

### FACTSHEET: Significant Changes in the 2021 ISTI

#### Reduction in Size of ISTI

- Several areas, related to results management, have been moved from the ISTI to the new International Standard for Results Management (ISRM), including:
  - Annex A: Failure to Comply
  - Annex I (partial relocation): Whereabouts Results Management
  - Annex L: Athlete Biological Passport Result Management

#### New Definitions

- Doping Control Coordinator (DCC) refers to an organization that coordinates any aspect of doping control on behalf of a Signatory but who is not the Testing Authority (TA) or the Sample Collection Authority.
- A Signatory may delegate its authority to test to other organizations (i.e. DCC) but the TA shall always remain the TA and responsible for ensuring that the organization conducting such testing does so in compliance with the ISTI.
- ADOs must document their risk assessment, and must monitor, evaluate, and update it as necessary. There must be a clear link between the Risk Assessment and Test Distribution Plan (TDP).
- ADOs must develop a written strategy for sample retention and further analysis.

#### Athlete Whereabouts

- The use of a pyramid model of whereabouts pools (RTP, Testing Pool, Other Pool) is clarified. ADOs that have a Testing Pool must adopt in their own rules appropriate and proportionate non-Code consequences for athletes who fail to follow the whereabouts requirements.
- Signatories must be able to demonstrate to WADA that they have used a risk-based approach to assign athletes to their various Whereabouts Pools.



- Minimum requirements for Testing Pools: at least one out-of-competition test planned per year and submission of specific whereabouts information (overnight address, training schedule and competition schedule).
- Greater collaboration between IFs and NADOs and MEO.
- ADOs can ask athletes to submit whereabouts on the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month prior to the beginning of the new quarter to allow ADOs to plan testing.
- A Filing Failure that occurs during the quarter will be deemed to have occurred on the date when such failure is discovered.
- ADOs must review athletes' Whereabouts filings.

## Alcohol Consumption during Sample Collection

- No alcohol to be provided or consumed within the doping control station.

## Sample Collection Equipment

- Manufacturer of sample collection equipment must be recorded during sample collection session.

## Intelligence and Investigations

- ADOs should develop and implement policies to facilitate and encourage whistleblowers as outlined in WADA's Whistleblower Policy.
- Addition of investigating circumstances around an adverse analytical finding (AAF) to gain further intelligence (e.g. interviewing athlete).

## Sample Collection Personnel (SCP)

- Greater requirements around training, accreditation, re-accreditation and performance of SCP including Chaperones.
- Requirement for an agreement with SCP that covers confidentiality, code of conduct and conflicts.
- Requirement to have a performance monitoring system for SCP.

## ADAMS

- Use of ADAMS to conduct an effective doping control program, including managing RTP, is mandatory.
- ADOs have 21 days to upload doping control forms (DCFs) into ADAMS.
- Whereabouts for Testing Pool athletes should be in ADAMS.

## Changes to the ISTI in Effect

- **Specific Gravity (SG) – in force in March 2020** - WADA's Laboratory Expert Group confirmed that, when using a refractometer, the following is scientifically sound and not a concern for detecting substances or affecting the steroidal model for ABP:
  - 150ml or more of urine collected - SG of 1:003 or higher is acceptable
  - Between 90ml and 150ml of urine collected - SG of 1:005 is acceptable
  - Where the above is not the case, continue to collect until a sample has a suitable SG for analysis.
- **Sample Collection Equipment – in force in 2019** - ADOs are responsible for ensuring that the equipment they use meets the requirements of the ISTI.