptional circumstances which mean it is impossible to continue with the Sample Collection Session. Such exceptional circumstances shall be documented accordingly by the DCO.

[Comment to F.4.5: Sample Collection Authorities and DCOs should ensure they have adequate equipment to comply with the requirements of Annex F. The DCO should wait as long as necessary to collect such additional Sample(s) with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis. The Testing Authority may specify procedures to be followed by the DCO in determining whether exceptional circumstances exist that make it impossible to continue with the Sample Collection Session.]

- F.4.6 The DCO shall record that the Samples collected belong to a single Athlete and the order in which the Samples were provided.
- F.4.7 The DCO shall then continue with the Sample Collection Session in accordance with Article C.4.16.
- F.4.8 The DCO shall send to the Laboratory for analysis all Samples which were collected, irrespective of whether or not they meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.
- F.4.9 When two Samples are collected from an Athlete, during the same Sample Collection Session, both Samples shall be analyzed by the Laboratory. In cases where three or more Samples are collected during the same Sample Collection Session, the Laboratory shall prioritize and analyze the first Sample collected and the Sample with the highest recorded specific gravity concentration. The Laboratory, in conjunction with the Testing Authority, may determine if the other Samples need to be analysed.

Annex G - Sample Collection Personnel Requirements

G.1 Objective

To ensure that Sample Collection Personnel have no conflict of interest and have adequate qualifications and experience to conduct Sample Collection Sessions.

G.2 Scope

Sample Collection Personnel requirements start with the development of the necessary competencies for Sample Collection Personnel and end with the provision of identifiable accreditation.

G.3 Responsibility

The Sample Collection Authority has the responsibility for all activities defined in this Annex G.

G.4 Requirements - Qualifications and Training

G.4.1 The Sample Collection Authority shall:

- a) determine the necessary competence, eligibility and qualification requirements for the positions of DCO, Chaperone and BCO; and
- b) develop duty statements for all Sample Collection Personnel that outline their respective responsibilities that outline their respective responsibilities. As a minimum:
 - i) Sample Collection Personnel shall not be *Minors*; and
 - ii) BCOs shall have adequate qualifications and practical skills required to perform blood collection from a vein.

G.4.2 The Sample Collection Authority shall ensure that Sample Collection Personnel sign an agreement dealing with conflicts of interest, confidentiality and code of conduct.

G.4.3 Sample Collection Personnel shall not be appointed to a Sample Collection Session where they have an interest in the outcome of a Sample Collection Session. At a minimum, Sample Collection Personnel are deemed to have such an interest if they are:

- a) Involved in the participation or administration of the sport at the level for which *Testing* is being conducted;
- b) Related to, or involved in the personal affairs of, any *Athlete* who might provide a *Sample* at that session;

- c) Have family members actively involved in the daily activities of the sport at the level for which *Testing* is being conducted (e.g. administration, coaching, training, officiating, competitor, medical);
- d) Are engaged in business with, have a financial interest in or personal stake in a sport that has *Athletes* who are subject to *Testing*;
- e) Drawing or likely to draw personal and/or professional gain or advantage directly or indirectly from a third party due to their own decisions taken in the fulfillment of their official functions; and/or
- f) Appear to have private or personal interests that detract from their ability to perform their duties with integrity in an independent and purposeful manner.

G.4.4 The Sample Collection Authority shall establish a system that ensures that Sample Collection Personnel are adequately trained to carry out their duties.

G.4.4.1 The training program for BCOs shall include, as minimum, studies of all relevant requirements of the *Testing* process and familiarization with relevant standard precautions in healthcare settings.

G.4.4.2 The training program for DCOs shall include, as a minimum:

- a) Comprehensive theoretical training in different types of *Testing* activities relevant to the DCO position;
- b) Observation of all *Doping Control* activities that are the responsibility of the DCO as set out in this *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*, preferably on-site; and
- c) The satisfactory performance of one complete Sample Collection Session on site under observation by a qualified DCO or similar. The requirement related to the actual passing of a urine *Sample* shall not be included in the on-site observations.

G.4.4.3 The training program for Chaperones shall include all relevant requirements of the *Sample* collection process including but not limited to situations dealing with Failure to Comply, *Minors* and/or *Athletes* with impairments.

G.4.4.4 A Sample Collection Authority that collects *Samples* from *Athletes* who are of a different nationality to its Sample Collection Personnel (e.g., at an *International Event* or in an *Out-of-Competition* context) should ensure that such Sample Collection Personnel are adequately trained to carry out their duties in respect of such *Athletes*.

G.4.4.5 The Sample Collection Authority shall maintain records of education, training, skills and experience of all Sample Collection Personnel.

G.5 Requirements - Accreditation, re-accreditation and delegation

- G.5.1 The Sample Collection Authority shall establish a system for accrediting and re-accrediting Sample Collection Personnel.
- G.5.2 The Sample Collection Authority shall ensure that Sample Collection Personnel have completed the training program and are familiar with the requirements of this *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* (including, where Article G.4.4.4 applies, in relation to the collection of *Samples* from *Athletes* who are of a different nationality to the Sample Collection Personnel) before granting accreditation.
- G.5.3 Accreditation shall only be valid for a maximum of two years. Sample Collection Personnel shall be subject to an assessment (theoretical and/or practical) before being re-accredited and shall be required to repeat a full training program if they have not participated in *Sample* collection activities within the year prior to re-accreditation.
- G.5.4 The Sample Collection Authority shall develop a system to monitor the performance of Sample Collection Personnel during the period of accreditation, including defining and implementing criteria for revoking accreditation.
- G.5.5 DCOs may personally perform any activities involved in the Sample Collection Session, with the exception of blood collection unless particularly qualified, or they may direct a Chaperone to perform specified activities that fall within the scope of the Chaperone's authorized duties as determined by the Sample Collection Authority.

Annex H – Event Testing

- H.1 As anticipated by *Code* Article 5.3.2., this Annex sets out the procedure to be followed by *WADA* in considering requests made by *Anti-Doping Organizations* for permission to conduct *Testing* at an *Event* where they have been unable to reach agreement on such *Testing* with the ruling body of the *Event*.
- H.2 *WADA*'s aim in considering such requests is to encourage collaboration and coordination between different *Anti-Doping Organizations* to optimize the effectiveness of their respective *Testing* programs while ensuring that each *Anti-Doping Organization*'s responsibilities are properly managed to avoid creating operational disturbance and harassment for *Athletes*.
- H.3 Any *Anti-Doping Organization* that is not responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* at an *Event* in accordance with *Code* Article 5.3.2, but which nevertheless desires to conduct *Testing* at such *Event* shall, prior to contacting *WADA*, request such permission from the ruling body of the *Event* in written form with full supporting reasons.
- H.4 Such request shall be sent to the ruling body at least **35 days** prior to the beginning of the *Event* (i.e., 35 days prior to the beginning of the *In- Competition* period as defined by the rules of the International Federation in charge of that sport).
- H.5 If the ruling body refuses or does not respond within **7 days** from receipt of the request, the requesting *Anti-Doping Organization* may send to *WADA* (with a copy to the ruling body) a written request with full supporting reasons, a clear description of the situation, and all the relevant correspondence between the ruling body and the requesting *Anti-Doping Organization*. Such request must be received by *WADA* no later than **21 days** prior to the beginning of the *Event*.
- H.6 Upon receipt of such request, *WADA* will immediately ask the ruling body for its position on the request and the ground for its refusal. The ruling body shall send *WADA* an answer within **7 days** of receipt of *WADA*'s request.
- H.7 Upon receipt by *WADA* of the ruling body's answer, or if no answer is provided by the ruling body within the **7 days**, *WADA* will render a reasoned decision within the next **7 days**. In making its decision, *WADA* will consider, amongst others, the following:
- a) The Test Distribution Plan for the *Event*, including the number and type of Tests planned for the *Event*;
 - b) The menu of *Prohibited Substances* for which the *Samples* collected will be analyzed;
 - c) The overall anti-doping program applied in the sport;
 - d) The logistical issues that would be created by allowing the requesting *Anti-Doping Organization* to Test at the *Event*;
 - e) Any other grounds submitted by the requesting *Anti-Doping Organization* and/or the ruling body refusing such *Testing*; and
 - f) Any other available information that *WADA* considers relevant.

- H.8 If an *Anti-Doping Organization* who is not the ruling body for an *Event* in the country in which the *Event* is being hosted, has or receives intelligence regarding potential doping by an *Athlete(s)* and who are due to compete at the *Event*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall share the intelligence with the ruling body of the *Event* as soon as possible. If no *Testing* is planned by the ruling body for the *Event* and the *Anti-Doping Organization* is in a position to conduct *Testing* itself, the ruling body for the *Event* shall assess whether it or the *Anti-Doping Organization* can conduct *Testing* regardless of whether the intelligence is provided by the *Anti-Doping Organization* within the 35 day period preceding the *Event*. If the ruling body of the *Event* fails to engage with the *Anti-Doping Organization* that provided the intelligence or decides it is not able to conduct *Testing* itself or does not authorize the *Anti-Doping Organization* to conduct *Testing* at the *Event*, then the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall notify *WADA* immediately.
- H.9 If *WADA* decides that permission for *Testing* at the *Event* should be granted, either as requested by the requesting *Anti-Doping Organization* or as proposed by *WADA*, *WADA* may give the ruling body the possibility of conducting such *Testing*, unless *WADA* judges that this is not realistic and/or appropriate in the circumstances.

Annex I - Collection, Storage and Transport of Blood *Athlete Biological Passport* Samples

I.1 Objective

To collect an *Athlete's* blood *Sample*, intended for use in connection with the measurement of individual *Athlete* blood variables within the framework of the *Athlete Biological Passport* program, in a manner appropriate for such use.

I.2 Requirements

I.2.1 Test planning shall consider the *Athlete's* whereabouts information to ensure *Sample* collection does not occur within two hours of the *Athlete's* training, *Competition* participation or other similar physical activity. If the *Athlete* has trained or competed less than two hours before the time the *Athlete* has been notified of their selection, the DCO or other designated Sample Collection Personnel shall chaperone the *Athlete* until this two-hour period has elapsed.

I.2.2 If the *Sample* was collected within two hours of training or *Competition*, the nature, duration and intensity of the exertion shall be recorded by the DCO to make this information available to the APMU and subsequently to the Experts.

I.2.3 Although a single blood *Sample* is sufficient within the framework of the *Athlete Biological Passport*, it is recommended to collect an additional B *Sample* for a possible subsequent analysis of *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods* in whole blood (e.g. detection of Homologous Blood Transfusion (HBT), and/or Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESAs)).

I.2.4 For *Out-of-Competition Testing*, A and B urine *Samples* should be collected together with the blood *Sample(s)* in order to permit Analytical Testing for ESAs unless otherwise justified by a specific intelligent *Testing* strategy.

[Comment to I.2.4: WADA's Blood *Sample* Collection Guidelines reflect these protocols and include practical information on the integration of *Athlete Biological Passport Testing* into "traditional" *Testing* activities. A table has been included within the Blood *Sample* Collection Guidelines that identifies which particular timelines for delivery are appropriate when combining particular Test types (i.e. *Athlete Biological Passport* Growth Hormone (GH), *Athlete Biological Passport* + Homologous Blood Transfusion, etc.), and which types of *Samples* may be suited for simultaneous transport.]

I.2.5 The *Sample* shall be refrigerated from its collection until its analysis with the exception of when the *Sample* is analyzed at the collection site without delay. The storage procedure is the DCO's responsibility.

I.2.6 The storage and transport device shall be capable of maintaining blood *Samples* at a cool temperature during storage. Whole blood *Samples* shall not be allowed to freeze at any time. In choosing the storage and transport device, the DCO shall take into account the

- time of storage, the number of *Samples* to be stored in the device and the prevailing environmental conditions (hot or cold temperatures). The storage device shall be one of the following:
- a) Refrigerator.
 - b) Insulated cool box.
 - c) Isotherm bag.
 - d) Any other device that possesses the capabilities mentioned below.
- I.2.7 A temperature data logger shall be used to record the temperature from the collection to the analysis of the *Sample* except when the *Sample* is analyzed at the collection site without delay. The temperature data logger shall be able to:
- a) record the temperature in degrees Celsius at least once per minute;
 - b) record time in GMT;
 - c) report the temperature profile over time in text format with one line per measurement following the format “YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM T”;
 - d) have a unique ID of at least six characters.
- I.2.8 Following notification to the *Athlete* that he/she has been selected for *Doping Control* and following the DCO/BCO's explanation of the *Athlete*'s rights and responsibilities in the *Doping Control* process, the DCO/BCO shall ask the *Athlete* to remain still, in a normal seated position, with feet on the floor for at least 10 minutes prior to providing a blood *Sample*.
- [Comment to I.2.8: the Athlete shall not stand up at any time during the 10 minutes prior to Sample collection. To have the Athlete seated during 10 minutes in a waiting room and then to call the Athlete into a blood collection room is not acceptable.]*
- I.2.9 The DCO/BCO shall collect and record the following additional information on an *Athlete Biological Passport* supplementary form, *Athlete Biological Passport* specific *Doping Control* form or other related report form to be signed by the *Athlete* and the DCO/BCO:
- a) Has the *Athlete* been seated for at least ten minutes with their feet on the floor prior to blood collection?
 - b) Was the *Sample* collected immediately following at least three consecutive days of an intensive endurance *Competition*, such as a stage race in cycling?
 - c) Has the *Athlete* had a training session or *Competition* in the two hours prior to the blood Test^

- d) Did the *Athlete* train, compete or reside at an altitude greater than 1,500 meters within the prior two weeks? If so, or if in doubt, the name and location of the place where the *Athlete* had been and the duration of their stay shall be recorded. The estimated altitude shall be entered, if known.
 - e) Did the *Athlete* use any form of altitude simulation such as a hypoxic tent, mask, etc. during the prior two weeks? If so, as much information as possible on the type of device and the manner in which it was used (e.g. frequency, duration, intensity) should be recorded.
 - f) Did the *Athlete* receive any blood transfusion(s) during the prior three months? Was there any blood loss due to accident, pathology or donation in the prior three months? What was the estimated volume?
 - g) Has the *Athlete* been exposed to any extreme environmental conditions during the last two hours prior to blood collection, including any sessions in any artificial heat environment, such as a sauna?
- I.2.10 The DCO/BCO shall start the temperature data logger and place it in the storage device. It is important to start recording the temperature before *Sample* collection.
- I.2.11 The storage device shall be located in Doping Control Station and shall be kept secured appropriately in accordance with the ISTI.
- I.2.12 The DCO/BCO instructs the *Athlete* to select the Sample Collection Equipment in accordance with ISTI Article D.4.6. If Vacutainer®(s) are not pre-labelled, the DCO/BCO shall label them with a unique *Sample* code number prior to the blood being drawn and the *Athlete* shall check that the code numbers match.

I.3 The *Sample* Collection Procedure

- I.3.1 The *Sample* collection procedure for the collection of blood for the purposes of the *Athlete Biological Passport* is consistent with the procedure set out in ISTI Articles D.4, including the 10-minute (or more) seated period, with the following additional elements:
- a) The BCO ensures that the vacuum tubes were filled appropriately; and
 - b) After the blood flow into the tube ceases, the BCO removes the tube from the holder and homogenizes the blood in the tube manually by inverting the tube gently at least three times
- I.3.2 The *Athlete* and the DCO/BCO sign the *Doping Control* and *Athlete Biological Passport* supplementary form(s), when applicable.
- I.3.3 The blood *Sample* is sealed and deposited in the storage device next to the temperature data logger.

I.4 Transportation Requirements

- I.4.1 Blood *Samples* shall be transported in a device that maintains the integrity of *Samples* over time, due to changes in external temperature.
- I.4.2 The transport procedure is the DCO's responsibility. The transport device shall be transported by secure means using an *Anti-Doping Organization* authorized transport method.
- I.4.3 The integrity of the *Markers* used in the haematological module of the *Athlete Biological Passport* is guaranteed when the Blood Stability Score (BSS) remains below 85, where the BSS is computed as:

$$\text{BSS} = 3 * T + \text{CAT}$$

with CAT being the Collection to Analysis Time (in hours), and T the average Temperature (in degrees Celsius) measured by the data logger between *Sample* collection and analysis.

- I.4.4 Within the framework of the BSS, the following table can be used by the DCO/BCO to estimate the maximal transport time to a Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the *Athlete Biological Passport*, called the Collection to Reception Time (CRT), for a given average temperature T:

T [°C]	CRT [h]
15	35
12	41
10	46
9	48
8	50
7	53
6	55
5	58
4	60

- I.4.5 The DCO/BCO shall as soon as possible transport the *Sample* to a Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the *Athlete Biological Passport* located close to the *Sample* collection site.
- I.4.6 The Testing Authority or Sample Collection Authority, via the DCO, BCO or other Sample Collection Personnel, shall report without delay into ADAMS:

- a) The *Doping Control* form;
- b) The *Athlete Biological Passport* supplementary form, and/or the additional information specific to the *Athlete Biological Passport* collected on a related report form;
- c) In the Chain of Custody, the temperature data logger ID (without any time reference) and the time zone of the *Testing* location in GMT.