
GLOSSARY

A

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.

ADAPTIVE MODEL

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

ADMINISTRATION

Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the Use or Attempted Use by another Person of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

ADMIRALTY SCALE

A method for evaluating collected items of information. The Scale comprises a two-character notation assessing the reliability of the source and the assessed level of confidence in the information.

ADVERSE ANALYTICAL FINDING (AAF)

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

ADVERSE PASSPORT FINDING (APF)

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

AIR BLANK

A reading of 0.00 on an Evidentiary Breath Testing Device of ambient air containing no alcohol.

ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

The alcohol in a volume of breath expressed in terms of grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.

ALIQUOT

A portion of the Sample of biological fluid or tissue (e.g. urine, blood) obtained from the Athlete used in the analytical process.

ANALYSIS

Within the intelligence cycle, the analysis process is the examination and interpretation of collected information to identify trends, patterns and relationships responding to the direction given by Anti-Doping Organization senior management.

ANALYTICAL TESTING

The parts of the Doping Control process involving Sample handling, analysis and reporting following receipt in the Laboratory.

ANTI-DOPING ACTIVITIES

Activities specified by the Code and the International Standards to be carried out by Anti-Doping Organizations, and their Third-Party Agents, for the purpose of establishing whether anti-doping rule violations took place, including collecting whereabouts information; conducting Testing; performing results management; determining whether an Athlete's Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is strictly limited to legitimate and documented therapeutic

purposes; educating Participants on their rights and responsibilities; conducting investigations into anti-doping rule violations; and initiating legal proceedings against those who are alleged to have committed such a violation.

ANTI-DOPING ORGANIZATION (ADO)

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.

ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION

Determination that one of the following rule violations listed in the Code has occurred:

1. the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's bodily specimen;
2. use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method;
3. refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to sample collection after notification, as authorized in applicable anti-doping rules or otherwise evading sample collection;
4. violation of applicable requirements regarding athlete availability for out-of-competition testing, including failure to provide whereabouts information and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules;
5. tampering, or attempting to tamper, with any part of doping control;
6. possession of prohibited substances and methods;
7. trafficking in any prohibited substance or prohibited method;
8. administration or attempted administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method to any athlete;
9. assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any attempted violation
10. prohibited Association, that is, association by an athlete or other person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation with support personnel who have committed an ADRV, whether that be the possession, administration or trafficking of a prohibited substance, or another ADRV identified in the Code.

APMU REPORT

A report maintained by the Athlete Passport Management Unit, available in the Athlete's Passport in ADAMS, that provides a comprehensive summary of the Expert(s) review(s) and recommendations for effective and appropriate follow-up Testing by the Passport Custodian.

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 authority who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth 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 antidoping 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.

ATHLETE BIOLOGICAL PASSPORT (ABP)

The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.

ATHLETE BIOLOGICAL PASSPORT DOCUMENTATION PACKAGE

The material produced by the Laboratory and Athlete Passport Management Unit to support an Adverse Passport Finding such as, but not limited to, analytical data, Expert Panel comments, evidence of confounding factors as well as other relevant supporting information. The Panel may include a pool of 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.

ATHLETE PASSPORT MANAGEMENT UNIT (APMU)

A unit composed of a Person or Persons, designated by the Anti-Doping Organization, responsible for the administrative management of the 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 Passport Findings.

ATHLETE REPRESENTATIVE

A person designated by the Athlete to assist with the verification of the Sample collection procedure, (not including the passing of the Sample). This person may be a member of the Athlete’s Support Personnel, such as a coach or team

doctor, a family member, or other. For In-Competition Testing the Athlete Representative must have the appropriate accreditation to access the Doping Control Station.

ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL

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

ATTEMPT

Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renounces the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

ATYPICAL FINDING (ATF)

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

ATYPICAL PASSPORT FINDING (ATPF OR APF)

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

B

BLOOD COLLECTION FACILITY

The place where the Blood Sample is collected. This may differ from the Doping Control Station where urine samples are collected, or may be a separate, dedicated area of the Doping Control Station.

BLOOD COLLECTION OFFICER (BCO)

An official who is qualified and has been authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to collect a blood Sample from an Athlete.

BLOOD COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The procedure for taking a Blood Sample from an Athlete, from the Athlete's arrival at the Blood Collection Facility to the Athlete's departure from the Blood Collection Facility.

BLOOD SAMPLE

An aliquot of whole blood, plasma or serum appropriately collected to perform one or more Laboratory tests.

BREATH ALCOHOL MOUTHPIECE (MOUTHPIECE)

A plastic disposable tube that is inserted to an Evidentiary Breath Alcohol Device.

BREATH ALCOHOL TECHNICIAN (BAT)

An official who is certified to and has been authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to conduct Breath Alcohol Testing from an Athlete.

BREATH ALCOHOL TESTING

A testing process that is carried out through volume of breath into an Evidentiary Breath Alcohol Device to obtain a quantitative measurement of Alcohol Concentration.

BUTTERFLY NEEDLE

A small needle with two plastic wings attached which are squeezed together to form a tab used to manipulate the needle. A long 6-12" plastic tubing is attached to offer better manipulation.

C

CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL

Reference Material, characterized by a metrologically valid procedure for one or more specified properties, accompanied by a certificate that provides the value of the specified property, its associated uncertainty and a statement of metrological traceability.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

The sequence of individuals or organizations who have responsibility for the custody of a Sample from the provision of the Sample until the Sample has been delivered to the laboratory for analysis.

CHAPERONE

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

CODE

The World Anti-Doping Code.

COLLATION

Within the intelligence cycle, collation is the evaluation of the information collected from various resources to identify relationships and patterns between data.

COMPETITION

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

CONFIRMATION PROCEDURE

An analytical test procedure whose purpose is to identify the presence or to measure the concentration/ratio of one or more specific Prohibited Substances, Metabolite(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Method in a Sample.

CONFIRMATION TEST

A subsequent test using an Evidentiary Breath Alcohol Device, following a Screening Test with a result above a specified threshold level, that provides quantitative data about the Alcohol Concentration.

CONSEQUENCES OF ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

An Athlete's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Athlete's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11.

CONTAMINATED PRODUCT

A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.

COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT (CAS)

Institution which is independent of any sports organisation and provides for services in order to facilitate the settlement of sport-related disputes through arbitration or mediation by means of procedural rules adapted to the specific needs of the sports world. CAS is often referred to as 'sport's supreme court.' WADA has a right of appeal to CAS for doping cases under the jurisdiction of organisations that have implemented the Code.

D

DECISION LIMIT (DL)

A concentration, accounting for the maximum permitted combined uncertainty, above which an Adverse Analytical Finding shall be reported.

DEDUCTIVE LOGIC

Could be defined as drawing conclusions from previously formulated premises.

DIAGNOSTIC ION(S)

Molecular ion or fragment ions whose presence and abundance are characteristic of the analyte and thereby may assist in its identification. A second ion belonging to the same isotopic cluster may also be used as diagnostic only when the peculiarity of the atomic composition of the fragment so justifies it (e.g. presence of Cl, Br, or other elements with abundant isotopic ions).

DIRECTION

Within the intelligence cycle, direction represents the working guidelines given by Anti-Doping Organization senior management.

DISQUALIFICATION

Disqualification means the Athlete's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

DOPING CONTROL

All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUEs, results management and hearings.

DOPING CONTROL OFFICER (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 (DCS)

The location where the Sample Collection Session will be conducted.

E

EDUCATION OFFICER

A person responsible for direct delivery of education programs and activities to target groups.

EVENT

A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, 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.

EVENT VENUES

Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the Event.

EVIDENTIARY BREATH ALCOHOL DEVICE

A device that has the ability to provide a quantitative measurement of Alcohol Concentration.

EXPERT/EXPERT PANEL

The Expert(s), and/or Expert panel, with knowledge in the concerned field, chosen by the Anti-Doping Organization and/or Athlete Passport Management Unit, are responsible for providing an evaluation of the Passport. The Expert must be external to the Anti-Doping Organization. For the Haematological Module, the Expert should have knowledge in one or more of the fields of clinical haematology (diagnosis of blood pathological conditions), sports medicine and/or exercise physiology. For the Steroidal Module, the Expert should have knowledge in Laboratory analysis, steroid doping and/or endocrinology. For both modules, an Expert panel should consist of Experts with complementary knowledge such that all relevant fields are represented. The Expert panel may include a pool of at least three appointed Experts and any additional ad hoc Expert(s) who may be required upon request of any of the appointed

Experts or by the Athlete Passport Management Unit of the Anti-Doping Organization.

F

FAILURE TO COMPLY

A term used to describe anti-doping rule violations under Code Articles 2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection and/or 2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control.

FAULT

Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault include, for example, the Athlete's or other Person's experience, whether the Athlete or other Person is a Minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Athlete and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Athlete in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.

FILING FAILURE

A failure by the Athlete (or by a third party to whom the Athlete has delegated the task) to make an accurate and complete Whereabouts Filing that enables the Athlete to be located for Testing at the times and locations set out in the Whereabouts Filing or to update that Whereabouts Filing where necessary to ensure that it remains accurate and complete, all in accordance with Article I.3 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES

Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation.

FIT(NESS)-FOR-PURPOSE

Suitable for the intended purpose and compliant to the ISO/IEC 17025 or 15189, ISL and applicable technical documents.

FLEXIBLE SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION

Process for a Laboratory to make and implement restricted modifications in the scope of the accreditation prior to the assessment by the national accreditation body. Please see section 4.4.12 for a detailed description of Flexible Scope of Accreditation.

FURTHER ANALYSIS

Any analysis for any substance or method except where an Athlete has previously been notified of an asserted anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for that substance or method.

G

GENERAL POOL

A large pool of Athletes that an ADO may test at any time, and require minimal whereabouts information, often on a collective basis, with little or no Consequence for Failure to Comply to provide such information.

H

I

IN-COMPETITION

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.

INDEPENDENT OBSERVER PROGRAM (IO)

A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.

INDIVIDUAL SPORT

Any sport that is not a Team Sport.

INDUCTIVE LOGIC

Could be defined as arriving at a generalization on the basis of one or more observations.

INELIGIBILITY

Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1.

INFORMATION

Information is knowledge in raw form.

INITIAL TESTING PROCEDURE

An analytical test procedure whose purpose is to identify those Samples which may contain a Prohibited Substance, Metabolite(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the quantity of a Prohibited Substance, Metabolite(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

INTELLIGENCE

Information plus analysis equals intelligence.

INTELLIGENCE MANAGER

An Anti-Doping Organization staff member dedicated to information gathering regarding anti-doping matters. The intelligence manager is in charge of producing intelligence (as per the intelligence cycle) to support an AntiDoping Organization's strategic anti-doping efforts.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

An intelligence report is used to document and report tactical intelligence in greater depth, either at the direction of another area—because an issue is large or complex enough to warrant one—or if the intelligence is to be shared with an external agency.

INTERMEDIATE PRECISION (SW)

Variation in results observed when one or more factors, such as time, equipment, or operator are varied within a Laboratory.

INTERNATIONAL EVENT

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

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD (IS)

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.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR LABORATORIES (ISL)

The International Standard applicable to Laboratories.

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 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 FOR THE PROTECTION OF PRIVACY AND PERSONAL INFORMATION (ISPPPI)

The purpose of the ISPPPI is to ensure that ADOs apply appropriate, sufficient and effective privacy protections to the personal information they process when conducting anti-doping programs, in recognition of the fact that personal information gathered in the anti-doping context can impinge upon and implicate the privacy rights and interests of persons involved in and associated with organized sport.

ISTI

The first purpose of the ISTI is to plan for intelligent and effective testing, both in-competition and out-of-competition, and to maintain the integrity and identity of the samples collected from the point the athlete is notified of the test to the point the samples are delivered to the laboratory for analysis. Therefore, the ISTI establishes mandatory standards for test distribution planning (including collection and use of athlete whereabouts information), notification of athletes, preparing for and conducting sample collection, security/post-test administration of samples and documentation, and transport of samples to laboratories for analysis.

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

K

KEY MESSAGE

A fundamental communication made in writing, in speech or by signals.

L

LABORATORY DOCUMENTATION PACKAGES

The material produced by the Laboratory to support an analytical result such as an Adverse Analytical Finding as set forth in the WADA Technical Document for Laboratory Documentation Packages.

LABORATORY INTERNAL CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Documentation of the sequence of Persons in custody of the Sample and any Aliquot of the Sample taken for Analytical Testing. [Comment: Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody is generally documented by a written record of the date, location, action taken, and the individual performing an action with a Sample or Aliquot.]

LABORATORY(IES)

[A] WADA-accredited laboratory(ies) applying test methods and processes to provide evidentiary data for the detection of Prohibited Substances, Methods or 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 activities.

LOGIC

Logic could be defined as a particular method of argument or reasoning. Logic is the study of the relationships and interdependence of a series of events, facts.

LONG-TERM GOALS

Statements of what an organization wants to accomplish over an extended period of time.

M

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, as determined by WADA, is required to conduct Doping Control for the Event.

MAJOR EVENT ORGANIZATIONS (MEOS)

The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multisport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.

MARKER

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

MAXIMUM TOLERANCE WINDOW OF RELATIVE ABUNDANCES

The maximum permitted difference between the Relative Abundance of a particular ion obtained from the Sample and that obtained from the reference specimen. This may be expressed in ABSOLUTE or RELATIVE terms.

Absolute: Determined by adding/subtracting the stated tolerance value to/from the Relative Abundance obtained for the monitored ion in the reference specimen.

Relative: Determined by calculating the stated tolerance percentage of the Relative Abundance obtained for the monitored ion in the reference specimen and then adding/subtracting that value to/from the Relative Abundance.

MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY (MU)

Parameter associated with a measurement result that characterizes the dispersion of quantity values attributed to a measurand. [Comment: Knowledge of the MU increases the confidence in the validity of a measurement result.]

METABOLITE

Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

MINIMUM LEVEL OF ANALYSIS (MLA)

The number of analyses for the Prohibited Substances within the scope of the TDSSA required to be performed by an ADO for each sport/discipline, expressed as a percentage of the total eligible Tests in their TDP.

MINIMUM REQUIRED PERFORMANCE LEVEL (MRPL)

Concentration of a Prohibited Substance or Metabolite of a Prohibited Substance or Marker of a Prohibited Substance or Method that a doping Laboratory is expected to reliably detect and confirm in the routine daily operation of the Laboratory. See Technical Document Minimum Required Performance Levels for detection of Prohibited Substances.

MINOR

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

MISSED TEST

A failure by the Athlete to be available for Testing at the location and time specified in the 60-minute time slot identified in his/her Whereabouts Filing for the day in question, in accordance with Article I.4 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

N

NATIONAL ANTI-DOPING ORGANIZATION (NADO)

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

NATIONAL EVENT

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

NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (NOC)

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

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.

NO ADVANCE NOTICE

No advance notice is a doping control which takes place with no advance warning to the athlete and where the athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through sample provision.

NO ADVANCE NOTICE TESTING

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

NO FAULT OR NEGLIGENCE

The Athlete or other Person's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

NO SIGNIFICANT FAULT OR NEGLIGENCE

The Athlete or other Person's establishing that his or her Fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

NON-ANALYTICAL FINDING

A non-analytical finding is a potential ADRV (The anti-doping rule violations set out in Article 2.2, Article 2.3, Article 2.4, Article 2.5, Article 2.6, Article 2.7, Article 2.8, Article 2.9 and Article 2.10 of the Code.) other than the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers, in an athlete's bodily specimen.

NON-ANALYTICAL POSITIVE

A non-analytical positive is terminology sometimes used to describe an ADRV other than the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolite or markers in an athlete's bodily specimen.

NON-THRESHOLD SUBSTANCE

A substance listed on the Prohibited List for which the identification, in compliance with the Technical Document on the Identification Criteria for Qualitative Assays (TD IDCR), constitutes an Adverse Analytical Finding.

O

CALIBRI (BODY)

Statements of desired outcomes that will help attain the identified goals. They should directly support the long-term goals so that the program's mandate is carried out in a coherent, effective and efficient manner.

OPEN SOURCE INFORMATION

Information generally obtained via the Internet through online newspaper, media reporting, sport reporting, online user community.

OPERATIONAL MEANS

Methods used to achieve an end or to perform a process or a series of actions for accomplishing a result.

OUT-OF-COMPETITION (OOC)

Any period which is not In-Competition.

P

PARTICIPANT

Any Athlete or Athlete Support Person.

PASSPORT

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

PASSPORT CUSTODIAN

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

PERSON

A natural Person or an organization or other entity.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Information, including without limitation Sensitive Personal Information, relating to an identified or identifiable Participant or relating to other Persons whose information is Processed solely in the context of an Anti-Doping Organization's Anti-Doping Activities. [3.2 Comment: It is understood that Personal Information includes, but is not limited to, information relating to an Athlete's name, date of birth, contact details and sporting affiliations, whereabouts, designated therapeutic use exemptions (if any), anti-doping test results, and results management (including disciplinary hearings, appeals and sanctions). Personal Information also includes personal details and contact information relating to other Persons, such as medical professionals and other Persons working with, treating or assisting an Athlete in the context of Anti-Doping Activities. Such information remains Personal Information and is regulated by this Standard for the entire duration of its Processing, irrespective of whether the relevant individual remains involved in organized sport.]

PHYSIOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Analysis of the physiological demands of a sport or discipline against the potential performance enhancing benefit of Prohibited Substances on the TDSSA.

POSSESSION

The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an AntiDoping Organization. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.

PRESUMPTIVE ADVERSE ANALYTICAL FINDING

The status of a Sample test result for which there is a suspicious result in the Initial Testing Procedure, but for which a confirmation test has not yet been performed.

PROCESSING

Collecting, retaining, storing, disclosing, transferring, transmitting, amending, deleting or otherwise making use of Personal Information.

PROHIBITED ASSOCIATION

Prohibited association is the association by an athlete or other person subject to anti-doping rules in a sport-related capacity with any ineligible athlete support personnel, such as a coach under suspension for an ADRV or equivalent misconduct.

PROHIBITED LIST

The Prohibited List, which identifies the substances and methods prohibited in sport, is one of the WADA International Standards and is mandatory for signatories to the Code.

PROHIBITED METHOD

Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE

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

PROVISIONAL HEARING

For purposes of Article 7.9, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the Athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

PROVISIONAL SUSPENSION

Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8.

PUBLICLY DISCLOSE OR PUBLICLY REPORT

Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11.

Q

R

RANDOM SELECTION

Selection of Athletes for Testing which is not Target Testing.

REFERENCE COLLECTION

A collection of samples of known origin that may be used in the determination of the identity of an unknown substance. For example, a well characterized sample obtained from a controlled administration study in which scientific documentation of the identity of Metabolite(s) can be demonstrated.

REFERENCE MATERIAL

Material, sufficiently homogeneous and stable with respect to one or more specified properties, which has been established to be fit for its intended use in a measurement process.

REGIONAL ANTI-DOPING ORGANIZATION (RADO)

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 (RTP)

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 5.6 and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE

The abundance of a particular ion relative to the most abundant ion monitored.

REPEATABILITY, SR OR (SR)

Variability observed within a Laboratory, over a short time, using a single operator, item of equipment, etc.

REPORTING

The action to provide documented intelligence to Anti-Doping Organization senior management, the anti-doping community or external agencies.

REPRODUCIBILITY, sR

Variability obtained when different Laboratories analyze the same Sample.

RESULTS MANAGEMENT

Results management is the process for the pre-hearing administration of potential ADRVs. This process includes the initial review of the AAF and the possible giving of a provisional suspension.

WADA is never involved in the individual management of findings, which falls under the responsibility of the ADO involved in the particular case.

RESULTS MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (RMA)

The organization that is responsible, in accordance with Code Article 7.1, for the management of the results of Testing (or other evidence of a potential anti-doping rule violation) and hearings, 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 acting 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). In respect of Whereabouts Failures, the Results Management Authority shall be as set out in Article I.5.1.

REVOCATION

The permanent withdrawal of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation.

RISK ASSESSMENT

An all-inclusive assessment of risk (as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) of a sport or discipline in relation to doping that considers a wide range of risk factors in addition to physiological risk. Such factors may include doping history, financial gain, gender, age, status of the sport within a country etc.

ROUTINE ANALYSIS

The basic substances (and methods where applicable) that are analyzed in all urine Samples by WADA-accredited Laboratories. This includes all Prohibited Substances, with the exception of ESAs, GHRFs, GH, HBOCs Insulins, and both Autologous and Homologous Transfusions.

S

SAMPLE COLLECTION AUTHORITY (SCA)

organisation 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) another organization (for example, a third party contractor) to whom the Testing Authority has delegated or sub-contracted such responsibility (provided that 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 PERSONNEL (SCP)

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

SAMPLE COLLECTION SESSION

All of the sequential activities that directly involve the Athlete from the point that initial contact is made until the Athlete leaves the Doping Control Station after having provided his/her Sample(s).

SAMPLE OR SPECIMEN

Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

SCAN

Acquisition of ions of a continuous range of m/z values.

SCREENING TEST

An initial test using an Evidentiary Breath Alcohol Device that provides quantitative data about the Alcohol Concentration.

SECURITY BREACH

Any unauthorized and/or unlawful Processing of, including access to, Personal Information whether in electronic or hard-copy or other form, or interference with an information system, that compromises the privacy, security, confidentiality or integrity of Personal Information.

SELECTED ION MONITORING (SIM)

Acquisition of ions of one or more pre-determined discrete m/z values for specified dwell times.

SELECTED REACTION MONITORING (SRM)

Data acquired from specific product ions corresponding to m/z selected precursor ions recorded via two or more stages of mass spectrometry. SRM can be performed as tandem mass spectrometry in time or tandem mass spectrometry in space.

SENSITIVE PERSONAL INFORMATION

Personal Information relating to a Participant's racial or ethnic origin, commission of offences (criminal or otherwise), health (including information derived from analyzing an Athlete's Samples or Specimens) and genetic information.

SHORT-TERM GOALS

Statements of what an organization wants to accomplish with each activity.

SIGNAL-TO-NOISE (S/N) RATIO

Magnitude of the instrument response to the analyte (signal) relative to the magnitude of the background (noise).

SIGNATORIES

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

SPECIFIED SUBSTANCE

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. The category of Specified Substances shall not include Prohibited Methods.

STAKEHOLDER

Any Person or organization affected or to be affected by an activity, objective, goal and/or issue.

STRICT LIABILITY

The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence, or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated by the Anti-Doping Organization in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE

For purposes of Article 10.6.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

SUITABLE SPECIFIC GRAVITY FOR ANALYSIS

Specific gravity measured at 1.005 or higher with a refractometer, or 1.010 or higher with lab sticks.

SUITABLE VOLUME OF URINE FOR ANALYSIS

A minimum of 90 mL, whether the laboratory will be analysing the Sample for all or only some Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods.

SUSPENSION

The temporary withdrawal of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation.

T

TAMPERING

Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

TARGET GROUP

A Person or group of Persons to be the focus of an activity.

TARGET TESTING

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

TEAM ACTIVITY/ACTIVITIES

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

TEAM SPORT

A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.

TEST

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

TEST DISTRIBUTION PLAN (TDP)

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 (TA)

The organization that 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).

TESTING POOL

The pool of highest priority Athletes established by an ADO that are not subject to 2.4 of the Code, but are be required to provide whereabouts information to support Out-of-Competition Testing, and to whom Consequences shall apply for Failure to Comply to provide such information.

THERAPEUTIC

Of or relating to the treatment of a medical condition by remedial agents or methods; or providing or assisting in a cure

THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION (TUE)

A TUE is given when permission is granted to an athlete by an ADO to use, for therapeutic purposes, a substance or method included in the Prohibited List.

THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION COMMITTEE (TUEC)

The panel established by an Anti-Doping Organization to consider applications for TUEs.

THIRD PARTY

Any natural Person or legal entity other than the natural Person to whom the relevant Personal Information relates, Anti-Doping Organizations and Third-Party Agents.

THIRD-PARTY AGENT

Any natural or legal Person, public authority, agency or body, including without limitation subcontractors and their subcontractors, that Processes Personal Information for or on behalf of an Anti-Doping Organization.

THRESHOLD SUBSTANCE

An exogenous or endogenous Prohibited Substance, Metabolite or Marker of a Prohibited Substance which is analyzed quantitatively and for which an analytical result (concentration, ratio or score) in excess of a pre-determined Decision Limit constitutes an Adverse Analytical Finding. Threshold Substances are identified as such in the Technical Document on Decision Limits (TD DL).

TIMEFRAME

A limited period of time.

TRAFFICKING

Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Person or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organization to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of “bona fide” medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

U

UNESCO CONVENTION

The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005, including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT REPORT

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

USE

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

V

VENIPUNCTURE

The process of collecting a sample of blood from an Athlete’s vein.

W

WADA TUEC

The panel established by WADA to review the TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations.

WADA-APPROVED LABORATORY FOR THE ABP

Laboratory(ies) not otherwise accredited by WADA; applying test methods and processes in support of an Athlete Biological Passport program and in accordance with the criteria for approval of non-accredited laboratories for the Athlete Biological Passport.

WHEREABOUTS CUSTODIAN

The responsible ADO with whom an Athlete must provide their Whereabouts Filing and who has the responsibility to share this information with other authorized ADOs, and pursue Whereabouts Failures in accordance with the requirements of ISTI Annex I.

WHEREABOUTS FAILURE (WF)

A Filing Failure or a Missed Test.

WHEREABOUTS FILING

Information provided by or on behalf of an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool that sets out the Athlete's whereabouts during the following quarter, in accordance with Article I.3 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

WHEREABOUTS REQUIREMENTS

The whereabouts requirements set out in Annex I of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, which apply to Athletes who are included in the Registered Testing Pool of an International Federation or a National Anti-Doping Organization.

WITNESS

The member of Sample Collection Personnel who observes the passing of the Sample by the Athlete in accordance with the procedures for observation.

WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY (WADA)

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) is the international independent organisation created in 1999 to promote, coordinate and monitor the fight against doping in sport in all its forms at the international level. The Agency is composed and funded equally by the Olympic Movement and governments of the world. Its key activities include scientific research, education, out-of-competition testing, and development of anti-doping capacities and monitoring of the World Anti-Doping Code.