

**Policy for WADA's Application of the International Standard for Code
Compliance by Signatories (ISCCS) – (Prioritization Policy)**

**(approved by WADA's Executive Committee on 14 September 2021 to come
into effect 1 January 2022)**

The purpose of the World Anti-Doping Agency's (WADA's) Compliance Monitoring Program is to ensure uniform compliance by Signatories with the requirements of the Code and the International Standards, and therefore deliver a level-playing field for athletes worldwide. The Compliance Monitoring Program is governed by the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories (ISCCS), whose first version came into force on 1 April 2018. The ISCCS allows WADA to exercise the authority to prioritize its compliance monitoring and enforcement efforts, by focusing on certain categories of Signatories, chosen based on objective factors identified in the ISCCS.

The first version of the Prioritization Policy was approved by WADA's Executive Committee in November 2017 and came into force on 1 April 2018 alongside the ISCCS.

This Policy is not a waiver of the requirement that Signatories comply with their obligations under the Code and the International Standards. Instead, it is expected that Signatories will use the flexibility provided by this Prioritization Policy to build capacity so that they will be able to demonstrate full compliance with the Code and the International Standards. For example, it is expected that lower Tier Signatories will continue to build capacity by prioritizing the implementation of their corrective actions outside of the minimum requirements set out in this policy.

WADA's Prioritization Policy:

1. National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs) and International Federations (IFs) are divided into four Tiers. Major Event Organizations (MEOs) are divided into three Tiers.
2. Tiers are established using objective nation sporting performance data and physiological doping risk information from the Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis (TDSSA).
3. All NADOs, IFs and MEOs in all Tiers receive, when a non-conformity is identified, a Corrective Action Report (CAR), so that they are clear about what they need to do to bring their anti-doping program or rules into compliance with the Code and the International Standards.
4. However, compliance procedures are initiated as detailed in Article 9 of the ISCCS in the following circumstances:

IF and NADOs

- a. Tier 1 IFs and NADOs: if they do not correct Critical requirements within the three-month deadline specified in the ISCCS, or High Priority requirements within the six-month timeline specified in the ISCCS, or General requirements

related to the area of data privacy within the nine-month timeline specified in the ISCCS.

- b. Tier 2 IFs and NADOs: if they do not correct Critical requirements within the three-month timeline specified in the ISCCS, or High Priority requirements within the six-month timeline specified in the ISCCS.
- c. Tier 3 IFs and NADOs: if they do not correct Critical requirements within the three-month timeline specified in the ISCCS.
- d. Tier 4 IFs and NADOs: if they do not correct Critical requirements related to Education as detailed in Annex A of the ISCCS:

- i. The provision of accurate and up to date information for Athletes and other Persons in accordance with the topics identified in Code Article 18.2 and the International Standard for Education, where possible by posting it on a conspicuous place on a website.*

MEOs

- a. Tier 1 MEOs: if they do not correct Critical requirements within the three-month timeline specified in the ISCCS, or High Priority requirements within the six-month timeline specified in the ISCCS.
- b. Tier 2 MEOs: if they do not correct Critical requirements within the three-month timeline specified in the ISCCS.
- c. Tier 3 MEOs: if they do not correct Critical requirements related to Education as detailed in Annex A of the ISCCS:

- i. The provision of accurate and up to date information for Athletes and other Persons in accordance with the topics identified in Code Article 18.2 and the International Standard for Education, where possible by posting it on a conspicuous place on a website*

Exceptional Circumstances

- 5. For IF and NADOs, other non-conformities (i.e., non-conformities with General requirements (other than data privacy) by Tier 1 IFs and NADOs, non-conformities with General requirements by Tier 2 IFs and NADOs, non-conformities with High Priority or General requirements by Tier 3 IFs and NADOs, and non-conformities with Critical requirements (other than the ones related to Education based on Code Article 18.2), High Priority and General by Tier 4 IFs and NADOs that are not corrected within the timelines specified in the ISCCS will only be pursued by WADA in exceptional circumstances (e.g. in a case of obvious bad faith or lack of commitment by a Signatory), and only after providing formal notice thereof to the Signatory in question.
- 6. For MEOs, other non-conformities (i.e., non-conformities with General requirements by Tier 1 MEOs and non-conformities with High Priority and General requirements by Tier 2 MEOs), that are not corrected within the timelines specified in the ISCCS will only be pursued by WADA in exceptional circumstances (e.g. in a case of obvious bad faith or lack of commitment by a Signatory), and only after providing formal notice thereof to the Signatory in question.

This Prioritization Policy is a living document that will be kept under constant review to ensure it remains fit for purpose and will be regularly reviewed. Any proposed change to the present Prioritization Policy will be subject to WADA Executive Committee approval, and at least two months' advance notice of the change will be given to impacted Signatories prior to implementation.