

WADA PROHIBITED LIST 2020



The Prohibited List issued by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) covers the substances that are banned in sport, both in- and out-of-competition. It is updated every year and comes into force on 1 January.

It is the responsibility of all athletes to stay up-to-date with any changes that might affect them.

New substances added to the 2020 Prohibited List

No new substances added.

Substances removed from the 2020 Prohibited List

Argon—will not be included on the Prohibited List from 1 January 2020.

Changes to how substances are categorised and defined

Classes and sub-classes combined in the 2020 Prohibited List

S1 Class – Anabolic Agents

The sub-class S1.1a (exogenous Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS)) and S1.1b (endogenous AAS) were removed and all substances under these two sub-classes were joined into one class (S1.1 AAS). The change was made to clarify that all anabolic agents are prohibited when administered exogenously (from outside the body). The status of all substances under the S1 Class has not changed—athletes are reminded that all AASs under S1 continue to be prohibited at all times.

M3 Class – Gene and Cell Doping

The classes M3.1 (nucleic acids and analogues) and M3.2 (gene editing) were joined into one class (M3.1). The change was made to clarify that the effects of gene doping on gene expression can be produced by technologies other than gene editing. The Class M3.3 (use of normal or genetically modified cells) became M3.2. This does not change the prohibited status of these substances.

Other changes to the 2020 Prohibited List

S2 Class – Peptide Hormones, Growth Factors, Related Substances, and Mimetics

S2.1.4 – The title TGF-beta (TGF-β) inhibitors was changed to 'TGF-beta (TGF-β) signalling inhibitors' to better reflect the mechanism of action of the substances, Luspatercept and Sotatercept. The prohibited status of these substances remain unchanged.

M2 Class – Chemical and Physical Manipulation

M2.1 – WADA has clarified that the addition of proteases to a sample is prohibited, as it would result in sample adulteration. However, topical and systemic therapeutic use of proteases are not prohibited.

M3 Class – Gene and Cell Doping

M3.1 – WADA has clarified that the use of nucleic acids or analogues that may alter gene expression regardless of the mechanism are prohibited.

S6 Class – Stimulants

WADA has clarified that the administration of stimulants that are imidazole derivatives is not prohibited when used by dermatological, nasal and ophthalmological routes. Administration via any other route remains prohibited. Examples of imidazole derivatives under this category include:

- Brimonidine
- Apraclonidine
- Naphazoline
- Oxymetazoline
- Tramazoline

S7 Class – Narcotics

WADA has clarified that all optical isomers, where relevant, of the narcotics listed are prohibited. The prohibited status of all narcotics listed under S7 remains unchanged.

S8 Class – Cannabinoids

The substances that are prohibited under cannabinoids remained unchanged. However, the wording was changed to provide greater clarity that all natural and synthetic cannabinoids are prohibited.

The 2019 Prohibited List remains in effect until the new list comes into play on 1 January 2020.

Not all prohibited substances are specifically named in the Prohibited List. For a complete check if a substance is prohibited, head to the [Check Your Substances online resource](#) (administered by Global DRO), which will be updated from January 2020 when the 2020 Prohibited List comes into effect.

If you have any questions about prohibited substances or methods, contact ASADA on 13 000 27232 or email asada@asada.gov.au.