

WADA Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis

Document Number	TDSSA	Version Number:	65.0
Written By:	TDSSA Expert Group	Approved By:	WADA Executive Committee
Approval Date:	1123 November September 202019	Effective Date:	1 January 2021 0

1. Introduction

~~As a requirement, under Article 5.4.1 of the 2021 World Anti-Doping Code (Code): “Anti-Doping Organizations shall conduct test distribution planning and Testing as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.” part of WADA’s move towards ensuring that Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs) implement more intelligent and effective anti-doping programs, Article 5.4.1 of the 2015 World Anti-Doping Code (WADC2015) states; “WADA, in consultation with International Federations and other Anti-Doping Organizations, will adopt a Technical Document under the International Standard for Testing and Investigations that establishes by means of a risk assessment which Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods are most likely to be abused in particular sports and sport disciplines.” The International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI) outlines in Article 4.2.4. that: “In developing its Test Distribution Plan, the Anti-Doping Organization shall incorporate the requirements of the TDSSA.”~~

This *Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis (TDSSA)* is intended to ensure that the *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* within the scope of the TDSSA and other tools that support the detection of *Prohibited Substances* and/or identify the *Use of Prohibited Methods* such as the *Athlete Biological Passport (ABP)* are subject to an appropriate and consistent level of use, analysis and adoption by all *Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs)* that conduct *Testing* in those sports or disciplines deemed at risk. Compliance with the TDSSA is mandatory under the *WADC2015 Code*.

~~The TDSSA complements other anti-doping tools and programs such as the ABP, intelligence gathering and investigations. The development of the TDSSA is based on a scientific approach, linking physiological and non-physiological demand of Athlete performance with the potential ergogenic benefit of those Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods within the scope of the TDSSA. The TDSSA complements other anti-doping tools and programs such as the ABP, intelligence gathering and investigations.~~

A Minimum Level of Analysis (MLA) is specified for the *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* within the scope of the TDSSA for each sport or discipline, expressed as a percentage of the total number of eligible *Tests* and based on a Physiological Risk Assessment of that sport or discipline. The full MLA list for each sport or discipline is provided in Appendices 1 and 2 of this *Technical Document* which are also a mandatory component of the TDSSA.

The MLA applies to *Testing* conducted by all ADOs on *International-Level Athletes* and *National-Level Athletes* as defined by the applicable ADO.

The MLAs for each sport or discipline should not be considered as the precise level of analysis that an ADO should implement in that sport or discipline. ADOs are encouraged to exceed the MLAs where they believe it is appropriate to do so, based on their Risk Assessment and any intelligence information they may have access to. ADOs are also encouraged to take advantage of Article 6.6.4.1 of the *WADC2015 Code*, which ~~provides permits for~~ ADOs to request ~~that~~ Laboratories to analyze their Samples that have already been reported as negative and have been stored for Further

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Analysis, for the *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* within the scope of the TDSSA, using more extensive menus than those prescribed in this Technical Document.

The full *Prohibited List* remains applicable to all sports, including sports that are not covered by the TDSSA and/or for which the MLA is zero (0%). Any ADO may, at its own discretion, request a Laboratory to analyze any *Sample* for the *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* within the scope of the TDSSA at any time.

In addition, uUnder Article 6.4.13 of the ~~WADG2015~~Code, “*Laboratories at their own initiative and expense may also, at their own initiative and expense, analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods not included in-on the standard -Sample analysis menu or as requested by the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection.*” This includes those *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* which are described in the TDSSA or specified by the Testing Authority.

WADA has developed a non-mandatory supporting document intended to assist with the implementation and application of the TDSSA. In addition to the mandatory provisions of this ~~Technical Document~~, which include ~~Appendices 1 and 2~~, WADA has developed non-mandatory supporting documents intended to assist with the implementation and application of the TDSSA. This document is ~~ese resources~~ are included herein as Supporting Documents A and B but ~~is~~ are not to be considered ~~appendices~~ of the TDSSA itself as ~~it~~ these will be amended from time to time to reflect the ongoing needs of stakeholders and evolving best practice.

Defined terms in the *Code*, *International Standards* and the TDSSA can be found in Article 10 of the TDSSA.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the TDSSA are to contribute to effective *Testing* by:

- 2.1. Maintaining well-reasoned and proportionate MLAs for those *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* within the scope of the TDSSA in particular sports or disciplines;
- 2.2. Establishing criteria by which all ADOs shall apply MLAs within a Test Distribution Plan (TDP) while recognizing the need for flexibility within the diversity of *Code*-compliant anti-doping programs;
- 2.3. Ensuring the TDSSA supports the implementation of the haematological module of the *ABP* to continue to allow for intelligent *Testing* and targeted ~~Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents~~

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~~(ESA)~~ analysis for Erythropoietin-Receptor Agonists (ERAs, named for the purposes of this Technical Document EPOs ¹); and

- 2.4. Informing ADOs on Testing and analysis best practices for those *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* within the scope of the TDSSA in particular sports or disciplines.

3. Scope

3.1. Level of Athlete

The TDSSA applies to *Testing* conducted on *International-Level Athletes* and *National-Level Athletes* (as defined by International Federations (IFs) and National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs), respectively). ADOs may also apply the TDSSA to Recreational or other *Athletes* within their jurisdiction. Only analyses conducted on *International-Level Athletes* and *National-Level Athletes* will be used to determine whether the applicable MLAs have been met and compliance with the TDSSA. For the purpose of the TDSSA, all *Athletes* competing in *Events* which are under the jurisdiction of a Major Event Organization^{er} (MEO) will be presumed to be *International-Level Athletes* or *National-Level Athletes*.

3.2. **Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods² included within on the TDSSA**

The *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* within the scope of the TDSSA are normally not part of a ~~routine~~-standard Sample urine-analysis conducted by Laboratories and require additional analysis methods.

The *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* within the current scope of the TDSSA are:

- Erythropoietin-Receptor agonists Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESAs (EPOs))³- as listed in Section S2.1.1;
- Growth Hormone (GH) as listed in Section S2.2.3; and
- Growth Hormone Releasing Factors (GHRFs) including Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone (GHRH) and its analogues, Growth Hormone Secretagogues (GHS) and Growth Hormone Releasing Peptides (GHRPs) as listed in Section S2.2.3.

¹ The acronym 'EPOs' is used in this *Technical Document* to describe the substances included under the category S.2.1.1 of the 2021 *Prohibited List* and analyzed according to the applicable *WADA Technical Document* for EPO in force.

² Contained within the 2021 *WADA Prohibited List*.

³ Now referred to in the *WADA Prohibited List* under Section S2.1 as Erythropoietins (EPO) and agents affecting erythropoiesis.

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Whilst implementation of the GHRFs MLAs has been mandatory since 1 January 2017, the mandatory implementation of the GH MLAs for all sports or disciplines has been postponed until the endocrine module of the *ABP* is ready for implementation.

During the period of the GH MLAs postponement:

- *ADOs* are encouraged to continue their best efforts to conduct GH *Testing* by prioritizing the higher risk sports or disciplines listed in the TDSSA;
- In situations where *Samples* are reported as an *Atypical Finding* for GH, and/or where investigations indicate reliable intelligence on possible GH abuse, *ADOs* should target the *Athlete* for GH analysis. In addition, *ADOs* are strongly encouraged to request long-term storage for such *Samples* for Further Analysis when further technological advancements for GH analysis are available; and
- *ADOs* will not be held accountable under *WADA's* compliance monitoring program for any failure to meet the relevant GH MLAs.

Information about the *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* within the scope of the TDSSA and guidance on *Testing* strategies for each *Prohibited Substance* is provided within the TDSSA Testing Guides⁴.

3.3. Implementation of the haematological module of the *ABP*

The haematological module of the *ABP* plays an important part in the targeting of *Athletes* for *Testing*, the detection of ESAsEPOs and prosecution of anti-doping rule violations for *Use of blood doping methods*. The implementation of the haematological module of the ~~an~~*ABP* for sports or disciplines with an ESAsEPOs MLA of 30% or greater has been a **mandatory** component of compliance with the TDSSA since 1 January 2019.

In addition, the implementation of the haematological module of the *ABP* shall include the following mandatory criteria:

- a) Include all *Athletes* from those sports or disciplines with an ESAsEPOs MLA of 30% or greater (as identified in the TDSSA) that are referenced in an *ADO's* TDP, and are part of the *ADO's* Registered Testing Pool (RTP);
- b) The program shall be compliant with all applicable *ABP Technical Documents* and *International Standards*, including the ISTI, the International Standard for Results Management and the applicable Technical Document for Athlete Passport Management Units (APMU) in force(TD2019APMU);

⁴ Please contact tdssa@wada-ama.org for a copy of the TDSSA Testing Guides.

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- c) At a minimum, an average of three blood ABP Tests shall be planned annually across all *Athletes* from those sports or disciplines with an ESAsEPOs MLA of 30% or greater, who are part of the *RTP* of an *ADO* and therefore part of the *ADO's ABP* haematological module program; and
- d) The distribution of these Tests shall be carried out according to the status of the *Athlete's Passport*, as well as any intelligence the *ADO* may have access to and the recommendations of the APMU, so that *Athletes* with atypical/suspicious Passports receive more Tests than those with normal Passports.

ADOs will be required to report the details of their *RTP* to *WADA* through Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (*ADAMS*). An *ADO's* compliance in relation to its haematological *ABP* program will be monitored by *WADA* as part of its wider compliance monitoring program based on the criteria outlined above and as per the *ISTI*.

As a guide to *WADA's* assessment of the required number of blood ABP Tests per *ADO* (see criterion c) above), the annual number of blood ABP Tests conducted by the *ADO* and recorded in *ADAMS* will be divided by the number of *Athletes* in the *RTP* from the sports or disciplines with an ESAsEPOs MLA of 30% or greater. As an example, if a *NADO* has 100 *Athletes* in its *RTP*, of which 25 are from sports or disciplines with an ESAsEPOs MLA of 30% or greater, then the *ADO* shall focus on these 25 Athletes from sports or disciplines with an EPOs MLA of 30% or greater and plan to conduct a minimum of 75 blood ABP Tests (an average of three Tests x 25 RTP Athletes) during the course of that year--.

RTP Athletes with atypical or suspicious Passports, as identified by the APMU, should have be subject to greater than three blood ABP Tests during the course of the year. *RTP Athletes* with normal Passports should have at least one blood ABP Test during the course of the year. For an *RTP Athlete* from a sport or discipline with an ESAsEPOs MLA of 30% or greater with no previous blood ABP Tests, the *ADO* shall plan to conduct a minimum of three ~~(3)~~ blood ABP Tests within the first year to establish a baseline and then adjust the *Testing* frequency, in consultation with the *ADO's* APMU and intelligence to which the *ADO* may have access.

These requirements do not prevent the implementation by an *ADO* of the *ABP* haematological module on *Athletes* outside of its *RTP* or those in the *RTP* of another *ADO*.

Implementation of the haematological module of the *ABP* for those sports or disciplines for which the MLA for ESAsEPOs is 15% is **strongly recommended**. For those sports or disciplines with an MLA for ESAsEPOs of 10%, *ADOs* are encouraged to consider the benefits of implementing the haematological module of the *ABP*. When implementing the

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haematological module of the *ABP* for sports or disciplines with an ESAsEPOs MLA of 15% or less, *ADOs* are encouraged to apply the same criteria as outlined in b) to d) above.

Implementation of the haematological module of the *ABP* also enables *ADOs* to seek a reduction in the MLA percentage for ESAsEPOs, subject to meeting the criteria outlined in Article 6 of the TDSSA.

4. MLA for Sports and Disciplines

~~Consistent with Article 5.4.1 of the WADC2015, WADA consulted with IFs and other ADOs in the development of the TDSSA.~~

MLAs for sports and disciplines are located in:

- **Appendix 1** – Minimum Levels of Analysis for Sports and Disciplines of Olympic, IOC Recognized and Non-Recognized International Federations⁵
- **Appendix 2** – Minimum Levels of Analysis for Sports and Disciplines for *Athletes* with an Impairment

5. Test Distribution Planning and MLA Percentages

5.1. Test Distribution Plan

In accordance with Article 4.1.12 of the ISTI, each ADO is required to plan and implement intelligent Testing on Athletes over whom it has authority which is proportionate to the risk of doping, and that is effective to detect and to deter such practices each ADO shall undertake and document in good faith a Risk Assessment⁶ as part of the development of an effective TDP under its jurisdiction.

The TDSSA is part of the Risk Assessment and the overall TDP development process. Once a TDP is developed, each *ADO* will be responsible for managing the implementation of the TDSSA throughout their *Testing* year by applying the required MLAs in a targeted manner to defined *Athletes*.

5.2. Applying MLAs to the Test Distribution Plan

The aim is to test the right *Athletes* for the right *Prohibited Substance(s)* and/or *Prohibited Methods* at the right time. Once an *ADO* has conducted the required Risk Assessment and

⁵ Includes only those non-International Olympic Committee (IOC) recognized sports that are members of the Alliance of Independent Recognized Members of Sport (AIMS).

⁶ ~~ADOs may be required to submit a documented Risk Assessment as part of WADA's compliance monitoring process.~~

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assigned Tests to a sport or discipline within its TDP, it shall apply the prescribed MLA percentage to the number of Tests allocated to each sport or discipline to determine the minimum number of analyses required for each *Prohibited Substance*.

For the purposes of this calculation, one Test includes any number of *Samples* that are collected from one *Athlete* during a single Sample Collection Session. For example, a Sample Collection Session in which one urine *Sample* and two blood *Samples* are collected will count as one Test. Blood *ABP Tests*, conducted in isolation, shall not be included in this calculation.

As a further example in applying the MLA to a TDP, if an *ADO's* TDP for a sport or discipline consists of 100 Tests and its MLAs are 60% for ESAsEPOs, 10% for GH and 10% for GHRFs, then the minimum number of analyses an *ADO* should conduct is as follows:

- 60 ESAsEPOs analyses to be conducted in either urine or blood;
- 10 GH analyses in blood (serum); and
- 10 GHRFs analyses in urine

ADOs can request multiple analyses on *Samples* collected during the same Sample Collection Session. In the example above, the absolute minimum number of Sample Collection Sessions could be 60. This is on the basis that the required number of GH and GHRF analyses is performed on those *Athletes* who are also being tested for ESAsEPOs.

The remaining 40 Tests from the 100 Tests would then be subject to either the standard routine urine analysis or a greater level of TDSSA or other analysis, which *ADOs* are encouraged to do.

Any MLA that does not equal a whole number when applied to total Tests shall be rounded up or down to the nearest whole number. For example, if five Tests are planned in a particular sport or discipline, for which the ESA-EPOs MLA is 10%, the *ADO* will be required to conduct a minimum of one ESA-EPOs analysis (i.e. $5 \times 10\% = 0.5$, which is rounded up to 1). Respectively, if four Tests are planned in a particular sport or discipline, for which the GHRFs MLA is 10%, the *ADO* will not be required to conduct any GHRFs analysis (i.e. $4 \times 10\% = 0.4$, which is rounded down to 0).

Where the *ADO* has intelligence that would lead to a more effective use of one analysis allocated to a sport or discipline on an *Athlete* in a sport or discipline of higher risk, ~~then~~ the *ADO* may reallocate that single analysis.

Although compliance with the TDSSA requirements is mandatory, the total number of athletes eligible for testing, the selection of the *Athletes* to be tested, the selection of the *Sample*

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matrices collected (*i.e.* urine or blood) and the timing of those Tests and types of analyses applied to collected *Samples* remain at the discretion of the ADO.

Achieving the MLAs for the applicable sports or disciplines should be based on quality of *Testing*, and not simply reaching a required number of Tests. Thus, allocations of Tests should be based on intelligence where possible and may include *ABP* information, whereabouts, timing of competition periods, and any other information that may affect the pattern and the timing of *Use of the Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods* within the scope of the TDSSA.

Further guidance on the implementation of the TDSSA within a TDP can be found in the WADA “Guidelines for Implementing an Effective *Testing* Program”, the TDSSA Testing Guides and the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) located in Supporting Document AB.

5.3. Sports and Disciplines with MLAs of five percent (5%)

To increase flexibility and to enable ADOs to focus resources on higher risk sports or disciplines, compliance with the TDSSA requirements for sport or disciplines with an MLA of 5% is optional. However, ADOs are strongly encouraged to continue their best efforts to meet the 5% MLAs for the respective sports or disciplines listed in the TDSSA to maintain deterrence.

5.4. Sports and Disciplines with MLAs of zero percent (0%)

Those sports or disciplines that are determined to be at minimal physiological risk to the abuse of the *Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods* within the scope of the TDSSA, and for which the associated MLA is 0%, shall remain subject to *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* ~~routine~~ standard urine analysis menus.

However, such sports or disciplines may be subject to *Testing* at any time by any ADO for those *Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods* within the scope of the TDSSA, especially if the ADO gathers specific ~~relevant~~ information relating to potential use of such Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods.

6. Flexibility in implementing the MLAs

~~Article 6.4.2 of the WADC2015 affords ADOs the opportunity to request that Laboratories analyze Samples with less extensive menus than those prescribed by the TDSSA. Such requests must satisfy WADA that “because of the particular circumstances of their country or sport (...) less extensive analysis would be appropriate”. Article 4.7.2 of the ISTI outlines that: “An Anti-Doping Organization may apply to WADA for flexibility in the implementation of the minimum levels of analysis specified for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods as outlined in the TDSSA.”~~

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~~goes further in declaring that “WADA will approve the analysis of Samples for less than the Sample analysis menu specified in the Technical document where it is satisfied that such an approach will lead to the most intelligent, effective and efficient use of available Testing resources”.~~

~~In order for WADA to consider flexibility in the implementation of the MLAs, the ADO shall demonstrate its implementation of the haematological module of the ABP and/or the implementation of intelligence-led Testing strategies and/or tools and how such approaches lead to the most effective and efficient use of the available Testing resources. Compliance with the TDSSA alone is not sufficient to demonstrate intelligent, effective and efficient use of available resources. Consequently, the implementation of other ‘intelligent Testing’ strategies will be required before flexibility in the implementation of the MLAs will be considered.~~

Following the completion of a self-assessment against set criteria, and the submission to WADA of relevant documents such as the ADO’s Risk Assessment, TDP and RTP, an ADO will automatically qualify for flexibility in the implementation of the MLAs of up to 50% for the sports or disciplines ~~an~~ the ADO seeks flexibility for, subject to a review by WADA.

WADA withholds the right to request further information from the ADO to justify the requested flexibility. WADA may withdraw or reduce the level of flexibility if the self-assessment was incorrectly answered or relevant documents requested are partially/not submitted within the requested timelines or are found not to be compliant with the ISTI.

The self-assessment criteria include (but are not limited to) the following:

6.1. Implementation of the haematological module of the ABP (applies to the MLA for ESAsEPOs only).

To be eligible for flexibility of up to 50% of the ESAsEPOs MLAs for the sports or disciplines based on the adoption of the haematological module of the ABP, the ADO shall be able to demonstrate that it meets all of the below:

- 6.1.1 The ABP program of the sport or discipline has been operational for at least 12 months;
- 6.1.2 The ABP program implements *Target Testing* that acts upon the recommendations of an APMU with reference to ESAsEPOs;
- 6.1.3 All relevant ABP data, including *Doping Control* forms (DCF), ~~APMU reports and Expert reviews~~ are available in ADAMS or another system approved by WADA, which permits oversight by WADA;

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6.1.4 All criteria described in Article 3.3 of this *Technical Document* are met; and

6.1.5 The *ABP* program is managed by a WADA-approved *Athlete Passport Management Unit (APMU)* in accordance with the *applicable Technical Document for APMUs in force.TD2019APMU.*

6.2. Non-*ABP* (haematological module) related criteria

Flexibility in implementing the MLAs due to non-*ABP* related criteria may only be implemented for the *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* within the scope of the TDSSA. Such criteria include (but are not limited to):

- a) prioritization of *Target Testing* for both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition*;
- b) collaboration with other ADOs, for example in ~~e.g.~~ sharing *Testing* plans for *Athletes* of joint interest;
- c) mechanisms to gather intelligence and use of such intelligence in the implementation of an ADO's anti-doping program, including conducting investigations;
- d) collaboration with law enforcement authorities
- e) alternative *Testing* strategies including the application of specific analysis for other *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* outside the scope of the TDSSA;
- f) long-term storage of Samples in line with a documented storage and Further Analysis strategy; and
- g) ~~correct~~compliant entry of DCFs into *ADAMS* within 215 business~~business~~ days of *Sample* collection.

Upon WADA's request, an ADO shall ~~be in the position to~~ demonstrate that the above criteria are actively part of the ADO's anti-doping program.

6.3. Application for flexibility in the implementation of the MLAs

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The process and the full list of criteria required to support an application for flexibility in implementing the MLAs can be found in [WADA's Code Compliance Center and the Application for Flexibility User Guide](#) or the ~~TDSSA Supporting Document A~~ on WADA's website.

6.4. Period for flexibility in the implementation of the MLAs

Flexibility in the implementation of the MLAs will remain valid for a maximum period of two years provided that the ADO continues to comply with the list of criteria included in [WADA's Code Compliance Center](#) or the [Application for Flexibility User Guide](#)~~TDSSA Supporting Document A~~. If the ADO no longer meets the criteria contained within its application for flexibility, the ADO shall notify WADA.

Applications for flexibility are subject to review by WADA at any time. Should an ADO wish to extend the validity period of its flexibility, the ADO shall contact WADA in advance of its expiration.

7. Documentation

ADOs shall ensure the following information is accurately recorded on the applicable document or in ADAMS to ensure that WADA can monitor and evaluate an ADO's implementation of the TDSSA:

7.1. Sport and Discipline on the DCF

To ensure accurate recording of *Sample* analysis by the Laboratories and reporting of statistics in ADAMS, Testing Authorities, Sample Collection Authorities and their Doping Control Officers must ensure that the correct sport and discipline for the *Athlete*, as listed in Appendices 1 and 2 of the TDSSA, is recorded at a minimum on the Laboratory copy of the DCF.

7.2. Type of Analysis for each Sample

The request for analysis of the *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* within the scope of the TDSSA shall be provided to the Laboratory for each *Sample* to ensure the Laboratory conducts the correct analyses and accurately reports the results in ADAMS.

The specific type of analysis required for each *Sample* shall be recorded on the chain of custody (or equivalent) documentation shipped with the *Samples* to the Laboratory or by an otherwise effective communication method that has been agreed with the Laboratory

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responsible for analyzing an *ADO's Samples*. However, the type of analysis requested shall not be recorded on the DCF.

7.3. Level of Athlete being Tested

The TDSSA ~~is shall be~~ applicable to *International-Level Athletes* and *National-Level Athletes* as defined by each *ADO*. To assist with the monitoring of an *ADOs' TDP* and compliance with the application of the MLAs to those defined *Athletes*, *ADOs* shall record the level of the Athlete in *ADAMS*. *ADOs* may be requested to validate such data to *WADA* as part of *WADA's* wider compliance program.

8. Data Analysis and Monitoring

To monitor compliance, *WADA* utilizes the TDSSA Monitoring tool in *ADAMS* Next Gen or the Reporting Guide to Monitor *Testing*. It is strongly recommended that *ADOs* use these tools to monitor their compliance with the TDSSA regularly. The [Reporting Guide to Monitor Testing](#) can be found on *WADA's* website.

For TDSSA monitoring and compliance purposes, *WADA* will assess whether the *ADO* has complied with the MLAs based on *Doping Control* statistics contained in *ADAMS*. This will include, but not be limited to, the following elements:

- Total number of Tests and types of analyses;
- MLA achieved for each *Prohibited Substance* category within the scope of the TDSSA for each sport or discipline listed in the *ADO's TDP*;
- Number of *Athletes* tested; and
- Implementation of the haematological module of the *ABP* for sports or disciplines with an ESA EPOs MLA equal to or greater than 30%, for *RTP Athletes*.

These statistics and any other relevant information will also be used to review and modify the TDSSA over time.

It is expected that *ADOs* will also utilize this data to assist in the review of their TDP and the management of their *Doping Control* programs.

A wider evaluation of *ADOs'* compliance with the TDSSA, is being addressed through *WADA's* continuous compliance and monitoring program. The evaluation includes a review of the methods applied by the *ADOs* to the implementation of the Tests in order to meet the MLAs as outlined in the *ISTI*, including but not limited to the assessment of risk among *Athletes* within the jurisdiction of the *ADO*, and the use of information and intelligence in the selection and timing of Tests on defined *Athletes*.

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As outlined in Section 6, ADOs may apply for flexibility in implementing the MLAs based on their implementation of the haematological module of the ABP and/or use of intelligence-led Testing strategies and other tools that will lead to the most intelligent, effective and efficient use of available resources.

9. Review of TDSSA

As part of an ongoing review process, WADA will monitor the implementation of the TDSSA. Revisions to the TDSSA may be issued from time to time based on consultation with ADOs and Laboratories or the revision to the WADC2015 Code or *International Standards* or for other reasons at WADA's discretion (e.g. revisions to the *Prohibited List* or inclusion of a *Prohibited Substance* and/or *Prohibited Method* that is not within the scope of the TDSSA). ADOs will be provided with prior notice of such modifications taking effect.

10. Definitions

10.1. Defined terms from the 202115 Code that are used in the TDSSA

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.

Anti-Doping Organization: WADA or 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*, WADA, International Federations, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.

Athlete: 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 its authority to test and who competes below the international or national level, then the *Consequences* set forth

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in the Code ~~(except Article 14.3.2)~~ 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.

[Comment: 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- or 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.]
~~*[Comment: This definition makes it clear that 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, respectively. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organization, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond International- or National-Level Athletes to competitors at lower levels of Competition or to individuals who engage in fitness activities but do not compete at all. Thus, a National Anti-Doping Organization could, for example, elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require advance TUEs. But an anti-doping rule violation involving an Adverse Analytical Finding or Tampering, results in all of the Consequences provided for in the Code (with the exception of Article 14.3.2). The decision on whether Consequences apply to recreational-level Athletes who engage in fitness activities but never compete is left to the National Anti-Doping Organization. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not analyze Samples for the full menu of Prohibited Substances. Competitors at all levels of Competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]*~~

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.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

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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 and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 (Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension), such as provision of whereabouts information, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUEs, results management and hearings.

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

Event Period: The time between the beginning and end of an *Event*, as established by the ruling body of 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.

[Comment: 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.]~~Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or the ruling body of the Event in question, "In-Competition" means the period commencing twelve hours 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.~~

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.

[Comment: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the 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

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Events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that Athletes are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level Athletes. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.]

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*.

Major Event Organizations: The continental associations of *National Olympic Committees* and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other *International Event*.

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~~ *Results Management 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-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*.

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

Prohibited List: The List identifying the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

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

Recreational Athlete: A natural Person who is so defined by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organization; provided, however, the term shall not include any Person who, within the five years (5) 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 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 an open category or

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has been included within any Registered Testing Pool or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization.

[Comment: The term “open category” is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.]

Regional Anti-Doping Organization: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of *Samples*, the management of results, the review of *TUEs*, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of *Educational* programs at a regional level.

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 5.56 and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

[Comment: 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.]

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

Technical Document: A document adopted and published by WADA from time to time containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in 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.

Use: The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

10.2. Defined Terms from the 2021 International Standards that are used in the TDSSA

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Athlete Passport Management Unit (APMU): A unit composed of a *Person or Persons*, ~~designated by the Anti-Doping Organization, that is~~ responsible for the ~~administrative~~ timely management of the ~~Athlete Biological Passports in ADAMS Passports~~ ~~advising the Anti-Doping Organization~~ for intelligent, ~~Targeted Testing~~ liaising with the ~~Expert Panel~~ compiling and authorizing an ~~Athlete Biological Passport Documentation Package~~ and reporting ~~Adverse on~~ behalf of the ~~Passport Custodian~~ Findings.

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, who 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 (3) 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.

Further Analysis: Further Analysis, as this term is used in the ISL, occurs when a Laboratory conducts additional analysis on an “A” Sample or a “B” Sample after an analytical result for that “A” Sample or that “B” Sample has been reported by the Laboratory.

[Comment: There is no limitation on a Laboratory’s authority to conduct repeat or confirmation analysis, or to analyze a Sample with additional Analytical Methods, or to perform any other type of additional analysis on an “A” Sample or “B” Sample prior to reporting an analytical result on that Sample. That is not considered Further Analysis. If a Laboratory is to conduct additional analysis on an “A” Sample or “B” Sample after an analytical result for that Sample has been reported (for example: additional Sample analysis to detect EPO, or GC/C/IRMS

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~~analysis, or analysis in connection with the Athlete Biological Passport or additional analysis on a stored Sample) it may do so after receiving approval from the Testing Authority or Results Management Authority (if different) or WADA. However, after an Athlete has been charged with a Code Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation based on the presence of a Prohibited Substance, Metabolite(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in a Sample, then Further Analysis on that Sample may only be performed with the consent of the Athlete or approval from a hearing body (see Code Article 6.5). Further Analysis may be performed by the same Laboratory that did the original Analytical Testing, or by a different Laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory, at the direction of the Testing Authority or Results Management Authority (if different) or WADA. Any other Anti-Doping Organization that wishes to conduct Further Analysis on a stored Sample may do so with the permission of the Testing Authority or Results Management Authority (if different) or WADA and shall be responsible for any follow-up Results Management. Any Sample storage or Further Analysis initiated by WADA or another Anti-Doping Organization shall be at WADA's or that Anti-Doping Organization's expense.] Further Analysis means any additional Analytical Testing performed on a Sample whether using the same Analytical Method(s) or any new or additional Analytical Testing Procedure(s) (for example, new or more sensitive Analytical Methods or Analytical Methods used to identify additional Analytes).~~

~~[Prior to reporting a test result, a Laboratory may perform Further Analysis on a Sample with no approval required. After reporting a test result, Further Analysis may be performed at any time by the same Laboratory that did the original Analytical Testing or by a different Laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory, at the direction of the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA. Any other Anti-Doping Organization that wishes to conduct Further Analysis on a stored Sample may do so with the permission of the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA and shall be responsible for any follow-up results management. Any Sample storage or Further Analysis initiated by WADA or another Anti-Doping Organization shall be at WADA's or that Organization's expense].~~

Laboratory(ies): ~~(A)~~ WADA-accredited laboratory(ies) applying ~~T~~test ~~M~~methods and processes to provide evidentiary data for the detection and/or identification of *Prohibited Substances, or Prohibited Methods and Markers* on the *Prohibited List*, and if applicable, quantification of a Threshold Substance in *Samples* of urine and other biological matrices in the context of anti-doping~~Doping Control~~ activities.

Major Event: A series of individual international *Competitions* conducted together under an international multi-sport organization functioning as a ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, Pan American Games) and for which a significant increase of resources and capacity; may be as determined by WADA, ~~is~~ required to conduct *Doping Control* for the *Event*.

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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*.

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 Delegated Third Party to whom the authority to conduct Testing has been granted or sub-contracted another organization (for example, a third party contractor) to whom the Testing Authority has delegated or sub-contracted such responsibility (provided that, T 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 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 his/hortheir Sample(s).

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.

Technical Document: Technical requirements produced by WADA on specific anti-doping topics. Technical Documents supersede any previous publication on a similar topic, or, if applicable, the ISL.

[Implementation of the requirements described in a Technical Document is mandatory. Technical Documents are approved by the WADA Executive Committee and posted on WADA's website. All Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP shall have the requirements of a Technical Document implemented in their procedures no later than its "effective date"].

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 organization that authorizes Testing on Athletes it has authority over. It may authorize a Delegated Third Party to conduct Testing

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~~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 *Delegated Third Party* conducting the *Testing* does so in compliance with the requirements of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.has authorized a particular *Sample* collection, whether (1) an *Anti-Doping Organization* (for example, the International Olympic Committee or other *Major Event Organization*, WADA, an International Federation, or a *National Anti-Doping Organization*); or (2) another organization conducting *Testing* pursuant to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of the *Anti-Doping Organization* (for example, a National Federation that is a member of an International Federation).~~

10.3. Defined terms specific to the TDSSA

Minimum Level of Analysis (MLA): The number of analyses for the *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* within the scope of the TDSSA required to be performed by an *ADO* for each sport or discipline, expressed as a percentage of the total eligible Tests in their TDP.

Physiological Risk Assessment: Analysis of the physiological demands of a sport or discipline against the potential performance enhancing benefit of *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* on the TDSSA.

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

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

Appendix 1

Minimum Levels of Analysis for Sports and Disciplines of Olympic and IOC Recognized International Federations, and members of the Alliance of Independent Recognized Members of Sport

SPORT	DISCIPLINE	ESAs EPOs %	GH % ⁷	GHRFs %
Aikido	Aikido	5	5	5
Air Sports	All	0	0	0
American Football	American Football	5	10	10
Aquatics	Diving	0	5	5
Aquatics	Swimming Sprint 100m or less	10	10	10
Aquatics	Swimming Long Distance 800m or greater	30	5	5
Aquatics	Swimming Middle Distance 200-400m	15	5	5
Aquatics	Open Water	30	5	5
Aquatics	Artistic Swimming	10	5	5
Aquatics	Water Polo	10	10	10
Archery	All	0	0	0
Arm Wrestling	Arm Wrestling	5	15	15
Athletics	Combined Events	15	15	15
Athletics	Jumps	10	15	15
Athletics	Long Distance 3000m or greater	60	5	5
Athletics	Middle Distance 800-1500m	30	10	10
Athletics	Sprint 400m or less	10	15	15
Athletics	Throws	5	15	15
Automobile Sports	All	5	0	0
Badminton	Badminton	10	10	10
Bandy	Bandy	5	10	10
Baseball	Baseball	5	10	10
Basketball	Basketball	10	10	10
Basketball	3 on 3	10	10	10
Basque Pelota	Basque Pelota	5	5	5
Biathlon	Biathlon	60	10	10
Billiards Sports	All	0	0	0
Bobsleigh	Bobsleigh	5	10	10
Bobsleigh	Skeleton	0	10	10
Bodybuilding	Bodybuilding	5	30	30
Bodybuilding	Fitness	10	30	30

⁷ The mandatory implementation of the GH MLAs for all sports/disciplines is postponed until the endocrine module of the ABP is ready for implementation.

SPORT	DISCIPLINE	ESAs EPOs%	GH %	GHRFs %
Boules Sports	All	0	0	0
Bowling	All	0	0	0
Boxing	Boxing	15	10	10
Bridge	Bridge	0	0	0
Canoe/Kayak	Sprint 200m	10	10	10
Canoe/Kayak	Canoe Slalom	15	10	10
Canoe/Kayak	Canoe Polo	5	10	10
Canoe/Kayak	Middle Distance 500m	15	10	10
Canoe/Kayak	Dragon Boat	10	5	5
Canoe/Kayak	Freestyle	5	10	10
Canoe/Kayak	Long Distance 1000m	30	5	5
Canoe/Kayak	Marathon	30	5	5
Canoe/Kayak	Ocean Racing	15	5	5
Canoe/Kayak	Wildwater	5	10	10
Casting	Casting	0	0	0
Cheer	Cheer	5	5	5
Chess	Chess	0	0	0
Cricket	All	5	10	10
Curling	Curling	0	0	0
Cycling	Artistic	5	5	5
Cycling	BMX	5	10	10
Cycling	Cycle-Ball	5	5	5
Cycling	Cyclo-Cross	30	10	10
Cycling	Mountain Bike - Down Hill	10	10	10
Cycling	Mountain Bike - Cross Country	30	10	10
Cycling	Road	60	10	10
Cycling	Track Endurance	30	10	10
Cycling	Track Sprint	5	10	10
Cycling	Trials	5	5	5
Dance Sport	All	5	5	5
Darts	Darts	0	0	0
Dragon Boat	Dragon Boat	10	5	5
Draughts	Draughts	0	0	0
Equestrian	Dressage	0	0	0
Equestrian	Driving	0	0	0
Equestrian	Eventing	5	5	5
Equestrian	Endurance	5	5	5
Equestrian	Jumping	5	5	5
Equestrian	Reining	0	0	0

SPORT	DISCIPLINE	ESAs EPOs %	GH %	GHRFs %
Equestrian	Vaulting	5	5	5
Fencing	Epee	5	5	5
Fencing	Foil	5	5	5
Fencing	Sabre	5	5	5
Field Hockey	Field Hockey	10	10	10
Field Hockey	Indoor	5	5	5
Fistball	Fistball	5	5	5
Floorball	Floorball	5	5	5
Flying Disc	Ultimate	5	5	5
Football	Beach Football	5	5	5
Football	Football	10	10	10
Football	Futsal	5	5	5
Go	Go	0	0	0
Golf	Golf	5	5	5
Gymnastics	Artistic	10	10	10
Gymnastics	Acrobatic	5	10	10
Gymnastics	Rhythmic	5	5	5
Gymnastics	Aerobic	10	5	5
Gymnastics	Trampoline	5	5	5
Gymnastics	Tumbling	5	5	5
Handball	Beach	5	5	5
Handball	Indoor	10	10	10
Ice Hockey	Ice Hockey	5	10	10
Icestocksport	Icestocksport Target	0	0	0
Icestocksport	Icestocksport Distance	0	5	5
Ju-Jitsu	All	10	10	10
Judo	Judo	10	10	10
Karate	Karate	10	10	10
Kendo	Kendo	5	5	5
Kickboxing	All	15	10	10
Korfball	Korfball	10	5	5
Lacrosse	Lacrosse	10	10	10
LifeSaving	LifeSaving	10	5	5
Luge	Luge	0	10	10
Minigolf	Minigolf	0	0	0
Modern Pentathlon	Modern Pentathlon	5	5	5
Motorcycle Racing	All	5	0	0
Mountaineering and Climbing	All	10	5	5

SPORT	DISCIPLINE	ESAsEP Os %	GH %	GHRFs %
Muaythai	Muaythai	15	10	10
Netball	Netball	10	5	5
Orienteering	All	15	5	5
Polo	All	5	5	5
Powerboating	Aquabike	5	5	5
Powerboating	Circuit	0	0	0
Powerboating	Offshore	0	0	0
Powerlifting	All	5	30	30
Racquetball	Racquetball	10	5	5
Roller Sports	Alpine and Inline Downhill	10	10	10
Roller Sports	Artistic	5	5	5
Roller Sports	Hockey	5	10	10
Roller Sports	Inline Speed Skating Sprint 1000m or less	15	10	10
Roller Sports	Inline Speed Skating Distance greater than 1000m	30	10	10
Roller Sports	Roller Derby	5	5	5
Roller Sports	Roller Freestyle	5	10	10
Roller Sports	Skateboarding	5	10	10
Rowing	Rowing	30	10	10
Rugby Union	Fifteens	10	10	10
Rugby Union	Sevens	10	10	10
Sailing	All	5	5	5
Sambo	Sambo	10	10	10
Savate	All	10	10	10
Sepaktakraw	All	0	0	0
Shooting	All	0	0	0
Skating	Figure Skating	10	10	10
Skating	Short Track	15	10	10
Skating	Speed Skating 1500m or less	15	10	10
Skating	Speed Skating greater than 1500m	30	10	10
Skating	Synchronized Skating	10	5	5
Skiing	Alpine	15	10	10
Skiing	Cross-Country	60	10	10
Skiing	Nordic Combined	30	10	10
Skiing	Freestyle	10	5	5
Skiing	Ski Jumping	0	5	5
Skiing	Snowboard	10	5	5
Ski Mountaineering	Ski Mountaineering	30	5	5
Sleddog	Sleddog	0	0	0

SPORT	DISCIPLINE	ESAsEP Os %	GH %	GHRFs %
Soft Tennis	Soft Tennis	5	5	5
Softball	Softball	5	10	10
Sport Climbing	Boulder	10	5	5
Sport Climbing	Combined	10	5	5
Sport Climbing	Lead	10	5	5
Sport Climbing	Speed	10	10	10
Sport Fishing	Sport Fishing	0	0	0
Squash	Squash	10	5	5
Sumo	Sumo	10	10	10
Surfing	All	10	5	5
Table Tennis	Table Tennis	5	5	5
Taekwondo	Poomsae	5	5	5
Taekwondo	Sparring	10	10	10
Tennis	Tennis	10	5	5
Triathlon	All	60	10	10
Tug of War	Tug of War	5	10	10
Underwater Sports	Apnoea (all subdisciplines)	15	5	5
Underwater Sports	Aquathlon (Underwater Wrestling)	15	10	10
Underwater Sports	Finswimming Open Water	30	5	5
Underwater Sports	Finswimming Pool	15	5	5
Underwater Sports	Free Immersion Diving	15	5	5
Underwater Sports	UW Orienteering	15	5	5
Underwater Sports	Spearfishing	15	5	5
Underwater Sports	Sport Diving	15	5	5
Underwater Sports	Target Shooting	0	0	0
Underwater Sports	UW Hockey	5	5	5
Underwater Sports	UW Rugby	5	5	5
Volleyball	Beach	5	5	5
Volleyball	Volleyball	5	5	5
Waterskiing	Barefoot	5	5	5
Waterskiing	Cable Wakeboard	5	5	5
Waterskiing	Cableski	5	5	5
Waterskiing	Racing Water Ski	5	5	5
Waterskiing	Tournament	5	5	5
Waterskiing	Wakeboard Boat	5	5	5
Weightlifting	Weightlifting	5	30	30
Wrestling	All	15	10	10
Wushu	Sanda	10	10	10
Wushu	Taolu	5	5	5

Appendix 2

Minimum Levels of Analysis for Sports and Disciplines of *Athletes* with an Impairment

IPC Sports

SPORT	DISCIPLINE	EPOs/ESAs %	GH %	GHRFs %
Para-Alpine Skiing	Para-Alpine Skiing	5	5	5
Para-Athletics	Wheelchair Racing - All Distances All Classes	30	10	10
Para-Athletics	Jumping - All Classes	5	10	10
Para-Athletics	Running Sprints 400m or less - All Classes	5	10	10
Para-Athletics	Running Middle Distance 800m - 1500m All Classes	15	10	10
Para-Athletics	Running Endurance - greater than 1500m All Classes	30	5	5
Para-Athletics	Seated Throws - Classes: F31-F34/F51-F53	5	5	5
Para-Athletics	Seated Throws - Classes: F54-F57	5	10	10
Para-Athletics	Standing Throws - All Classes	5	10	10
Para-Nordic Skiing	All	30	10	10
Para-DanceSport	Para-DanceSport	0	0	0
Para-Ice Hockey	Para-Ice Hockey	5	5	5
Para-Powerlifting	Para-Powerlifting	5	30	30
Para-Snowboard	Para-Snowboard	5	5	5
Para-Swimming	Classes: S1/SB1/SM1-S3/SB3/SM3	5	5	5
Para-Swimming	Classes: S4/SB4/SM4-S9/SB8/SM9	15	5	5
Para-Swimming	Classes: S10/SB9/SM10-S14/SB14	30	10	10
Shooting Para Sport	Shooting Para Sport	0	0	0

Appendix 2

Non-IPC Sports

SPORT	DISCIPLINE	EPOs/ESAs	GH	GHRFs
Archery	Para-Archery	0	0	0
Arm Wrestling	Para-Arm Wrestling	5	15	15
Badminton	Para-Badminton	5	5	5
Basketball	Wheelchair Basketball	5	5	5
Bobsleigh	Para-Bobsleigh	5	5	5
Boccia	Para-Boccia	0	0	0
Canoe/Kayak	Para-Canoe Sprint	10	10	10
Curling	Wheelchair Curling	0	0	0
Cycling	Para-Cycling	30	5	5
Equestrian	Para-Equestrian	0	0	0
Fencing	Wheelchair Fencing	5	5	5
Field Hockey	Para-Field Hockey	5	5	5
Football 5-a-side	Para-Football 5-a-side	5	5	5
Football 7-a-side	Para-Football 7-a-side	5	5	5
Goalball	Goalball	5	5	5
Handball	Wheelchair Handball	5	5	5
Judo	Para-Judo	10	10	10
Rowing	Para-Rowing	30	10	10
Rugby	Wheelchair Rugby	5	5	5
Sailing	Para-Sailing	0	0	0
ParaVolley	ParaVolley Sitting <u>Volleyball</u>	5	5	5
ParaVolley	<u>Beach</u> ParaVolley <u>Standing</u>	5	5	5
Table Tennis	Para-Table Tennis	5	5	5
Taekwondo	Para-Taekwondo-Kyorugi	10	10	10
Tennis	Wheelchair Tennis	5	5	5
Triathlon	Para-Triathlon	30	10	10
Waterskiing	Disabled	0	0	0