

Guide for the development of an Anti-Doping Organization (ADO) Clean Sport / Anti-Doping Website Section

This document has been developed by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) to support International Federations (IFs) and other Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs) in developing a clean sport section of their respective website. It is intended to provide ideas on the content that must be included to be compliant with the [World Anti-Doping Code](#) (Code), the [International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions \(ISTUE\)](#), the [International Standard for Results Management \(ISRM\)](#) and the [International Standard for Testing and Investigations \(ISTI\)](#) as well to complement anti-doping education activities, as outlined in the [International Standard for Education \(ISE\)](#) and [Education Guidelines](#).

WADA's regulatory documents are available on the Agency's website. The material that WADA provides on its ADEL platform is intended for educational and informational purposes only. Any content or language used within the ADEL material would not supersede the provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code and/or the International Standards.

How to use this document

This document provides suggested text, resources, and an order for presenting the material that you can easily follow, copy and add to a clean sport/anti-doping section of your website.

This document, though a part of the Code Implementation Support Program (CISP), has purposefully not been designed and remains a word document to facilitate copy-pasting as much as possible. Sections that contain text for copy-paste have clearly been delimited with the following banners:

The below can be copy pasted.

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The specific content of these topics (the level of detail that is included) should be tailored to meet the needs of your target groups. Notes have been included where the text can be updated with your ADO's name or your sport (**highlighted in yellow**) and where you may insert links (**highlighted in blue**). Where notes are addressed to you and not meant to be copy pasted, they have been ***italicized and highlighted in green***. Your ADO does not have to use the material below – it is simply suggested text to help you fulfill your requirements under the Code and the standards. Please also ensure that how the material is presented makes it easy to update when needed.

If your organization's website already has an anti-doping section or content, you may wish to start with the checklist in [Appendix A](#) to ensure that your site includes all the mandatory material required by the Code and International Standards.

Dedicated anti-doping/clean sport section

We would encourage you to have a dedicated anti-doping section, not included in an "Athlete" or "Medical" section as part of your organization's website and that this section is linked to or highly visible from your ADO's homepage. For example, a tab on the first level of your website, a web sticker, or some other graphical representation, in the "quick links" in the header and/or footer of your site. This will facilitate easy and quick access to this important information by your athlete, their support personnel, and the larger community.

We recommend that you use a name that would easily identify the section, such as "Anti-Doping" or "Clean Sport [**you may replace Sport by the name of your sport**]". We would recommend avoiding names such as "Medical", "Documents", "About" or other generalities.

What to include

Below is a recommended list of topics and the order we suggest that you present them in on your website. Each item below could be a separate page or tab of your website/anti-doping section. You can click on each of the topics, which will bring you to the relevant section of this document. If at any time you wish to come back to this list, a hyperlink is provided at the start of each section.

- [About Anti-Doping - Clean Sport](#)
- [Documents and Regulations](#)
- [The Prohibited List](#)
- [Risk of supplements use](#)
- [Therapeutic Use Exemptions \(TUEs\)](#)
- [Testing](#)
- [Whereabouts](#)
- [Report Doping](#)
- [Education Tools](#)
- [Sanctions and Reports](#)
- [Important Definitions](#)
- [List or Calendar of Events](#)
- [Links to WADA & Other Organizations' Microsites & Resources](#)
- [ADO Contacts](#)
- [Appendix A - Checklist](#)

About Anti-Doping - Clean Sport

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Background: Code Article 18.2 makes it mandatory for ADO education programs to include a number of awareness, information and values-based education components. The minimum requirement is for this material to be available on the ADO's website.

Requirements: The Code and the International Standard for Education (ISE Article 5.2) outline the topics that must be included in an ADO's education program and, at minimum, on the ADO's website. This includes:

- **Principles and values associated with clean sport**
- **Athletes', athlete support personnel's and other groups' rights and responsibilities under the Code**
- **The principle of Strict Liability**
- **Consequences of doping, for example, physical and mental health, social and economic effects, and sanctions**
- **Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs)**
 - Substances and methods on the Prohibited List
 - Risks of supplement use
- **Use of medications and Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs)**
 - Testing procedures, including urine, blood and the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP)
 - Requirements of the Registered Testing Pool (RTP), including whereabouts and the use of ADAMS
- Coming forward to share concerns about doping

How to: The material included across this document will help your ADO fulfill this requirement. The text included below could be used in an introductory section that your ADO could call "About Anti-Doping/Clean Sport" and covers all of the topics listed above that are **bolded**. The other topics deserve their own section and are addressed further in the document.

The below can be copy pasted in a "About Anti-Doping – Clean Sport" section.

Introduction

In the introduction, you may wish to state your commitment to clean sport and how this ties in with your core values and add general information about your anti-doping program.

Doping can be harmful to an athlete's health, damages the integrity of sport, and is morally and ethically wrong. All athletes *[please select the part of text related to your ADO]* participating in *[IF/MEO]* competitions/under *[NADO]* jurisdiction must abide by the *[ADO]* Anti-Doping Rules.

What is doping?

Doping is not just a positive test showing the presence of a prohibited substance in an athlete's urine sample. Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the 11 Anti-Doping Rule Violations

(ADRVs) outlined in the [World Anti-Doping Code](#) and [\[ADO\] Anti-Doping Rules \[add link to ADR\]](#). These are:

1. **Presence** of a prohibited substance, its metabolites or markers in an athlete's sample
2. **Use or attempted use** of a prohibited substance or method by an athlete
3. **Refusing**, evading or failing to submit to sample collection by an athlete
4. **Failure to file** whereabouts information and/or missed tests by an athlete
5. **Tampering** or attempted tampering with the doping control process by an athlete or other person
6. **Possession** of a prohibited substance or method by an athlete or athlete support personnel
7. **Trafficking** or attempted trafficking of a prohibited substance or method by an athlete or other person
8. **Administering** or attempting to administer a prohibited substance or method to an athlete
9. **Complicity** or attempted complicity in an ADRV by an athlete or other person
10. **Prohibited Association** by an athlete or other person with a sanctioned athlete support personnel
11. **Acts** to discourage or retaliate against reporting to authorities

You could choose to copy paste the table listing the ADRVs found in the document [At-a-Glance: Anti-Doping Overview | World Anti Doping Agency \(wada-ama.org\)](#) (p.3) or in the [Athlete Guide to the 2021 Code](#) (p. 20-21), available on ADEL.

Why is doping in sport prohibited?

The use of [doping substances or doping methods](#) to enhance performance is fundamentally wrong and is detrimental to the overall spirit of sport. Drug misuse can be harmful to an athlete's health and to other athletes competing in the sport. It severely damages the integrity, image, and value of sport, whether or not the motivation to use drugs is to improve performance. To achieve integrity and fairness in sport, a commitment to clean sport is critical.

What does 'Strict Liability' mean?

- The principle of strict liability applies to all athletes who compete in any sport with an anti-doping program. It means that athletes are responsible for any prohibited substance, or its metabolites or markers found to be present in their urine and/or blood sample collected during doping control, regardless of whether the athlete intentionally or unintentionally used a prohibited substance or method. Therefore, it is important to remember that it is each and every athlete's ultimate responsibility to know what enters their body.
- The rule which provides that principle, under [Code Article 2.1 and Article 2.2](#), states that it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence, or knowing use on the athlete's part be demonstrated by the Anti-Doping Organization to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

Why is doping dangerous?

Doping can result in severe health consequences but also comes with sport, social, financial and legal consequences. For an athlete, doping could spell the end of their sporting career, reputation, and prospects both in and out of sport.

Sport Consequences

The sanctions for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (ADRV) can include:

- *Provisional Suspension.* The athlete or other person is temporarily banned from participating in any competition or activity while waiting for the results management process to be complete or until the final decision is rendered.
- *Ineligibility.* The athlete or other person is not allowed to compete or participate in any other activity, such as training, coaching, or even access to funding due to an ADRV. This period of ineligibility can be for up to 4 years or even life depending on the circumstances of the ADRV.
- *Disqualification* of results. The athlete's results during a particular period, competition or event are invalidated, which comes with forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.
- *Public Disclosure.* The Anti-Doping Organization (ADO) informs the general public of the ADRV.
- *Fines.*

Health Consequences

The health consequences to an athlete can include:

- *Physical health.* Medications and medical interventions have been developed to treat a particular condition or illness. Not an otherwise healthy athlete. Depending on the substance, the dosage and the consumption frequency, doping products may have particularly negative side effects on health.
- *Psychological health.* Some doping substances may have an impact on the athlete's mental health. Anxiety, obsessive compulsive disorders or psychosis are direct consequences from doping.

Social Consequences

Some of social consequences of doping include:

- Damage to reputation and image, which can be permanent with media attention, and future clean performances can be met with skepticism.
- Damage to future career prospects.
- Isolation from peers and sport.
- Damaged relationships with friends and family.
- Effects on emotional and psychological well-being.
- Loss of standing, fame, respect and credibility.

Financial Consequences

The financial consequences of doping can include:

- Fines that an Anti-Doping Organization (ADO) may have included in their anti-doping rules including costs associated with an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (ADRV).
- Loss of income/financial support, such as government funding, other forms of financial support and by not participating in the competitions.
- Loss of financial support due to withdrawal of sponsor.
- Requirement to reimburse sponsor, if included in the contract.
- Reimbursement of prize money.
- Impact of damaged reputation on future career prospects.

Legal Consequences

In addition to the sport, health, social and financial consequences listed above, doping can come with other legal consequences, such as:

- Some countries have gone beyond the World Anti-Doping Code and made using a prohibited substance a criminal offence (e.g. Austria, Italy, France).

- In some countries, ADRVs related to trafficking, possession or administering a prohibited substance or some substances on the Prohibited List are considered a criminal offence.

What do athletes and athlete support personnel need to know about anti-doping?

Athletes, their support personnel and others who are subject to anti-doping rules all have rights and responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code (Code). Part Three of the Code outlines all of the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder in the anti-doping system.

Athletes' Rights

“Every athlete has the right to clean sport!”

Ensuring that athletes are aware of their rights and that these rights are respected is vital to the success of clean sport. WADA's Athlete Committee (now Athlete Council) drafted the [Athletes' Anti-Doping Rights Act](#) (Act). This Act is made up of two parts. Part one sets out rights that are found in the Code and International Standards. Part two sets out recommended athlete rights that are not found in the Code or International Standards but are rights that athletes recommend that Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs) adopt for best practice.

Athlete rights outlined in the Code include:

- Equal opportunities in their pursuit of sport, free of participation by other athletes who dope
- Equitable and fair testing programs
- A Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) application process
- To be heard, to have a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and operationally independent hearing panel, with a timely reasoned decision specifically including an explanation of the reasons of the decision
- Right to appeal the hearing decision
- Any ADO that has jurisdiction over them will be accountable for its action and an athlete shall have the ability to report any compliance issue
- Ability to report Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs) through an anonymous mechanism and not be subjected to threats or intimidation
- Receiving anti-doping education
- Fair handling of their personal information by ADOs in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information ([ISPPPI](#)) and any local applicable law
- To pursue damages from another athlete whose actions have damaged that athlete by the commission of an ADRV
- During the sample collection process, right to:
 - See the identification of the Doping Control Officer (DCO)
 - Request additional information about the sample collection process, about the authority under which it will be carried out and on the type of sample collection
 - Hydrate
 - Be accompanied by a representative and, if available, an interpreter
 - Request a delay in reporting to the doping control station for valid reasons ([International Standard for Testing and Investigations](#) Art. 5.4.4)
 - Request modifications for athletes with impairments (if applicable)
 - Be informed of their rights and responsibilities
 - Receive a copy of the records of the process
 - Have further protections for "protected persons" because of their age or lack of legal capacity
 - Request and attend the B sample analysis (in the case of an Adverse Analytical Finding)

Athletes' Responsibilities

Athletes' rights to clean sport come with corresponding responsibilities, and athletes may be tested in- and out-of-competition, anytime, anywhere and with no advance notice.

Their clean sport responsibilities include (but are not limited to):

- Complying with the **ADO's Anti-Doping Rules [and relevant policies if applicable]** (in line with the [World Anti-Doping Code](#))
- Being available for sample collection (urine, blood or dried blood spot (DBS)), whether in-competition or out-of-competition
- Remaining within direct observation of the Doping Control Officer (DCO) or chaperone at all times from notification until the completion of the sample collection process
- Providing identification upon request during the sample collection process
- Ensuring that no prohibited substance enters their body and that no prohibited method is used on them
- Ensuring that any treatment is not prohibited according to the [Prohibited List](#) in force and checking this with the prescribing physicians, or directly with **the ADO** if necessary
- Applying to **the relevant ADO** if no alternative permitted treatment is possible and a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) is required (see **the IF or NADO's TUE application process**) **[embed link to documents or TUE section]**
- Reporting immediately for sample collection after being notified of being selected for doping control
- Ensuring the accuracy of the information entered on the Doping Control Form (DCF)
- Cooperating with ADOs investigating ADRVs
- Not working with coaches, trainers, physicians or other athlete support personnel who are ineligible on account of an ADRV or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping (see WADA's [Prohibited Association List](#)) **[add any ADO specific information/ list]**

Athlete Support Personnel Rights

Athlete support personnel and other persons also have rights and responsibilities under the Code. These include:

- Right to a fair hearing, before an independent hearing panel
- Right to appeal the hearing decision
- Rights regarding data protection, according to the [ISPPPI](#) and any local applicable law

Athlete Support Personnel Responsibilities

Athlete support personnel's responsibilities under the Code include:

- Using their influence on athlete values and behaviors to foster clean sport behaviors
- Knowing and complying with all applicable anti-doping policies and rules, including the **ADO's Anti-Doping Rules [and relevant policies if applicable]** (in line with the [Code](#))
- Cooperating with the athlete doping control program
- Cooperating with ADOs investigating Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs)
- Informing the relevant IF and/or NADO if they have committed an ADRV in the last 10 years
- Refraining from possessing a prohibited substance (or a prohibited method)*, administering any such substance or method to an athlete, trafficking, covering up an anti-doping rule violation (ADRV) or other forms of complicity and associating with a person convicted of doping (prohibited association). These are ADRVs applicable to athlete support personnel under Article 2 of the World Anti-Doping Code and **Article X of the ADO's Anti-Doping Rules**.

* Unless the athlete support personnel can establish that the possession is consistent with a TUE granted to an athlete or other acceptable justification. Acceptable justification would include, for example, a team doctor carrying prohibited substances for dealing with acute and emergency situations.

ADO Recommendation to Athlete Support Personnel

Here are some ways athlete support personnel can support their athletes in their education on clean sport:

- Share the [Athlete's Anti-Doping Rights Act](#) with your athletes
- Register and take a course suitable to you on the WADA's [ADEL](#) platform (Insert any info/link ADO education platform)
- Follow the [\[ADO\]](#) pages on Twitter, Facebook and Instagram where the main updates about anti-doping will be published
- Contact [\[ADO email\]](#) for any questions you may have

What are the organizations involved in protecting clean sport?

World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

WADA was established in 1999 as an international independent agency to lead a collaborative worldwide movement for doping-free sport. WADA's governance and funding are based on equal partnership between the Sport Movement and Governments of the world.

WADA's primary role is to develop, harmonize and coordinate anti-doping rules and policies across all sports and countries. WADA's key activities include:

- Scientific and social science research
- Education
- Intelligence & investigations
- Development of anti-doping capacity and capability
- Monitoring of compliance with the World Anti-Doping Program.

For more information about WADA, consult:

- WADA's website – www.wada-ama.org
- Play True – “Beyond Winning” video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-l8h6W53o8c>

International Federation (IF)

IFs [\[or the name of your IF\]](#) are responsible for implementing an effective and Code-compliant anti-doping program for their sport [\[add sport for IFs\]](#). Under the World Anti-Doping Code (Code), IFs are required to carry out the following anti-doping activities:

- Providing education programs
- Analyzing the risk of doping in their sport
- Conducting in-competition and out-of-competition testing
- Management of Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs) for international-level athletes
- Results Management including sanctioning those who commit Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs)

If you have any anti-doping queries, please contact your IF [\[IF Anti-Doping Manager + contact details/link to contact form\]](#).

National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs)

NADOs **[or the name of your NADO]** are organizations designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to:

- Adopt and implement anti-doping rules at a national level
- Plan and carry out anti-doping education
- Plan tests and adjudicate anti-doping rule violations at a national level
- Test athletes from other countries competing within that nation's borders if required to

[Insert info about your NADO or the following text if you are not a NADO]

Check the [list of NADOs](#) to find out who to contact in your country.]

If a NADO has not been designated in a country, the National Olympic Committee (NOC), if there is no NADO, takes over these responsibilities.

Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs)

In a number of regions of the world, countries have pooled their resources together to create a RADO responsible for conducting anti-doping activities in the region in support of NADOs.

RADOs bring together geographically-clustered groups of countries where there are limited or no anti-doping activities, for which they take over responsibility, including:

- Providing anti-doping education for athletes, coaches and support personnel
- Testing athletes
- Training of local sample collection personnel (doping control officers/chaperones)
- An administrative framework to operate within.

[Insert info about your RADO or the following text if you are not a NADO/RADO]

Check the [list of RADOs](#).]

The above can be copy pasted in a “About Anti-Doping – Clean Sport” section.

Documents and Regulations

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ADO Anti-Doping Rules

Background: The Code requires ADOs to draft and implement rules that are in line with the Code. These rules are shared with WADA for approval before coming into force. While not a requirement under the Code or any of the International Standards, WADA recommends that ADOs publish their anti-doping rules and other policy or process documents on their organization's website.

Should your ADO not already have anti-doping rules, WADA has published Model Rules to assist in drafting rules that are in line with the 2021 Code.

- [2021 Model Rules for International Federations](#)
- [2021 Model Rules for National Anti-Doping Organizations](#)
- [2021 Model Rules for Major Event Organizations](#)

How-to: The following text could be used to accompany your rules.

The below can be copy pasted in a “ADO Anti-Doping Rules” section.

The [ADO] anti-doping rules [add hyperlink] are based on the World Anti-Doping Code and came into force on 1st January 2021. *[Also include here any disciplinary rules applicable to anti-doping and any of your relevant ADO anti-doping guidelines or processes].*

The above can be copy pasted in a “ADO Anti-Doping Rules” section.

Links to WADA documents

Background: Links to WADA's website, the Code, International Standards, resources and other important WADA tools have been included throughout this document. While an athlete or even their support personnel may not consult the Code or the International Standards on a regular basis (or even ever in some cases) it is important that they know where to go when they do need to consult them.

How-to: It is not expected that your ADO include this long list of links on its website, but if they are not already referred to, you may wish to ensure that they can be found somewhere on your website.

The below can be copy pasted in a “WADA Documents” section.

- [World Anti-Doping Code \(Code\)](#)
- [International Standard for Testing and Investigations \(ISTI\)](#)
- [International Standard for Laboratories \(ISL\)](#)
- [International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions \(ISTUE\)](#)
- [International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information \(ISPPPI\)](#)
- [International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories \(ISCCS\)](#)
- [International Standard for Education \(ISE\)](#)
- [International Standard for Result Management \(ISRM\)](#)
- [The List of Prohibited Substances and Methods \(List\)](#)
- [Athletes' Anti-Doping Rights Act \(Act\)](#)

The above can be copy pasted in a “WADA Documents” section.

The Prohibited List

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Background: Code Article 18.2 makes it mandatory for ADOs to make educational material on a variety of topics, including the Prohibited List, available on their website.

How to: Suggested text to accompany the Prohibited List is included below. It is important to ensure that the version of the List you make available on your website is the version currently in force. **Remember**, the List is updated at least annually. The revised List is typically published by WADA in October and goes into force on 1 January. Given that the List is revised each year and there are consequences if an athlete uses or attempts to use a prohibited substance or a prohibited method because they are referring to an outdated List, it is recommended that ADOs provide a link to WADA's website rather than publishing a PDF.

A number of ADOs make a database available to athletes and their support personnel so they can search for substances by brand name. It is important that athletes only use the database for the country where the substance was bought as substances with the same name or for the same purpose may be manufactured differently and while could be safe to take in one country, may not in another.

The below can be copy pasted in a "Prohibited List" section.

The [Prohibited List](#) (List) identifies substances and methods prohibited in-competition, at all times (i.e. in- and out-of-competition) and in particular sports. Substances and methods are classified by categories (e.g. steroids, stimulants, masking agents). The List is updated at least annually following an extensive consultation process facilitated by WADA.

It is each athlete's responsibility to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his/her body and that no prohibited method is used.

[If your sport is covered in P2-beta-blockers of the list, insert a special note about relevant sport-specific prohibited substance(s)]

The List only contains the generic names of the pharmaceutical substances. The List does not contain brand names of the medications, which vary from country to country. **Before taking any medication, an athlete should check with the prescribing physician that it does not contain a prohibited substance:**

1. Check that the generic name or International Non-proprietary Name (INN) of any active ingredient is not prohibited ('in-competition only' or at 'all times').
2. Check that the medication does not contain any pharmaceutical substances that would fall within a general category that is prohibited. Many sections of the Prohibited List only contain a few examples and state that other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s) are also prohibited.
3. Be aware that intravenous infusions and/or injections of more than 50mL per 6-hour period are prohibited, regardless of the status of the substances.
4. Be aware that since 1 January 2022, all injectable routes of administration will now be prohibited for glucocorticoids during the in-competition period.

Note: Oral administration of glucocorticoids remains prohibited in-competition. Other routes of administration are not prohibited when used within the manufacturer's licensed doses and therapeutic indications.

5. Be aware that as of 1 January 2024, the narcotic tramadol will be prohibited in-competition.
6. If you have any doubt, contact **your IF/NADO**.

An athlete will only be allowed to use a prohibited substance for medical reasons if the athlete has a valid Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) for the substance that **the IF/NADO** has granted or recognized *[embed for example a link to ADO's TUE section of the website]*.

Useful Online Databases

The following National Anti-Doping Organizations make online country-specific drug reference databases available for checking the status of a medication bought in that country.

- [GlobalDRO](#) (for Australia, Canada, UK, USA, Switzerland, Japan and New Zealand)
- A list of other country-specific databases can be found [here](#).

Note: WADA and IF (or NADO if you are referring to a list of databases that your ADO is not using) do not take responsibility for the information provided on these websites.

The above can be copy pasted in a “Prohibited list” section.

Risks of Supplement Use

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Background: Code Article 18.2 makes it mandatory for ADOs to make educational material on a variety of topics, including the risks of supplement use, available on their website.

How to: Suggested text to provide information on the risks of supplement use is included below.

The below can be copy pasted in a “Risks of Supplements Use” section.

Extreme caution is recommended regarding supplement use. A number of positive tests have been attributed to the misuse of supplements, poor labeling or contamination of dietary supplements.

The use of supplements by athletes is a concern because in many countries the manufacturing and labeling of supplements may not follow strict rules, which may lead to a supplement containing an undeclared substance that is prohibited under anti-doping regulations. Pleading that a poorly labeled dietary supplement was taken is not an adequate defense in a doping hearing.

Risks of supplements include:

- Manufacturing standards, which are often less strict when compared with medications. These lower standards often lead to supplement contamination with an undeclared prohibited substance, for example when manufacturing equipment isn't cleaned to the required standards and contains remnants of ingredients from a previous product.
- Fake or low-quality products which may contain prohibited substances and be harmful to health.
- Mislabeling of supplements with ingredients wrongly listed and prohibited substances not identified on the product label.
- False claims that a particular supplement is endorsed by Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs) or that it is “safe for athletes”. Remember, ADOs do not certify supplements and the product label may contain misleading messaging.

Athletes should do a risk-benefit assessment if they are considering the use of supplements. The first step of such an assessment is to consider whether a “food-first” approach meets the athlete’s needs. Whenever possible, such assessment should be done with a support of a certified nutritionist or other qualified professional who is familiar with the global and **IF/NADO** Anti-Doping Rules.

Checking your supplements

If, after careful consideration, an athlete chooses to use supplements, they must take the necessary steps to minimize the risks associated with supplements. This includes:

- Thorough research on the type and dose of the supplement, preferably with the advice of a certified nutritionist or other qualified professional who is familiar with Anti-Doping Rules.
- Only selecting supplements that have been “batch-tested” by an independent company.
- Remembering what supplement they take, keep some of it in case they get a positive result, and keep any proof of purchase and declare it on the Doping Control Form (DCF).

Remember, no supplement is 100% risk-free but athletes and athlete support personnel can take certain steps to minimize these risks.

Neither WADA nor **the IF/NADO** is involved in any supplement certification process and therefore do not certify or endorse manufacturers or their products. WADA and **the IF/NADO** do not control the quality or the claims of the supplements industry.

The above can be copy pasted in a “Nutritional Supplements” section.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs)

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Background: ISTUE Article 5.4 requires ADOs to establish a clear process for applying for a TUE and that this process must, at minimum, be posted on its website. In addition, Article 6.2 requires that a TUE application form must be made available on its website.

Requirements: ISTUE Article 5.7 requires ADOs to publish a notice related to TUEs which includes:

- Which athletes under its jurisdiction are required to apply to it for a TUE, and when;
- Which TUE decisions of other ADOs it will automatically recognize in lieu of such application, in accordance with ISTUE Article 7.1(a)
- Which TUE decisions of other ADOs will have to be submitted to it for recognition, in accordance with Article 7.1(b).

How to: WADA has produced examples/sample text to support ADOs in including the necessary TUE information on their websites. ADOs can simply copy the text to include on their websites, updating sections highlighted to reflect their individual TUE process. The document also includes links to support material and answers questions that athletes may have concerning their TUEs.

- Template for IFs can be found [here](#)
- Template for NADOs can be found [here](#)

If your ADO is not asking athletes to use ADAMS to submit their TUE requests, or there is a need to make a fillable/printable form available to your athletes, WADA has produced a sample form which can be updated with your ADO's information. The TUE application form can be found [here](#).

Testing

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Background: Code Article 18.2 makes it mandatory for ADOs to make educational material on a variety of topics, including testing, available on their website. ISE Article 5.2 states that ADOs must provide education material on testing procedures, including urine, blood and the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP)

How to: Suggested text to provide information on testing is included below.

The below can be copy pasted in a “Testing” section.

The aim of testing is to protect clean athletes through the detection and deterrence of doping.

Any athlete under the testing jurisdiction of **the IF/NADO** may be tested at any time, with no advance notice, in- or out-of-competition, and be required to provide a urine, blood sample or blood for a Dried Blood Spot (DBS) analysis.

Sample Collection Process

1. Athlete Selection: An athlete can be selected for testing at any time and any place.
2. Notification: A Doping Control Officer (DCO) or chaperone will notify the athlete of their selection and outline their rights and responsibilities.
3. Reporting to the Doping Control Station: The athlete should report to the doping control station immediately after being notified. The DCO may allow a delay in reporting for a valid reason.
4. Sample Collection Equipment: The athlete is given a choice of individually sealed sample collection vessels and kits to choose from.
5. They must inspect the equipment and verify the sample code numbers.
6. Collecting the sample:
 - **For a urine sample:**
 - Providing the sample: The athlete will be asked to provide the sample under the direct observation of a DCO or witnessing chaperone of the same gender.
 - Volume: A minimum 90mL is required for urine samples. If the first sample is not 90mL, the athlete may be asked to wait and provide an additional sample.
 - Splitting the sample: The athlete will split their sample into A and B bottles.
 - Sealing the samples: The athlete will seal the A and B bottles in accordance with the DCO's instructions.
 - Measuring specific gravity: The DCO will measure the specific gravity of the sample to ensure it is not too dilute to analyze. If it is too dilute, the athlete may be asked to provide additional samples.
 - **For a blood sample:**
 - The athlete will be asked to remain seated and relaxed for at least 10 minutes before undergoing venipuncture (only for the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) blood samples).
 - The Blood Collection Officer (BCO) will ask for the athlete's non-dominant arm, apply a tourniquet to the upper arm, and clean the skin at the puncture site.
 - The BCO will draw blood from the athlete and fill each Vacutainer blood tube with the required volume of blood.
 - The BCO will place the Vacutainer tubes into the A and B kits (only one vial may be necessary if the blood sample is collected as part of an ABP program).

➤ **For a Dried Blood Spot (DBS) analysis** *[only if applicable to your ADO. You may also want to include a link on your page to this [factsheet on the basics of DBS, available on ADEL](#)];*

- The DCO/BCO will assess the most suitable location for the puncture that is unlikely to adversely affect the athlete or their sporting performance (e.g., finger of a non-dominant hand/arm).
 - The athlete will warm the sample collection site (especially in case the hands are cold).
 - The DCO/BCO will disinfect the blood sample site with a sterile disinfectant pad or swab.
 - The DCO/BCO will collect the blood from the fingertips (with cellulose based cards) or from the upper arm (with microneedles devices).
 - The DCO/BCO will transfer the DBS samples into a secure kit that is labeled as A&B.
7. Completing the Doping Control Form (DCF): The athlete will check and confirm that all of the information is correct, including the sample code number and their declaration of medications and/or products they have used. They will also be asked their consent for the use of the sample for research purposes. They will receive a copy of the DCF and should keep it.
8. Laboratory Process: All samples are sent to WADA accredited laboratories for analysis.

The above can be copy pasted in a “Testing” section.

Whereabouts

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Background: Code Article 18.2 makes it mandatory for ADOs to make educational material on a variety of topics, including requirements for Registered Testing Pool (RTP)/Testing Pool (TP) athletes, whereabouts and the use of ADAMS, available on their website. With regards to RTP athletes who have retired but then wish to return to competition, article 5.6 of the Code provides that they must make themselves available for testing by giving six-months written notice prior to competing.

How to: Suggested text to provide information on RTP/TP athletes, whereabouts and ADAMS is included below. While the process for RTP athletes wishing to retire and for those who want to return to competition after retirement is included in your ADO's anti-doping rules, it would be helpful to athletes and their support personnel to be made available on its website. Suggested text to this effect is also included below.

The below can be copy pasted in a "Whereabouts" section.

What are testing pools and why are whereabouts important for clean sport?

Out-of-competition testing with no-advance notice is one of the most powerful means of deterrence and detection of doping. To support this type of testing, the IF/NADO has created testing pools as part of its testing program.

Certain athletes in the IF/NADO testing pools, such as those in the Registered Testing Pool (RTP) [insert name of lower-tier or team testing pools too if applicable], are required to provide information on their whereabouts in ADAMS, WADA's online anti-doping administration and management system.

The IF/NADO updates the composition of the testing pools (RTP and [insert name of lower-tier or team IF testing pools too if applicable]) regularly/at least yearly. Athletes in the RTP are chosen based on set criteria. [To show objectivity and transparency, the IF may choose to publish its criteria].

How do athletes know they need to provide whereabouts?

Athletes who need to provide whereabouts in ADAMS are notified by the IF/NADO of their inclusion in a testing pool as well as what information exactly is required of them, how to use ADAMS, deadlines to submit this information and any consequences if the information required is not submitted.

What do RTP/TP athletes need to know?

[Insert IF/NADO specific information (such as at the minimum the whereabouts process, requirements of each testing pool and consequences if these are not met)].

Should athletes have any query on ADAMS, such as how to submit whereabouts, please refer to the [ADAMS Help Center](#) or contact [insert IF/NADO staff + contact details here].

Tips for RTP/TP athletes

- Set a calendar reminder of the key dates/deadlines to submit quarterly whereabouts information
- For RTP athletes only: Set an alarm for the start of the 60-minute time slot
- Be as specific as possible when submitting your whereabouts information
- Make modifications to your whereabouts information when changes occur

- If you have any doubts, please contact [\[insert IF/NADO Contact\]](#) or use the [ADAMS Help Centre](#) if you require technical support with ADAMS
- Download the app [Athlete Central](#) in order to facilitate all the processes related to the whereabouts system
- Check the [WADA Q&A Whereabouts](#)
- Check the [At-a-Glance: Athlete Whereabouts](#)

What should athletes do if they wish to retire or return to competition after retiring?

All IF/NADO-licensed athletes *[the ADO will need to adapt this if there is no license system in place]* who decide to retire from competition must inform the IF and/or NADO *[include information on ADO's retirement process and any relevant forms, such as a Retirement Notification Form]*.

For RTP athletes, as soon as the retirement is officially confirmed to [the ADO](#), the athlete will be withdrawn from [the ADO's](#) RTP with immediate effect. If an athlete wishes to resume competing, they will not be able to do so until they have given the [ADO](#) written notice of their intent to resume competition (i.e. by completing and sending a Return to Competition Form) and made themselves available for testing for a period of six months. Please consult Article [\(insert number\)](#) of the [ADO](#) Anti-Doping Rules.

The above can be copy pasted in a “Whereabouts” section.

Report Doping

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Background: Code Article 18.2 makes it mandatory for ADOs to make educational material on a variety of topics, including reporting doping, available on their website.

How to: Suggested text to provide information on how to report doping is included below.

The below can be copy pasted in a “Report Doping” section.

Every time someone steps forward with information on doping, we move closer to a clean and fair playing field for all. As an athlete, athlete support personnel or any person aware of doping practices has a duty to report their suspicions to WADA, their IF or NADO, even if you are not sure about what you witnessed.

Many ADOs, including WADA, have online, confidential tools to report suspicious behavior. Every piece of information is important.

Report doping or any concern about doping here: *[insert your reporting email/platform or a link to WADA’s [Speak Up](#) or ITA’s [REVEAL](#). Please note that in order to be allowed to use the free Speak Up platform, approval must be granted by the WADA Confidential Information Unit (CIU) and a Memorandum of Understanding must be signed. Please note as well that only one reporting platform should be used in order to allow information to be centralized and to avoid any data loss when reporting between multiple platforms. The ITA and WADA work in close collaboration and information is transferred in case the wrong platform is used by whistleblowers.]*

[Insert ADO approach for the gathering of anti-doping information and intelligence (e.g. person to contact, Report Doping link or hotline number, etc)]

Recommendation: Have your ‘Report Doping’ link in a prominent position on the homepage of your website.

The above can be copy pasted in a “Report Doping” section.

Education Tools

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Background: Code Article 18.2 makes it mandatory for ADOs to make educational material on a variety of topics available on their website.

How-to: Throughout this document, we have provided recommendations and sample text to fulfill the requirements of Code Article 18.2 and ISE Article 5.2. WADA makes available a series of online courses targeting athletes and athlete support personnel in an array of languages through its [ADEL](#) platform. A list of available courses to date (June 2023) is included below. Athletes and their support personnel can be encouraged to create an ADEL user account to complete the appropriate courses. Should your ADO use other educational platforms or tools to disseminate anti-doping courses, they should be promoted and made available from your website.

ADEL courses for athletes:

- Privacy and Information Security Awareness for Athletes
- Athlete's Guide to the 2021 Code
- At-a-Glance: Athlete Whereabouts
- At-a-Glance: Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE)
- At-a-Glance: Anti-Doping Overview
- Dried Blood Spot (DBS) Testing - The Basics
- Factsheet - Glucocorticoid Injections
- ADEL for International-Level Athletes
- Guide to the List 2023
- ADEL for National-Level Athletes
- ADEL for Registered Testing Pool Athletes
- Welcome to Sport Values
 - Respect
 - Equity
 - Inclusion
- ADEL for Talented Level Athletes
- Recertification course for International-Level Athletes/National Level-Athletes

ADEL courses for athlete support personnel:

- ADEL for High Performance Coaches
- Factsheet for Medical Professionals - Glucocorticoid Injection
- ADEL for Medical Professionals
- ADEL for Medical Professionals at Major Games
- ADEL for Parents of Elite Athletes
- Athlete Support Personnel Guide to the Code 2021
- Sport Values in Every Classroom

Sanctions and Reports

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Sanctions

Background: Code Article 14.3 requires ADOs to publicly disclose ADRVs under their jurisdiction. Publication on an ADO's website is considered a minimum requirement. Public disclosure is not mandatory for minor athletes, protected persons or recreational athletes. An ADO may still choose to publicly disclose an ADRV/decision for a minor, protected person or recreational athlete, as long as it is proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case (please refer to Code art. 14.3 for the specific conditions and requirements). (Reminder: All ADRVs must be promptly reported in ADAMS after notice to the athlete or other person concerned.)

Requirements:

- **After notice has been provided to the athlete or other person**

ADOs must publish the identity of any athlete or other person once they have been notified of a potential ADRV. The following information must be included:

- Name of the athlete or other person
 - Nature of the ADRV, including the prohibited substance or method in cases of presence, use, attempted use or possession
 - Whether the athlete or other person is subject to a provisional suspension
- **No later than twenty (20) days after the final decision or the decision of an appeal's body has been made**

ADOs must make the following information publicly available for one month or the duration of the period of ineligibility (whichever is longer):

- Name of the athlete or other person
- Sport (**Note:** As an IF, it might be obvious what sport the athlete or other person is affiliated with, therefore instead of sport, you may wish to include the nationality and/or discipline)
- Anti-doping rule violated (including the prohibited substance or method involved if any)
- Consequences imposed

How to: ADRVs are usually publicly disclosed by ADOs in two ways:

- Communication via media/press release (on the ADO's website and other communication channels)
- Decisions (status of cases) within the anti-doping section of their website

ADOs may compile one table with all decisions or have separate tables for each. WADA publishes a list of athlete support personnel or other people who are currently prohibited from working with athletes or other persons. A link to this resource page (<https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/prohibited-association-list>) should be included, either in this section or another visible section of your website.

If your ADO does not have any sanctioned athlete or other person, it should still dedicate a page or section to sanctions, with text such as, "There are no sanctions in force at this time". This way it is clear to other ADOs (and WADA) that is looking for the information.

Examples:

Name of Athlete/Other Person (include role)	Sport/Discipline OR Nationality	Duration of sanction	Start of Sanction	End of Sanction	Details
Calamity Jane	Volleyball/Beach/CAN	4 years	Jan 1, 2023	Dec 31, 2027	Presence/use of a prohibited substance (EPO); out-of-competition test; disqualification of results from Dec 1, 2022

Name of Athlete/Other Person (include role)	Nationality	Details (include sport/discipline, ADRV, details, sanction and start/end dates for period of ineligibility)
Jack Sparrow (athlete)	USA	Casting, Article 2.1 and Article 2.2 Presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance (19-Norandrosterone), 4 years ineligibility from 14 February 2022 - DQ results from 15 December 2021 - Final CAS Decision

Name (include role if related to a non-athlete)	Sport/Discipline	Violation	Sanction(s)/Ineligibility period	Media/ Decision
James Bond	Shooting	Refusal	Disqualification; withdrawal of medal; 4 years; ends 20 March 2026	Link to CAS Decision

Statistical report of doping control activities

Background: Article 14.4 of the Code states that ADOs must, at least annually, publish publicly a general statistical report of their doping control activities and provide a copy to WADA. WADA also must publish, at least annually, statistical reports summarizing the information that it receives from ADOs and laboratories.

Requirements: Article 14.4 refers to “doping control” activities, which the Code defines as:

“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).”

The report should, therefore, include statistics on the following areas:

- Testing (test planning and sample collection)
- Whereabouts
- TUEs
- Results management

- Investigations

Even if your ADO is doing little or had no doping control activities (i.e. during the Pandemics), it should still dedicate a page or section to statistics and include text such as, “There were no doping control activities to report on at this time”. This way it is clear to other ADOs (and WADA) that are looking for the information.

How-to: Using the reporting functionality in ADAMS is an efficient way to collect data for some areas of your report. Information that you could include in your report:

➤ **Testing/doping control:**

- Test planning
 - Number of tests planned by type of athlete (e.g. national, international, registered testing pool, testing pool, etc)
 - Number of tests planned in-competition/out-of-competition
 - Number of tests planned by type of sample (e.g. urine, blood, ABP, dried blood spot, etc)
 - Number of tests planned by type of analysis (e.g. EPO, growth hormone, growth hormone releasing factor (GHRF), etc)
- Number of athletes tested
 - By discipline/country
 - By in-competition/out-of-competition
- Number of samples collected
 - By discipline/country
 - By in-competition/out-of-competition
 - By type of sample (urine, blood, ABP, DBS, etc)

➤ **Whereabouts:**

- Number of athletes/teams in Registered Testing Pool (RTP)
- Number of athletes/teams in Testing Pool (TP)
- Number of athletes/teams in other whereabouts pools

➤ **Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs):**

- Number of applications received/reviewed
- Number of TUE applications pending
- Number of TUEs approved
- Number of TUEs denied
- Number of TUEs recognized
- Number of TUE decisions appealed
- Number of medication enquiries not requiring a TUE application

➤ **Results Management:**

Note: Some results management activities may not be completed within the reporting period (such as activities related to appeals and sanctioning). A note to this effect should be included with the reported statistics.

- Number of adverse passport findings
 - Hematological Module
 - Steroidal Module
- Number of adverse analytical findings (AAFs)
 - By discipline/country
 - By in-competition/out-of-competition
 - By type of sample (urine, blood, ABP, DBS)

- By type of analysis (EPO, GH, GHRF, other)
- Number of anti-doping rule violations (ADRVs)
 - By discipline/country
 - By in-competition/out-of-competition
 - By type of sample (urine, blood, ABP, DBS)
 - By type of analysis (EPO, GH, GHRF, other)
- Number of non-analytical anti-doping rule violations (by athletes and by athlete support personnel)
 - Number of decisions pending
 - Number of athletes and/or athlete support personnel exonerated following the conclusion of the disciplinary proceedings
 - Number of sanctions
 - Number of decisions appealed

➤ **Intelligence**

- Number of alerts/reports received
- Number of investigations opened
- Number of ongoing investigations
- Number of closed investigations

The statistical report can take various forms, including:

- A table on a webpage or in a document that can be downloaded
- Graphical representation using charts and other graphics
- As part of an annual report that is easily found on your ADO's website

Examples/sample text:

Discipline	Total Athletes Tested	Urine Samples		Blood Samples		DBS Samples	ESA Samples	GHRF Samples	ABP Samples	AAFs
		(IC)	(OOC)	(IC)	(OOC)					
Short track										
Speed skating										
Figure skating										
Total										

Sample Collection Activities

- Total completed tests
- Samples collected from X athletes representing X countries
 - X in-competition
 - X out-of-competition
 - X urine samples
 - X blood samples
- Results management
 - X AAFs
 - X athletes or persons sanctioned

Nationality	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Total		All
	IC	OOC	IC	OOC	IC	OOC	IC	OOC	IC	OOC	
CAN											
SUI											
POR											

KEN												
BAR												
UK												
Total												

Important Definitions

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Background: There are a number of terms that the Code and International Standards allow for International Federations to define, based on the particularities of their sports. While these definitions are included in your organization's anti-doping rules, it would be important to ensure that they are easily accessible on your ADO's website.

The Code and International Standards provide a definition for the terms included, however the Code also allows for International Federations to submit sport-specific definitions for approval.

How to: Suggested terms to include on your important Definitions section are listed below.

The below can be copy pasted in a "Important Definitions" section.

- **International-Level Athlete (ILA):** Athletes who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. *[The International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI) provides that "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." Please insert your definition.]*
- **National-Level Athlete (NLA):** 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. *[Please insert your definition.]*
- **Event period:** The Code states that the definition of event period "The time between the beginning and end of an event, as established by the ruling body of the event." *[Should your definition differ, please insert it instead.]*
- **In-competition period:** The Code defines the in-competition period as "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." *Your sport may require a different definition of in-competition approved by WADA. [Should your definition differ, please insert it instead.]*
- **Out-of-competition period:** The Code defines the out-of-competition period simply as "Any period which is not in-competition".

The above can be copy pasted in a "Important Definitions" section.

List or Calendar of Events

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Background: As an ADO, the list of events that are under the ADO's jurisdiction is important to risk assessment, test planning and test distribution.

For an athlete, their support personnel and your wider sport community (e.g. national federations/national governing bodies, other ADOs), being aware of which events are under the ADO's jurisdiction assists them with their anti-doping responsibilities, such as knowing which athletes fall under the International-Level Athlete (ILA) definition or which ADO to turn to when needing to ask for a TUE.

How-to: Include a list or calendar of events on your ADO's website in a place that is easily accessible for athletes and their support personnel.

Links to WADA & Other Organizations' Microsites & Resources

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Background: To assist athletes and their support personnel in fulfilling their anti-doping responsibilities they would need access to microsites that are outside of your ADO's website.

How-to: Your ADO could provide links to other ADO's tools and resources. These could be integrated within the content of a page of your website or simply as a list that is easy for athletes and their support personnel to find. These could be links to the ITA reporting platform and other resources or links to other ADO resources. Links to WADA microsites could include:

- [ADAMS](#)
- [ADEL](#)
- [Speak Up](#) (subject to WADA's approval) or [REVEAL](#) (for ITA partners that have included it in their contract)
- [Prohibited Association](#)

ADO Contacts

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Background: For other ADOs, athletes and their support personnel to contact the correct person within your ADO, email addresses or a contact form can be made available on the ADO's website.

How-to: There may be reasons to not include email addresses with staff names (although this can be included), however including email addresses for various areas/departments should be easy for athletes and their support personnel to find on your website. Areas may include:

- ADAMS
- TUEs
- Whereabouts
- Testing
- Results Management
- Data Privacy
- Education

Appendix A Checklist

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Overview of mandatory topics to include

As mentioned, the Code, ISTUE, ISRM, ISTI and ISE provide minimum requirements and topics that are required to be included on your website. Taking a look at what is already on your website is a good place to start. The checklist below provides an overview of these mandatory topics.

Reference	Topic	Included	Update/Add
Code Article 14.3	Publication of ADRVs/decisions by the IF or under the jurisdiction of the IF		
Code Article 14.4	Statistical report of doping control activities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing (test planning and sample collection) • Whereabouts • TUEs • Results management • Investigations 		
ISTUE 5.4 & 6.2	Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE) Process, including TUE Application Form		
ISTUE 5.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who needs to apply for a TUE • Details on automatic recognition of TUEs approved by other ADOs and which decisions by other ADOs that would need to receive recognition. 		
Code Article 18.2; ISE Article 5.2	Education program must include the following topics, which shall at a minimum be available on a website:		
	Principles and values associated with clean sport		
	Athletes', athlete support personnel's and other groups' rights and responsibilities under the Code		
	The principle of strict liability		
	Consequences of doping, for example, physical and mental health, social and economic effects, and sanctions		
	Types of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs)		
	Substances and methods on the Prohibited List		
	Risks of supplement use		
	Use of medications and Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs)		
	Testing procedures, including urine, blood and the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP)		
	Requirements for Registered Testing Pool (RTP)/Testing Pool (TP) athletes, including whereabouts and the use of ADAMS		
	Coming forward to share concerns about doping		

Overview of recommended topics that could be included

In addition to the mandatory topics included above, there are a number of topics that WADA recommends that your organization include on your website. As with the mandatory topics above, a checklist is included below to provide an overview of the recommended topics.

Topic	Included	Update/Add
Your organization's Anti-Doping Rules		
Link to WADA's website and, where appropriate, specific documents (Code, International Standards, Guidelines, List of prohibited substances)		
Important definitions that might be ADO-specific (these would be included in your organization's Anti-Doping Rules, but may be worth highlighting): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International-level athlete • Event period • In-competition period • Out-of-competition period • Testing pool(s) 		
List or calendar of events		
Link to WADA microsites or similar sites that the IF uses (for example hosted by the ITA or other service provider): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADAMS • ADEL • Speak Up 		
Publication of full decisions (depending on ADO publication policy)		
IF anti-doping contact email or contact form for questions relating to all aspects of anti-doping (for ADAMS, TUEs, testing, results management, etc.)		
Any other IF-specific anti-doping information that would be of use for key website users		