



2025 CLEAN SPORT EDUCATION HANDBOOK



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The information provided in this handbook is subject to change at any time. In case of any discrepancy between this information and the International Golf Federation Anti-Doping Policy, the International Golf Federation Anti-Doping Policy prevails.

IT'S ALL RIGHT HERE

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KEEPING GOLF CLEAN

The International Golf Federation is committed to preserving golf's integrity.

In its mission to preserve the integrity of competition, inspire true sport, and protect the rights of athletes, the IGF is unwavering in its belief that every athlete has the right to compete on a clean and level playing field, free from the pressures and influences of performance-enhancing drugs.

This Clean Sport Education handbook has been developed by the International Testing Agency (ITA) in collaboration with the IGF to prepare athletes and Athlete Support Personnel (ASP) to compete clean.

This resource provides essential information and signposts to resources to support golf athletes and their support personnel in understanding their anti-doping rights and responsibilities and complying with the [IGF Anti-Doping Policy](#).



01

THE ANTI-DOPING LANDSCAPE



1.1 THE ANTI-DOPING LANDSCAPE

Just as golf has rules for how it's played, there are Anti-Doping Rules to protect you and keep the sport fair. As an athlete or Athlete Support Personnel (ASP), you need to know which rules apply to you and the consequences of breaking them. Let's start by checking who makes the rules and who implements them.

The [World Anti-Doping Agency \(WADA\)](#) is the global body that develops and oversees anti-doping policies across all sports and countries.

WADA created the [World Anti-Doping Code \(Code\)](#), which sets out the rules and works alongside eight International Standards, including the [Prohibited List](#), which details the substances and methods prohibited in sport and is updated at least annually.

The [International Golf Federation \(IGF\)](#) adopts the Code through its [Anti-Doping Policy](#), which includes:

- The 11 Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs)
- Responsibilities of athletes and ASP
- Sanctions for rule violations



Since 2022, the IGF has partnered with the [International Testing Agency \(ITA\)](#) to manage its anti-doping program independently and in line with the Code and International Standards. To learn more about the ITA, [click here](#).

02

ATHLETES' &
ATHLETE
SUPPORT
PERSONNEL
RIGHTS AND
RESPONSIBILITIES



2.1 ATHLETES' RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

All athletes under the jurisdiction of the IGF have rights and responsibilities under the [Code](#) and the [IGF Anti-doping Policy](#). These rights are summarised below. For more information, refer to the [Athletes' Anti-Doping Rights Act](#) and the [IGF Anti-doping Policy Article 20](#). Athletes' rights and responsibilities during the Doping Control Process (DCP) are outlined later in this handbook.

2.1.1 ATHLETES' RIGHTS

- Equality of opportunity
- Equitable and fair testing programs
- Medical treatment and protection of health rights
- Right to justice
- Right to accountability
- Whistleblower rights
- Right to education
- Right to data protection
- Right to compensation
- Protected person rights
- Rights during sample collection
- Right to B-sample analysis
- Other rights and freedoms not affected
- Application and standing



2.2 ATHLETES' RESPONSIBILITIES

It is equally important that athletes are aware of their anti-doping responsibilities. Athlete Support Personnel should also familiarise themselves with these to support their athletes. For more information, refer to the [IGF Anti-doping Policy](#).

These include:



- Knowing and complying with the [IGF Anti-Doping Policy](#) and the [Code](#).
- Being available for sample collection at all times.
- Taking full responsibility for what you ingest – making sure that no prohibited substance enters your body and that no prohibited methods are used.
- Informing medical personnel of your obligations as an athlete and taking responsibility to make sure any medical treatment received does not violate the [IGF Anti-Doping Policy](#) or the [Code](#).
- Disclosing any ADRV within the previous 10 years.
- Disclosing the identity of your Athlete Support Personnel upon request.

2.3 RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL (ASP) AND OTHER GROUPS

As per the [Code](#) and [IGF Anti-Doping Policy](#), ASP and other groups have anti-doping roles and responsibilities.

These include:

- Being knowledgeable of, and complying with, the [IGF Anti-Doping Policy](#).
- Cooperating with the athlete testing program.
- Using your influence on athlete values and behaviours to foster anti-doping attitudes.
- Disclosing any ADRV within the previous 10 years.
- Not using or possessing any prohibited substance or prohibited method without valid justification.

Further details of these roles and responsibilities can be found in [Code Articles 21.2 and 21.3](#) and the [IGF Anti-Doping Policy Articles 21 and 22](#).



03

ANTI-DOPING
RULE VIOLATIONS

IGF

ITA
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3.1 WHAT IS DOPING?

When an athlete or ASP commits a doping offence, it is known as an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (ADRV). Certain consequences or sanctions apply to the athletes or ASP who commit an ADRV. All 11 ADRVs are defined in Article 2 of the [Code](#), and are summarised below:



1. **Presence** of a prohibited substance in athlete's sample.



2. **Use or attempted use** of a prohibited substance or method.



3. **Evading, refusing or failing** to submit to sample collection.



4. **Whereabouts failures** by an athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.



5. **Tampering or attempted tampering** with any part of the doping control.



6. **Possession** of a prohibited substance or method.



7. **Trafficking or attempted trafficking** of any prohibited substance or method.



8. **Administration or attempted administration** of a prohibited substance or method.



9. **Complicity or attempted complicity** in an ADRV.



10. **Prohibited association** by an athlete or other person.



11. Acts by an athlete or other person **to discourage or retaliate** against reporting to authorities.



ADRVs video



The first four ADRVs apply to athletes only, as they relate to the presence/use of prohibited substances and/or to doping control. The rest of the ADRVs (5-11) apply not only to athletes but also to coaches, team doctors, administrators, officials, and all persons subject to [the IGF Anti-doping Policy](#).

3.2 THE PRINCIPLE OF STRICT LIABILITY



The principle of Strict Liability means that the athlete is solely responsible for everything they use and that is found in their body, regardless of whether there was an intention to cheat or not or if the athlete is at fault.

Therefore, it is vital that athletes know the rules and understand their responsibilities under the [Code](#) and the [IGF Anti-Doping Policy](#).

ASP also have a key role in supporting their athletes to fulfil their anti-doping responsibilities.



Strict liability video



04

THE PROHIBITED LIST
AND MEDICATIONS



4.1 WHICH SUBSTANCES AND METHODS ARE PROHIBITED IN GOLF?



The WADA [Prohibited List](#) is a list of substances and methods that are prohibited for an athlete subject to the [Code](#) to take or use. The list is updated annually, and the 2025 Prohibited List is currently in force.

Substances and methods on the Prohibited List can be:

- Prohibited at all times.
- Prohibited only during the in-competition period – in golf, this is defined 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.” Importantly, any substance prohibited in-competition must have left the athlete’s system by the start of this period.
- Prohibited only in particular sports – Beta-blockers are prohibited during the in-competition period in golf.



Remember that the athlete is solely responsible for everything they use and that is found in their body, regardless of whether there was an intention to cheat or not or if the athlete is at fault. The following sections will provide practical information to empower you to protect yourself.

If you are a Professional Player, you should be aware that the “Prohibited List” applied by your Professional Tour(s) may differ from WADA’s Prohibited List.

4.2 HOW TO CHECK MEDICATIONS?



How to check medications in Global DRO video

Both medications that require a prescription and those that can be bought over the counter can appear on the [Prohibited List](#). Some are also prohibited at certain doses and by certain routes of administration.

It is important that you always carefully check the status of any medication you use in accordance with the most up-to-date [Prohibited List](#).

The IGF recommends using [Global Drug Reference Online](#) (Global DRO), which provides athletes and ASP with information about the prohibited status of specific medications based on the current Prohibited List. Click on the button above to watch a short video on how to check medications on Global DRO.

If your sport nationality does not appear on the Global DRO website, you can check with your NADO for a country-specific tool. You can find a list of countries that offer online drug information services to their athletes [here](#).

You can also check with a sports doctor or pharmacist familiar with the Prohibited List.



Remember the principle of strict liability – **the athlete is solely responsible for everything they use and that is found in their body**, regardless of whether there was an intention to cheat or not or if the athlete is at fault.



4.3 TIPS FOR NAVIGATING MEDICATIONS AND THE PROHIBITED LIST

Understanding the [Prohibited List](#) is fundamental for ensuring fair play and compliance in golf. Here are some crucial tips:



Familiarise yourself

Take the time to review the current Prohibited List.

Check the dose

Some substances have specific thresholds or concentration limits above which they are considered prohibited. Make sure you are aware of these thresholds.

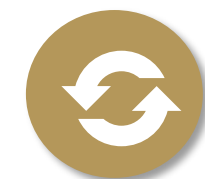


Understand the "in-competition" periods

Some substances are only prohibited in-competition. Work with a medical professional to ensure that anything you take has left your system by this time.

Regular Updates

Keep up with any updates or changes to the Prohibited List. Periodically review the most up-to-date list – staying informed is essential.





Not everything on the Prohibited List is a medication and not every prohibited medication is listed. **Only the ingredients are listed**, not brand names.

Always check the route of administration of the medicine you are taking; some routes of administration are prohibited, while others are not.



If you are a Professional Player, remember that there may be differences between the Prohibited List applied by your Professional Tour(s) and WADA's Prohibited List.

Intravenous (IV) infusions and/or injections of more than a total of 100 ml per 12-hour period are prohibited, even if the substance administered is not prohibited.



Beta-blockers are prohibited during the in-competition period in golf.

4.4 RECREATIONAL DRUGS

It's important to remember that, as an athlete, you must be aware of the risks associated with recreational drug use:



- Recreational drugs are prohibited in sports in-competition.
- Recreational drugs include cannabis, amphetamines, MDMA, heroin and cocaine.
- Some recreational drugs can stay in your system for a long time after use.
- If you use recreational drugs, you are taking the risk of a positive test in-competition and this will lead to an anti-doping rule violation.
- In many countries, recreational drugs are illegal and using them can lead to consequences outside of sport.

4.6 MEAT CONTAMINATION: ADVICE FOR ATHLETES

WADA has identified that some particular prohibited substances can be present in some meat (as a result of farming practices using substances prohibited in sport). Athletes travelling to countries identified in the [World Anti-Doping Agency's Stakeholder Notice regarding potential meat contamination](#)—specifically China, Mexico, and Guatemala—should take the following precautions:

- **Evaluate Meat Consumption:** Consider alternative protein sources, such as plant-based options, to reduce the risk.
- **Choose Reputable Sources:** Opt for meat from trusted establishments, such as athlete villages or well-regarded hotels.
- **Inquire About Sourcing:** Seek out imported meats from regions with strict regulations and consider certified organic options. If possible, obtain proof of the meat's source.
- **Keep Detailed Records:** Maintain a comprehensive log of your travel, including dates, accommodations, restaurants (with addresses), types of meat consumed, and estimated quantities, photos of the menu, and receipts.

In the event of a positive test for a known meat contaminant at or below 5 ng/mL, a WADA-accredited laboratory will report this as an Atypical Finding, triggering an investigation. The more information you can provide related to the steps above, the easier it will be to establish that no Anti-Doping Rule Violation has occurred.

Remember the Principle of Strict Liability – the athlete is solely responsible for everything they use and that is found in their body, regardless of whether there was an intention to cheat or not or if the athlete is at fault.





05

THERAPEUTIC USE
EXEMPTIONS



5.1 WHAT IF I NEED TO TAKE A MEDICATION THAT IS PROHIBITED?

Athletes, like all people, may have illnesses or conditions that require them to take medications or undergo medical procedures.

If the medication or method an athlete is required to use to treat an illness or condition is on the WADA Prohibited List, a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) may give that athlete the authorisation to take a substance or use a method that is prohibited in golf without committing an ADRV.

A TUE is a certificate granted for a specific prohibited substance, in a defined dosage and with a limited period of validity.

An application for a TUE must be based on a documented medical condition and diagnosis, and the TUE will only be granted under strict criteria outlined in the [WADA International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions \(ISTUE\)](#).

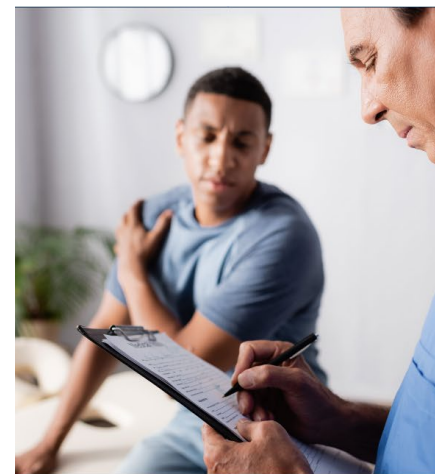
Remember: For substances prohibited-in-competition only, you should apply for a TUE at least 30 days before your next competition, unless one of the exceptions on retroactive TUEs apply.



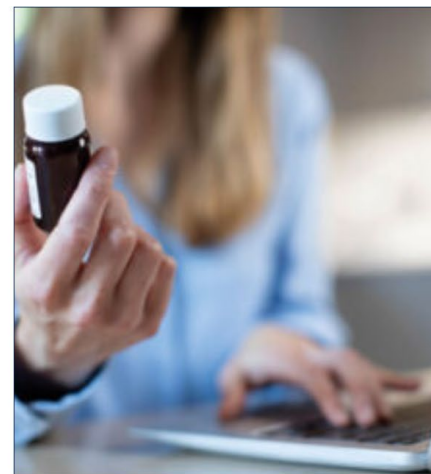
5.2 APPLYING FOR A TUE

The International Golf Federation (IGF) has delegated responsibility for all TUE applications to the International Testing Agency (ITA). This means that the ITA is now fully in charge of the TUE application process for all international-level athletes who fall under the IGF's jurisdiction.

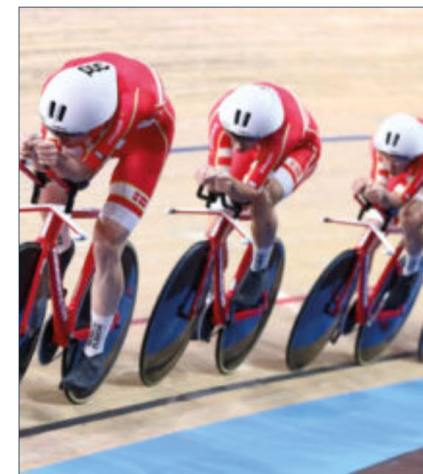
To assist athletes in understanding TUE requirements, the ITA TUE Assistant provides guidance on how to apply and obtain a TUE. Additional information is available on the ITA and the IGF website.



TUE Assistant - Find out if you need a TUE!



Check your Medication - A guide for athletes!



Therapeutic Use Exemptions - Find all details here!



If you have any TUE questions – e.g., to which organisation you should apply for a TUE, the recognition process, or any others, please contact tue@ita.sport

5.3 USEFUL TUE TIPS

- Always check the WADA Prohibited List when you get a prescription.
- Make sure the TUE application is complete and accurately filled out.
- If you have a change in dose, you have to apply for a new TUE.
- Keep track of your TUE expiry date.
- Keep a complete copy of the TUE application form and all medical information submitted in support of your application, and proof that it has been sent.





06

SUPPLEMENTS

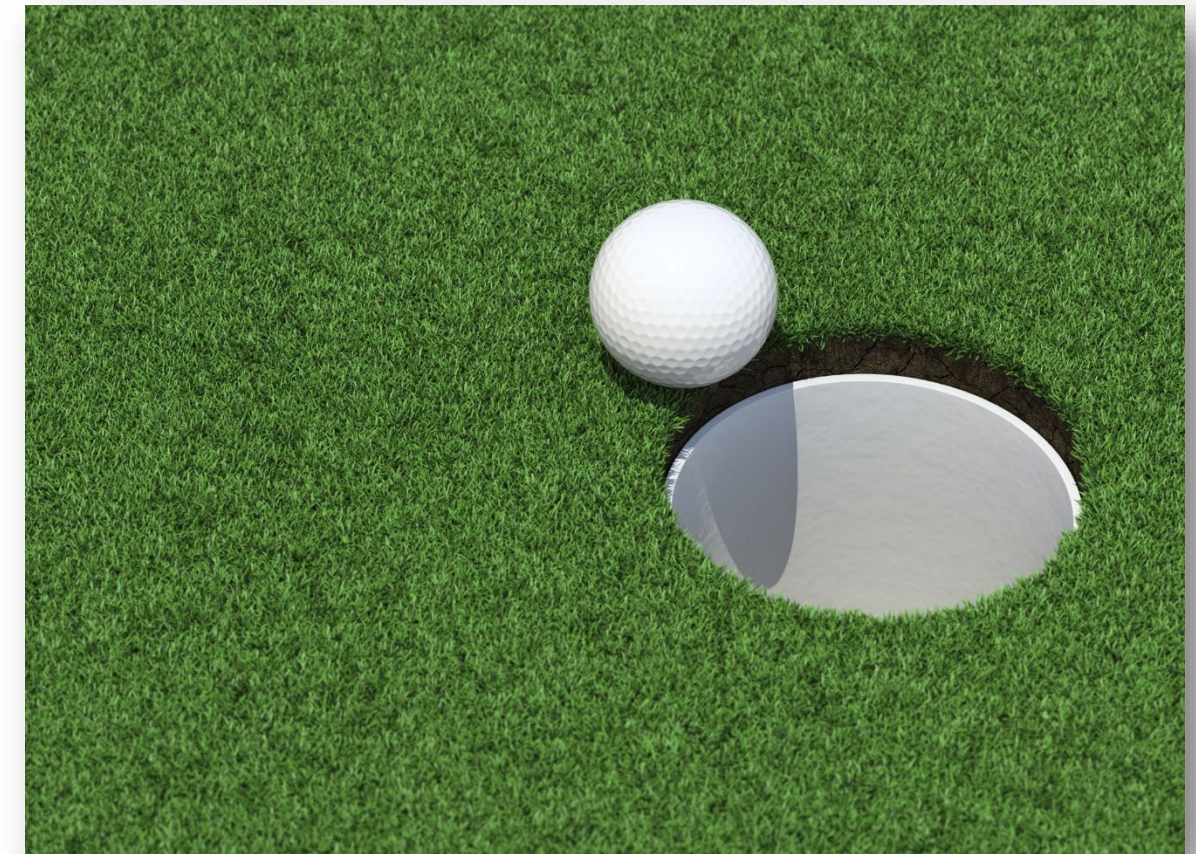


6.1 ARE YOU TAKING SUPPLEMENTS?

As an athlete, it is crucial to approach supplement use with extreme caution. Using supplements is risky, as no guarantee can be given that a supplement is free from prohibited substances. In fact, **supplements are one of the main causes of inadvertent doping**.

6.2 WHY ARE SUPPLEMENTS A RISK?

- **Mislabelling:** Manufacturing standards for supplements are less strict when compared with medications. Supplements may have ingredients incorrectly listed, and prohibited substances may not be identified on the product label.
- **Contamination:** Products that contain prohibited substances may be produced in the same facility as the supplement you purchase, and there is a real risk that your product may have been contaminated with prohibited substances during production.
- **Misinformation:** False claims that a particular supplement is endorsed by anti-doping organisations or that it is “safe for athletes” can appear in fake or low-quality supplement products.
- **Health risks:** Mislabelling, cross-contamination and misinformation may all lead to inadvertent ingestion of substances that are prohibited, and which may be harmful to health.



Webinar: Navigating supplements
Reducing your risk of an
Anti-Doping Rule Violation



Webinar: Ask the Expert:
Supplements

6.3 SUPPLEMENT DECISION-MAKING FLOWCHART



6.4 SUPPLEMENTS THIRD-PARTY CERTIFICATION

If you choose to use dietary supplements despite the known risks, you **must only consider using** products that have been certified by a third party. Using certified products reduces but does not eliminate the risk athletes assume when using a supplement.

Companies that certify products via batch-testing include:



sport.wetestyoutrust.com



nsfsport.com



koelnerliste.com



bscg.org



Remember, no supplement is 100% risk-free and may lead to an ADRV!



07

THE DOPING
CONTROL
PROCESS



7.1 THE DOPING CONTROL PROCESS

The Doping Control Process (DCP) is clearly defined by WADA. This means that no matter where and when an athlete is tested, the process should remain the same.

To facilitate doping control, athletes must carry a photocopy of their passport or other valid government-issued identity card to any venue. Athletes' names, photos, nationalities and birthdates should be on the photocopy.

This information is needed to verify the athlete's identity and should be readily available if the athlete is tested. Inability to show proper identity **does not constitute a valid justification to refuse testing**; the athlete will remain under the observation of the chaperone or Doping Control Officer (DCO) until they can produce a valid ID.

What to expect during the DCP

A DCO or chaperone will notify an athlete that they have been selected for testing. An athlete can be selected for testing both in-competition and out-of-competition, at any place and at any time. The key steps are outlined on the next page.



7.2 DCP KEY STEPS



DCP Key Steps video



Webinar Ask the expert: Testing



An Athletes' Guide to Testing

Want to learn more about the DCP? Just click the boxes to explore each resource. And don't miss An Athletes' Guide to Testing — it's available in 12 languages.

7.3 WHAT ARE MY RESPONSIBILITIES DURING TESTING?

- Report for testing immediately when notified
- Show valid identification
- Remain in direct sight of the DCO or chaperone
- Comply with the sample collection procedure



7.4 WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS DURING TESTING?

- Have a representative with you
- Request an interpreter, if available
- Request special assistance or modifications for valid reasons
- Ask any questions
- Ask for the Chaperone's/DCO's identification
- Record any comments or concerns on the form
- Request a delay for valid reasons



7.5 VALID REASONS TO REQUEST A DELAY

Valid reasons to request a delay testing include, but are not limited to:

- Attending a victory ceremony
- Finishing a training session or competing in further events
- Receiving necessary medical attention
- Fulfilling a media commitment
- Warming down

The DCO will decide if a request to delay testing is valid.

The athlete will be continuously observed during any delay.



Rights and responsibilities video

7.6 ADVICE FOR ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL

- Athlete Support Personnel play a key role in shaping the narrative around testing — **make sure it's a positive one!** For example: *"Testing is recognition of your hard work and success."*
- You may act as an Athlete Representative during Doping Control — **observe that the process is being followed correctly, and support your athlete** with tasks such as checking the sample codes and adding any comments to the Doping Control Form
- If you are an Athlete Representative during Doping Control, **you should sign the form** in addition to the athlete and DCO to indicate that you are satisfied it is accurate.



Watch this video to show an example of poor behaviour by an ASP during Doping Control.



ASP in the DCS video

08

CONSEQUENCES
OF DOPING

IGF

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8.1 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

Results Management (RM) relates to the processing of ADRVs, from the notification of such a violation, through to its final resolution, including any appeal process.

RM processes are intended to:

- Be fair to athletes and others
- Be internationally credible
- Provide a full evidentiary hearing with the right of appeal

If there is an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF) report from a WADA-accredited laboratory that establishes a presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers, or evidence of the use of a prohibited method in an athlete's sample, the ITA, on behalf of the IGF, will determine the sanctions as provided for in the [IGF Anti-Doping Policy](#). The sanction may vary greatly depending on several factors, such as the type of ADRV, the circumstances of an individual case, the substance and the possible repetition of an ADRV.

Athletes can ask to have their case referred to a first instance hearing panel to challenge positive tests or sanctions (including provisional suspensions) imposed because of a breach of the [IGF Anti-Doping Policy](#). Moreover, if not satisfied with the decision of the first instance hearing panel, athletes have the right to appeal the decision, and this appeal goes to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). Unless there is a ruling from the CAS to the contrary, the initial decision remains in effect during the appeal.



8.2 CONSEQUENCES OF DOPING

There are many consequences associated with an ADRV. An ADRV may lead to sanctions under the [IGF Anti-Doping Policy](#) (suspension and disqualification of results, forfeiture of medals and prize money) but also negative effects on mental and physical health, loss of sponsorship, loss of employment and permanent damage to the athlete's image and relationships. It is important to understand and consider all consequences of doping.

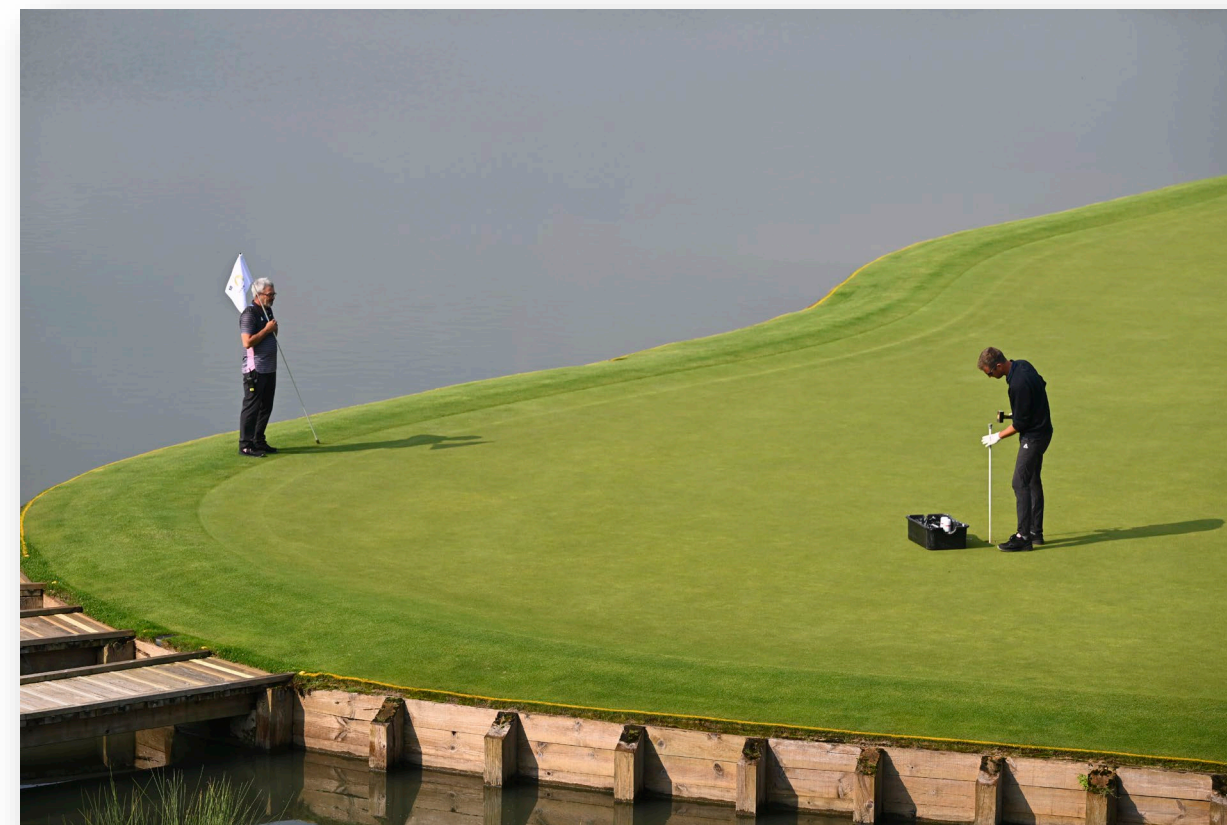
Health: The use of Performance-enhancing Drugs (PEDs) may have long- and short-term effects on the athlete's physical and mental health. Depending on the substance, the dosage and the duration of use, some PEDs have been proven to have severe side effects and can cause irreversible damage to an athlete's body.

Social: Being associated with doping or a doping offence will impact the person's reputation and social relations. In the public view, athletes or other persons convicted of doping are often considered cheaters and experience many forms of stigma. Doping has a significant negative impact on a person's private life and social interactions as people may feel that they no longer want to be connected to someone who has damaged the reputation of a sport and displayed poor judgement.



Sanctions: An ADRV will prevent an athlete from competing for a period of time and also training under certain circumstances. For coaches and other ASP, a ban will mean that they are no longer able to practice their profession and work with athletes for a period of time. A sanction resulting from an ADRV can range from a warning to a lifetime ban from all sports. It is important to note that individuals banned in one sport will also be prohibited from playing, coaching or working with athletes, in any other capacity, and in any sport.

Financial: A ban resulting from an ADRV may also trigger the imposition of a fine, reimbursements of costs associated to the ADRV, loss of government funding, pursuant to the IGF Anti-Doping Policy. Other significant financial consequences may include termination of contracts and sponsorship deals, grants and other forms of financial support.



Webinar: Impact on emotions



Webinar: Effects on others



09

TESTING POOLS
AND
WHEREABOUTS



9.1 WHAT IS A TESTING POOL AND WHAT IS WHEREABOUTS?

A **Registered Testing Pool (RTP)** is a pool of highest-priority athletes selected by International Federations (IFs), including the IGF, and NADOs, based on various criteria.

These athletes are subject to strict Whereabouts requirements, with clear consequences and sanctions in the case of non-compliance.

A **Testing Pool (TP)** is a pool of athletes also required to provide Whereabouts information to their IF or NADO. However, the list of requirements for athletes in a TP is shorter, and the consequences for non-compliance are less severe.

Whereabouts are information provided by a limited number of top elite athletes about their location. Whereabouts is essential to enable Anti-Doping Organisations (“ADO”) to conduct no-advance-notice testing on Athletes. Information is provided in the form of filings, as per the requirements of the ADO, requesting the information. Whereabouts information is uploaded onto a secure platform and can only be accessed by the authorised person(s) acting on behalf of the ADO with authority to conduct testing.



9.2 HOW DO I KNOW IF I AM IN A TESTING POOL?









If you are included in an RTP/TP, you will receive a Letter of Inclusion. The letter includes an overview of the RTP/TP athlete obligations, including:

- Purpose of the inclusion
- Whereabouts requirements
- Quarterly deadlines
- Sanctions for non-compliance
- How to submit your whereabouts



9.3 WHAT INFORMATION SHOULD BE PROVIDED IN MY WHEREABOUTS?

Athletes have different Whereabouts requirements depending on the testing pool of which they are a part. If you are included the IGF RTP/TP, you are required to provide the following Whereabouts information for each day of the quarter:

	RTP	TP
1  Mailing address and email address	✓	✓
2  Phone number	✓	✓
3  60-minute time slot	✓	✗
4  Overnight accommodation	✓	✓
5  All training and regular activities	✓	✓
6  Travel schedule	✓	✓
7  Competition details	✓	✓
8  Any additional information	✓	✓

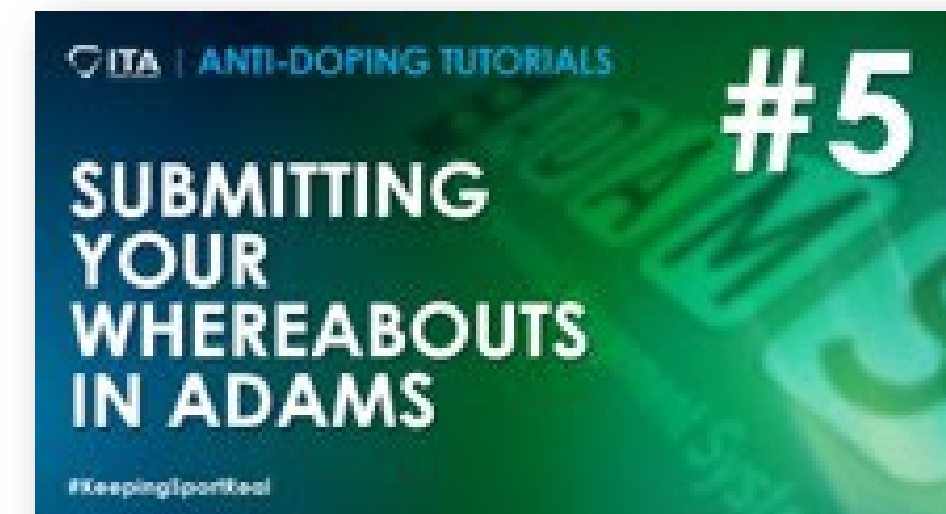
9.4 HOW DO I SUBMIT MY WHEREABOUTS INFORMATION?

When you are included in a testing pool (RTP or TP) your letter of inclusion will explain how to submit your Whereabouts. The steps are summarised below:

Submitting Whereabouts on ADAMS

- **Log in to ADAMS:** Access the [ADAMS](#) website and log in with your credentials provided with your letter of inclusion.
- **Navigate to Whereabouts:** Once logged in, locate the Whereabouts section.
- **Edit your Whereabouts:** Select the option to edit your Whereabouts.
- **Submit:** After making the necessary adjustments, submit your Whereabouts. Ensure your submission is accurate and reflects your schedule and location.

If this is the first time you are submitting Whereabouts, we recommend that you watch the ITA Whereabouts Tutorial: Setting up ADAMS for the first time.



Updating Whereabouts Using the Athlete Central App

- **Download the app:** If you haven't already, download the Athlete Central app from [Google Play](#) or from the [App Store](#).
- **Log in:** Open the app and log in with the same credentials you use for the ADAMS website.
- **Access your Whereabouts:** In the app, go to the Whereabouts section, where you can view your current information.
- **Make updates:** Choose the option to update or edit your Whereabouts.
- **Confirm and submit:** Review your changes for accuracy and submit the update through the app.

If you do not know your location for each day, you have a responsibility to submit your Whereabouts, complete your submission to the best of your knowledge and update the details as soon as possible.

9.5 SMS FUNCTION

If you find yourself without internet access and are unable to update your Whereabouts information through the ADAMS website or the Athlete Central app, you can still make updates using SMS/text message. Please note that the SMS function is to be used in exceptional, last-minute circumstances. For further information on how, please go to the [ADAMS & Whereabouts quick reference card](#).

9.6 CONSEQUENCES FOR REGISTERED TESTING POOL ATHLETES

When making a Whereabouts filing, it is your responsibility to ensure that all of the information provided is accurate and in sufficient detail to enable a DCO to locate you for testing on any given day, including, and not limited to, the 60-minute time slot specified for that day.

Filing Failure: Occurs when an athlete submits late, inaccurate or incomplete whereabouts information.

Missed Test: Occurs when an athlete is not available and accessible for testing during their 60-minute time slot at the location indicated in their whereabouts filings.



Any combination of 3 Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures within a 12-month period, will result in an Anti-Doping Rule Violation as per Article 2.4 of the WADA Code, and up to a 2-year ban from sport for a first Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

9.7 CONSEQUENCES FOR TESTING POOL ATHLETES

If an athlete included in the TP does not comply with the whereabouts requirements, they may be moved to the RTP and/or other consequences may apply as established by the Anti-Doping Organisation.

10

REPORTING
SUSPICIOUS
ACTIVITY



10.1 PROACTIVE REPORTING

Testing is a tool that detects and deters doping, yet a clean and fair sport also requires other tools for maximum effectiveness. Information proactively reported by athletes and others supports athletes' rights to participate in clean sport. This information can lead to targeted testing and uncover systematic doping regimes, resulting in sanctions against those who facilitate doping.

10.2 WHAT CAN YOU REPORT?

Anyone within the golf community can report anything they see, hear, know or suspect. This could involve past or current activities, or even future intentions. Reports can concern athletes, coaches, doctors, physiotherapists, administrators or even athletes' parents. All information, no matter how seemingly insignificant, is important.

10.3 HOW CAN YOU REPORT?

If you identify potential or actual doping in sport, you have several reporting options through the ITA's Reveal platform. You can report in any language using the web-based platform, send an anonymous email, or use WhatsApp for anonymous messages. Your identity will be kept confidential throughout the process, known only to ITA experts handling your report. You also have the option to provide information completely anonymously. Ensuring the protection of proactive reporters is a core aspect of the ITA's intelligence and investigations work.

HOW DO YOU REPORT?

Use our **web-based reporting platform**



Send us an anonymous **email**



Send us an anonymous **WhatsApp** message



+41 79 807 85 18

10.4 WHAT HAPPENS AFTER YOU SUBMIT A REPORT?

The information you provide is accessible only to a team of experts in intelligence and investigations, who are highly trained and have extensive experience handling sensitive and confidential information. Your report will be assessed in a confidential and considerate manner, with potential actions being considered and taken accordingly.

If you provide contact details or open an anonymous and secure mailbox, your report will be followed up on, and you will receive feedback, when possible, at every step of the process.

Every report contributes to a fair competition environment. We value your courage and ensure your voice leads to positive change. Together, we're safeguarding the spirit of sport.





11

MORE ABOUT
ANTI-DOPING



11.1 WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT ANTI-DOPING?

ITA WEBINARS

Each month, leading experts discuss diverse anti-doping topics. These free webinars are open to everyone and provide an interactive platform where athletes and Athlete Support Personnel (ASP) can ask questions. These webinars:

- Are available in English with simultaneous translation into Arabic, French, Russian, and Spanish.
- Cover essential anti-doping information in an accessible and engaging format.
- Open to athletes, ASP, and anyone interested in clean sport.

Subscribe [here](#) to the ITA newsletter and receive all updates about clean sport webinars.



ITA ATHLETE HUB

The ITA Athlete Hub helps athletes understand their rights and responsibilities, supports them with important administrative tasks (such as submitting a TUE form) and gives access to a comprehensive collection of resources. It is a dynamic page – the ITA posts new articles regularly to help athletes keep up to date with the latest anti-doping news and developments from the ITA education team.



11.2 WHOM TO CONTACT WITH ANY FURTHER QUESTIONS



International Golf Federation

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Avenue de Rhodanie 54, CH-1007,
Lausanne Switzerland
Tel: +41 21 623 12 12
www.igfgolf.org
Email: antidoping@igfmail.org
education@ita.sport

11.3 THINGS TO REMEMBER

You can use the checklists below to make sure that you are prepared when it comes to your anti-doping rights and responsibilities, as an athlete or ASP.

CHECKLIST FOR ATHLETES

- I know my anti-doping rights and responsibilities.
- I know and understand the 11 ADRVs.
- I understand the principle of Strict Liability.
- I know where to find and how to check the Prohibited List.
- I understand the difference between in-competition and out-of-competition periods.
- I know how to check a medication.
- I know what to do if I need a TUE.
- I understand the risks and know how to make informed decisions about supplement use.
- I have an overview of testing pools and whereabouts.
- I am aware of the potential consequences of an ADRV for both myself and my team.
- I know what to expect during the DCP.
- I know where to go to report doping or any suspicious activity.
- I know where to go for more information and to ask questions.

CHECKLIST FOR ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL

- I know my anti-doping roles and responsibilities.
- I know and understand the 11 ADRVs and the seven that apply to me.
- I understand the principle of Strict Liability.
- I know where to find and how to check the Prohibited List.
- I understand the difference between in-competition and out-of-competition periods.
- I know how to support my athletes when they need to check a medication.
- I know what to do if one of my athletes needs a TUE.
- I understand the risks and promote informed decision-making when it comes to supplement use.
- I am aware of the potential consequences of an ADRV for myself, my athletes and the rest of my team.
- I understand my role during the DCP.
- I know where to go to report doping or any suspicious activity.
- Both my athletes and I know where to go for more information and to ask a question.



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