

Athlete and Athlete Support Personnel Guide to the 2023 Prohibited List



What is the International Standard for the Prohibited List (List)?

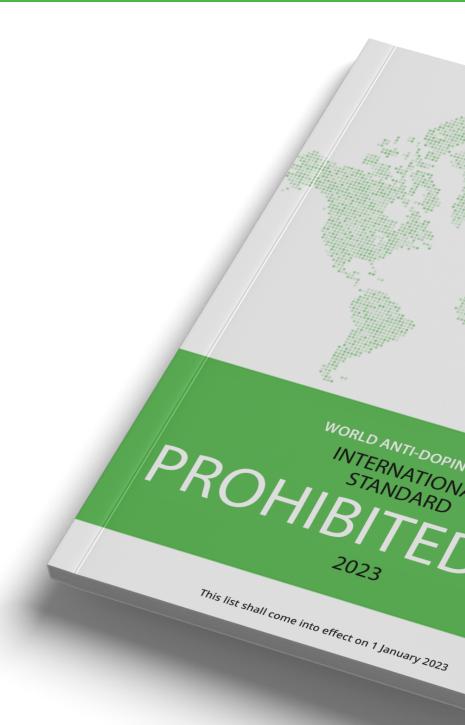
This is the list of substances and methods that are banned in sport. The International Standard for the Prohibited List (List) is one of the eight International Standards under the World Anti-Doping Code (Code).

The List identifies the substances and methods banned (prohibited) in sport.

- Some substances and methods are banned only in-competition the rest are banned at all times.
- Some substances and methods are banned above specific concentrations (decision limits).
- Some substances and methods are only banned in particular sports.

The substances and methods on the List are classified into categories (e.g., steroids, stimulants, gene doping).

The substances and methods included in each category is not the complete list. They are only examples of the types of substances that would be included in that category.



How are substances and methods added to the List?

For a substance or method to be added to the List, it must meet two of the following three criteria:

- It has the potential to enhance or enhances sport performance.
- It represents an actual or potential health risk to the athletes.
- It violates the spirit of sport.

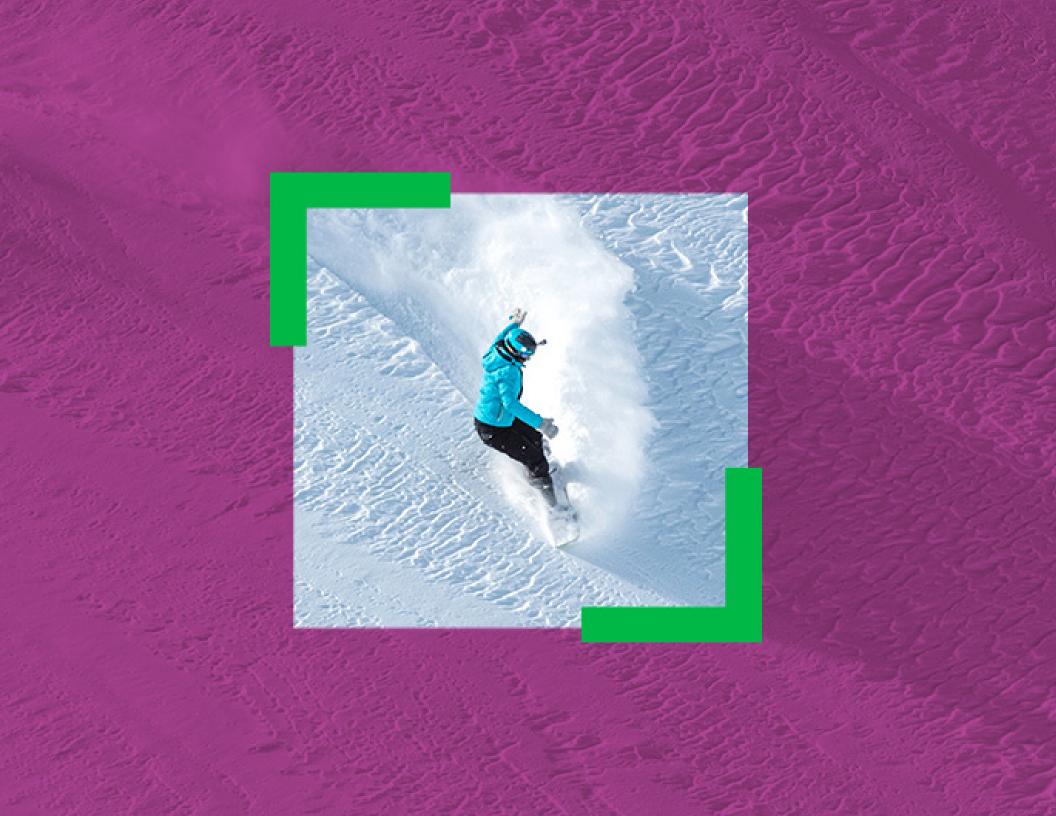
How often is the List updated?

The List is updated every year.

The new List is published on the World Ant-Doping Agency's (WADA) website (wada-ama.org) in October and will come into force on the 1 January the following year.

It is possible to make changes to the List more than once a year, but WADA will have 3 months to communicate these changes before they come into force.





What has changed in the 2023 List?

New examples of substances were added to the following List categories:

- Anabolic agents (S1) Androst-4-ene-3,11,17-trion, 17α-methylepithiostanol, were added as examples and two new examples have been added to the S1.2 category 2 (Ractopamine and S-23 and YK-11)
- Hormone and metabolic modulators (S4) –antibodies of precursors of myostatin (apitegromab) have been included in S4.3 category
- Diuretics and masking agents (S5) Torasemide was added as an example
- Manipulation of blood and blood components (M1) Voxelotor
 was added as an example of a banned method of artificially
 enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen
- Glucocorticoids (S9) it was clarified that otic administration of glucocorticoids is not prohibited. Otic administration refers to medication applied directly in the ears (i.e. ear drops)
- Stimulants (S6) Solriamfetol was included in the S6b category. Other names for 4-methylhexan-2-amine were added (1,3-dimethylamylamine and 1,3 DMAA) and synonyms for the substance 5-methylhexan-2-amine were also included (1,4-dimethylamylamine and 1,4-DMAA). Example of Imidazoline derivatives (Tetryzoline) were added to the exceptions.

P1. Beta-Blockers - Sport specific changes

- Minigolf was added to the sports in which Beta-blockers are banned in-competition
- Beta-blockers are now banned at all times for Underwater sports (CMAS) in all disciplines (freediving, spearfishing and target shooting)

Important: Major modification planned for the 2024 List

- A **major change** to the status of tramadol will come into effect on 1 January 2024
- From 1 January 2024 tramadol will be banned incompetition only
- It is important for athletes and athlete support personnel to be aware of and prepare for this change and consider carefully how it might impact them. Check the educational resources available with WADA, your NADO or IF.

Why is it important to be familiar with the List?

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- It is important to be familiar with the List and the changes coming into force to avoid inadvertent doping.
- Remember, athletes are ultimately responsible for any banned substance found in their system, regardless as to how it got there or if there was an intention to cheat. This is the principle of strict liability.
- Athlete support personnel can also be sanctioned if they:
 - Administer or attempt to administer a prohibited substance;
 - Administer or attempt to administer a prohibited method; or
 - Have a prohibited substance or method in their possession without any medical justification.
- Contact the relevant Anti-Doping Organization (ADO) if you are unsure of the status of a substance and/or method.
- Remember that athletes with a legitimate medical reason for using a prohibited substance or method may apply for a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE).

An athlete who needs a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE), can apply to one organization only. An athlete cannot have a TUE from more than one Anti-Doping Organization (ADO) for the same condition.

National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs) approve TUEs for national-level athletes. These are valid at any national-level event, in any country.

International Federations (IFs) approve TUEs for international-level athletes. These are valid at any international-level.

Things to do:

- 1. Athletes and athlete support personnel should start considering the impact of the changes to the in-competition status of **tramadol** that come into effect on 1 January 2024.
- 2. Athletes who take regular medication should recheck their medication against the 2023 List.
- 3. Athletes who occasionally need to use a medication should check these against the 2023 List.
- 4. Athletes who take a medication that has changed status (is now banned), should contact their Anti-Doping Organization (ADO) to see what they should do and if they can apply for a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE).
- 5. Athletes who have a TUE should check the expiry date and ensure that it is still valid, if not, they should apply for a new TUE.
- 6. Athlete support personnel should ensure they are familiar with the 2023 List and its changes.





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.

ADEL and its education courses and information resources are managed by WADA and published by WADA in English as a minimum.

In any case of any discrepancies between the English version or any version sponsored by an Anti-Doping Organization, the English version shall prevail.

HEAD OFFICE

800 Place Victoria, Suite 1700 P.O. Box 120 Montreal, Quebec, Canada H4Z 1B7 T +1.514.904.9232 F +1.514.904.8650

AFRICA

Protea Assurance Building 8th Floor, Greenmarket Square Cape Town, 8001, South Africa T +27.21.483.9790 F +27.21.483.9791

ASIA / OCEANIA

C/O Japan Institute of Sports Sciences 3-15-1 Nishigaoka, Kita-Ku Tokyo, 115-0056, Japan T +81.3.5963.4321 F +81.3.5963.4320

EUROPE

Maison du Sport International Avenue de Rhodanie 54 1007 Lausanne, Switzerland T +41.21.343.43.40 F +41.21.343.43.41

LATIN AMERICA

World Trade Center Montevideo Tower II, Unit 712 Calle Luis A de Herrera 1248 Montevideo, Uruguay T +598.2.623.5206 F +598.2.623.5207

- wada-ama.org
- twitter.com/wada_ama
- facebook.com/wada.ama
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- in linkedin.com/company/wada/