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This Handbook is intended primarily for athletes preparing for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. The document may also be useful for the athletes’ support personnel, such as agents, coaches and medical doctors.

As an athlete, it will help you prepare for participation in the anti-doping programme, which is a condition of participation in the Olympic Games.

Reading this handbook will help you to know:

➢ what is involved in the Olympic Anti-Doping Programme;
➢ what constitutes an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (ADRV);
➢ what substances and methods are prohibited;
➢ what are the urine and blood testing procedures;
➢ how to check your sample security and identification;
➢ what your rights and responsibilities are during testing;
➢ what are the risks associated with supplement use;
➢ how to check if your medications are permitted;
➢ how to identify the Testing Authority and verify the Sample Collection Authority/Doping Control Officer;
➢ how to access your profile in Anti-Doping Administration & Management System (ADAMS) online and mobile app;
➢ how to file your whereabouts with the IGF from 24 April to 9 August 2020; and
➢ how to update your whereabouts during this time as your schedule changes.

Importance of Drug-Free Golf

Anti-doping rules like the rules of golf are intended to protect the integrity of the sport. Anti-doping rules prohibit intentional or unintentional use of prohibited substances or methods, or any other anti-doping rule violation that is defined as doping.

The World Anti-Doping Code (WADC) is mandatory for the whole Olympic movement. As a potential Olympic athlete, it is your responsibility to abide by the applicable anti-doping rules in line with the WADC when you are part of the Olympic anti-doping programme. Doping is contrary to fair and clean sport; it is cheating and may also be harmful to your health. Consequences of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (ADRV) may include disqualification, ineligibility and mandatory publication of your violation.

Anti-doping rules are based on the principle of strict liability; this means you are solely responsible for whatever is found in your body. It is your duty to remain within the applicable anti-doping rules, and to know your responsibilities and rights. This handbook provides essential, summary information to help you understand and comply with the international anti-doping rules that are associated with the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. Links to supporting resources are included.

Even if you are already part of a Professional Tour anti-doping programme, you should be aware of the different requirements of the Olympic anti-doping programme, and ultimately understand and comply with your responsibilities.
Who is Part of the IGF’s Olympic Anti-Doping Programme?

The detailed criteria for eligibility for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 are available from the IGF website [www.igfgolf.org](http://www.igfgolf.org), under ‘Tokyo 2020 Qualification System’. This section of the IGF website also contains a link to the current Olympic Golf Rankings (OGR) and information on the Reallocation Reserve Lists for the men’s and women’s competitions.

A long list of athletes eligible for the golf competition at the Olympic Games as entered by the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) will be provided to the IGF on 12 April 2020. These potential Olympic athletes will be part of the IGF’s Olympic Anti-Doping Programme and will be included in the IGF’s Olympic Registered Testing Pool (RTP) for testing purposes as of 24 April 2020. The IGF RTP for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 will therefore include all potential participating athletes (i.e. 60+ men and 60+ women).

The qualification period will end on 22 June 2020 for men and 29 June 2020 for women. The IGF will publish the final OGR on 23 and 30 June 2020 respectively. Athletes who will be eligible for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 will be listed by name on these IGF OGR or on the IGF Reallocation Reserve Lists.

Between 24 April 2020 and the end of June 2020, the RTP will be expanded each week in line with the rankings. However, any athletes who have not qualified once the field is final on 6 July 2020 will be removed from the IGF Olympic RTP and will no longer be part of the IGF’s Olympic Anti-Doping Programme; those remaining will continue to be part of the IGF’s Olympic Anti-Doping Programme and in the IGF’s RTP.

All athletes who are part of the IGF’s Olympic Anti-Doping Programme must make themselves available for in-competition and out-of-competition testing and will be part of the IGF Olympic RTP. An important requirement of being in the RTP is the obligation to provide whereabouts information. How and when to submit these whereabouts is explained in more detail in a later section.

Rules and Regulations

What should I be aware of for the Olympic Anti-Doping Programme?

Athletes and athlete support personnel from all sports competing in the Olympic Games are bound to anti-doping rules that respect the World Anti-Doping Code (WADC).

As an athlete, in addition to meeting the requirements of the OGR, to be eligible for the Olympic Games, you will be asked to sign the following:

1. The IOC Conditions of Participation Form to state you will respect the WADC and the IOC Anti-Doping Rules. This form should be signed through your NOC by the deadline provided by the NOC.

2. The IGF Games Registration & Regulations form to state your acceptance to being bound to the IGF Anti-Doping Policy (in line with the WADC) and Olympic Golf Regulations. You should sign this form and return it to the IGF Office by 2 March 2020. If you have any difficulty with the form or require further assistance, please contact your IGF Athlete Relations Liaison whose name is listed on page 26 of this handbook.

The WADC, IGF Anti-Doping Policy and IOC Anti-Doping Rules include specific requirements regarding prohibited substances and methods, whereabouts, testing, therapeutic use exemptions and sanctions.

Some requirements may vary from those of the Professional Tours. Please note that, in the context of any Olympic anti-doping programme activities during the Olympic preparation and Olympic Games period, you will be bound to the IGF’s Anti-Doping Policy, the IOC’s anti-doping rules and any applicable national anti-doping rules.
The IGF Anti-Doping Policy - when does it apply to me?

If you meet the criteria to be part of the IGF Olympic Anti-Doping Programme, as explained on the previous page, you will come under the jurisdiction of the IGF on 24 April 2020 and will be bound to the IGF Anti-Doping Policy.

As an athlete in the qualification process of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, you will be considered as a ‘Player’ and an ‘International-Level Player’ in this policy and the articles relevant to these groups will therefore apply to you.

The IGF determines its Registered Testing Pool (RTP) as part of its anti-doping programme in accordance with the IGF policy. The IGF Olympic RTP will apply from 13 weeks before the Opening Ceremony of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 to the end of the Olympic Games (i.e. 24 April to 9 August 2020).

What are the IOC Anti-Doping Rules?

The IOC Anti-Doping Rules apply to all athletes who are entered as potential participants into the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 by their NOC.

These rules are also consistent with the WADC and apply to all testing under the IOC’s jurisdiction before and during the period of the Games.

The IOC has delegated the management and implementation of its doping control programme for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 to the International Testing Agency (ITA). The ITA will be carrying out these activities in accordance with the IOC rules.

Tokyo2020/ the ITA will develop procedures for doping control during the Games that are in conformity with the IOC Anti-Doping Rules, the WADC and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

What do I need to know about the WADC?

The World Anti-Doping Code (WADC) is a core overarching document published by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) that harmonises anti-doping rules and policies on an international and national level. All signatories of the WADC, such as the IGF and the IOC, have their own anti-doping rules in force that follow the principles of the WADC and its International Standards.

In 2020, there are 6 mandatory international standards: the Prohibited List, the International Standard for Testing & Investigations, the International Standard for Laboratories, the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and the International Standard for WADC compliance by WADC signatories. Further details can be found on WADA’s website here.
The Prohibited List

The IGF and the IOC anti-doping rules use the Prohibited List that is published by WADA. WADA’s Prohibited List 2020 shall apply to you while you are bound to the IGF Anti-Doping Policy in the context of the IGF’s Olympic anti-doping programme from 24 April to 9 August 2020.

In the different anti-doping sections of the IGF website (Prohibited List, Therapeutic Use Exemption and Nutritional Supplements), you will find information on:

- The health and safety risks associated with the prohibited substances and methods
- The particular risks associated with supplements
- How to check your medication using the online resources available
- How to apply for a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) for legitimate medical use

You are strongly advised to check whether any medication or other product you are taking, or intend to take, contains any substance on the Prohibited List.

The Prohibited List identifies substances and methods prohibited at all times, in-competition, and in particular sports. The following classes of substances and methods are PROHIBITED in 2020:

PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES - IN and OUT of Competition

Prohibited Substances
S0 Non-Approved Substances
S1 Anabolic Agents
S2 Peptide Hormones, Growth Factor, Related Substances and Mimetics
S3 Beta-2 Agonists
S4 Hormone and Metabolic Modulators
S5 Diuretics and Masking Agents

Prohibited Methods
M1 Manipulation of Blood and Blood Components
M2 Chemical and Physical Manipulation
M3 Gene and Cell Doping

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 intravenously is not prohibited - unless they are legitimately received in the course of hospital treatments, surgical procedures or clinical diagnostic investigations.

PROHIBITED - IN Competition (only)

S6 Stimulants
S7 Narcotics
S8 Cannabinoids
S9 Glucocorticoids
P1 Beta-Blockers – in golf

If you are a Professional Player, the IGF would like to raise your awareness to the fact that there may be differences between the prohibited list applied by your Professional Tour(s) and WADA’s Prohibited List. For example, Professional Tours prohibit substances on their lists at all times due to the nature of their competition schedules whereas WADA differentiates between what is prohibited “at all times” and what is only prohibited “in-competition”.

WARNING - If you use a substance permitted out-of-competition but the substance is still found in your system during competition, this may constitute a doping offence. To avoid any risk, the IGF therefore advises you to apply the principle that all substances and methods on WADA’s Prohibited List are prohibited at all times from 24 April until the completion of the Olympic Games. The IGF Anti-Doping Office (AntiDoping@igfmail.org) can advise you further on a case-by-case basis whether or not in a particular situation you need a TUE for a substance that is prescribed during an out-of-competition period but is only prohibited in-competition.
**IMPORTANT NOTES**

- There are no medication brand names on WADA’s Prohibited List, only the scientific or generic names of the substances.

- Certain sections of the Prohibited List include the statement: "...and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s)." Prohibited substances that fall under these categories are therefore not necessarily listed by name. **Not all prohibited substances are listed by name in WADA’s Prohibited List.**

- Please contact the IGF Anti-Doping Office at AntiDoping@igfmail.org if you have any doubt about whether a substance or medication is permitted or not.

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How do I apply for a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)?

**A. Before the Olympic Games**

If you have an illness or medical condition that requires treatment with a medication or other product or method that is prohibited according to the Prohibited List (**Prohibited List 2020**), a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) is required. A valid TUE allows you to use the prohibited medication or method at a particular dosage and route of administration without committing an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (ADRV).

If you have a TUE granted by your Professional Tour, the IGF shall accept the existing TUE, where the TUE has been granted in accordance with the International Standard for TUEs. In this case, you should ask your Professional Tour to send a copy of your TUE to the IGF Anti-Doping Office. You should do this as soon as you have signed your IGF Games Registration and Regulations Form.

If you already have a TUE granted by your National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO), please send your national TUE to the IGF Anti-Doping Office. In certain cases, the IGF may automatically recognise your national TUE.

Please note that in cases where the TUE was granted by a Professional Tour or NADO, the IGF Anti-Doping Office/IGF TUE Committee may request the initial application from you and/or further medical details before finalising the recognition process.

If you require a TUE and are not yet in possession of one, you may apply directly to the IGF Anti-Doping Office.

For further information, please refer to the steps below and the **TUE section of the IGF website**.

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**HOW TO APPLY FOR A TUE FROM THE IGF:**

1. Download and print the [IGF TUE application form](#).

2. Complete the form with your physician
   - a) Ask your physician to complete the form in UPPER CASE and in English.
     
     **Note:** *Incomplete or illegible forms will be returned unprocessed.*

   - b) Provide medical documentation to support the use of the prohibited substance or method:
     * complete comprehensive medical history of the diagnosis
     * symptoms
     * management strategies
     * laboratory results and examinations
     * a clear statement from the physician indicating why the use of a non-prohibited alternative would not be effective in symptom management
3. Submit the completed TUE application and medical documentation to the IGF Anti-Doping Office (AntiDoping@igfmail.org).

4. The IGF will confirm receipt of your TUE application.

5. Once the TUE application file is complete, the TUE process may take up to 30 days until you are informed of the IGF TUE Committee’s decision. All TUE applications are reviewed in accordance with the IGF Anti-Doping Policy and WADC International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

6. If your TUE application is approved, you will receive a certificate indicating the specific period of validity of approval, dosage and route of administration for the prohibited substance and/or method.

You are advised to keep a copy of your TUE Certificate in your possession as details will be recorded on the Doping Control Form (DCF) when you are tested.

To facilitate sharing of TUE information with other Anti-Doping Organisations (ADOs) that have testing authority and results management authority over you, you will be asked to give specific consent to sharing of your TUE information when you submit a TUE application. The TUE certificate is visible to other relevant ADOs in ADAMS.

TUE Reviews & Appeals: TUE applications, and all relating medical information, will be uploaded into ADAMS and may be reviewed by the IOC/ITA and/or WADA. WADA’s TUE Committee may reverse any decision. Decisions to deny or reverse a TUE may be appealed in accordance with the IGF Anti-Doping Policy and WADC International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

If your TUE is rejected, you will be required to seek a permitted alternative and to cease using the prohibited substance (subject to your doctor’s advice).

Remember: an application for a new TUE, or renewal of an existing TUE, should be submitted at least 30 days in advance of use; use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method without a valid TUE is at your own risk.

NOTE: If emergency treatment is required, you must file a TUE with full medical documentation as soon as possible after treatment starts. In such cases, the decision about the emergency TUE request will be made by the IGF TUE Committee after treatment has taken place.

B. During the Olympic Games

Athletes who are already in Tokyo for the Olympic Games and need to submit a new TUE application - for example due to a change in medication or emergency treatment - must submit their TUE application to the IOC/ITA.

- The athlete and his/her physician (NOC team doctor or IGF doctor) must apply for the TUE “live” at the TUE office/TUE helpdesk in the Olympic Village Polyclinic in Tokyo.
  
  In order to speed up the process, the ITA advises bringing all relating medical documentation with you to the TUE office.

- If an athlete cannot be present, his/her physician (NOC team doctor or IGF doctor) will still need to initiate the submission process at the TUE office in the Polyclinic.

- If the team doctor or IGF doctor cannot go to the Polyclinic, athletes may submit their TUE applications through their ADAMS accounts.

- A phone number will be made available for the TUE helpdesk during the period of the Games for athletes with any queries about a TUE application that needs to be submitted to the IOC/ITA.
What are the risks of taking supplements?

Products marketed as dietary supplements may not be subject to the same government regulation as medications. Their manufacture and distribution may not be controlled. Some products may contain ingredients not listed on the label, in different quantities than stated or contaminated with other substances that are prohibited.

It is important that you consider the potential risks associated with supplement use including:

➢ A positive doping test result and/or
➢ Negative and potentially dangerous health issues

It is essential that you recognise, evaluate and reduce the risks associated with supplement use. The following questions may help you evaluate the risk:

Q - Do you really need to take it? What does the product claim to do? Could food sources provide the same?
Q - Is the labelling accurate? Do I recognise all the ingredients as permitted? Is it a proprietary blend?
Q - Is there a risk of contamination? What other products does the manufacturer produce? Are they prohibited? Could contamination occur?
Q - Is there evidence of any association with doping? What evidence of third party testing to verify the product and its contents?

Consumption of any dietary supplement or other product that contains a prohibited substance makes you vulnerable to an anti-doping rule violation.

The IGF advises extreme caution with any supplements: more information here and on the ‘Nutritional Supplements’ section of the IGF website.

Testing

When can I be tested - where and by whom?

Athletes in the IGF Olympic Anti-Doping Programme may be tested by the IGF as of 24 April 2020 until 9 August 2020 (13 weeks before the Opening Ceremony of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 until the Closing Ceremony of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020).

Testing may take place in-competition, or out-of-competition, with no advance notice. You may be subject to urine and/or blood testing, at any place, at any time. Both urine and blood samples may in some cases be collected during the same sample collection session.

Other possible Testing Authorities include the Professional Tours, National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs), National Federations (NFs), the IOC/ITA and WADA. In countries without a NADO, the National Olympic Committee (NOC) may take on this role.

These other testing authorities, particularly national organisations (subject to national laws) may have the authority to start testing potential Olympic athletes earlier than 24 April 2020.

WARNING - Once notified, it is an offence to fail or to refuse to submit to sample collection.
The IGF’s testing period includes the IGF Period of the Pre-Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 from 24 April 2020 until 13 July 2020 and the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 from 14 July 2020 until 9 August 2020.

In Japan, during the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, testing is conducted by Tokyo2020 under the IOC/ITA’s authority. Testing could be pre or post competition, in Olympic venues or outside Olympic venues and may continue until the Closing Ceremony of the Games.

**What to expect during doping control?**

The following information identifies the processes involved in each type of test and the procedures you should follow when providing a sample. The steps for blood and urine sample collection and processing are similar for in- and out-of-competition testing.

If you have any concerns about jurisdiction, your treatment during the process, or if you feel the procedures have not been adhered to, you are encouraged to note these on the Doping Control Form (DCF).

The sample collection process is designed to ensure your integrity. It is essential you know your rights, responsibilities and obligations with respect to the testing programme. Viewing this [video on the doping control process for athletes](#) may help.

During the sample collection process, you will be asked if you consent to your samples being used for research, after analysis is completed. This is a voluntary decision; there is no repercussion for declining.

After doping control, “No news is good news”: negative results are not generally communicated to the athletes.

As part of the continuous review of evidence, your samples may be retained for up to 10 years and may be reanalysed during this period.

**In-competition: sample collection process – urine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Notification</td>
<td>You are notified of selection for testing by a Doping Control Officer (DCO) or chaperone. Check the authorisation document from the Anti-Doping Organisation (ADO) responsible for the test - the Testing Authority. Provide photo identification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Reporting</td>
<td>You must remain within full view of the DCO or chaperone until the sample collection process is completed. Report to the doping control station immediately unless a valid reason is agreed with the DCO or chaperone (see examples under ‘Rights’ on page 14). Opportunity should be provided to hydrate, to eat, have procedures explained. Once notified, it is an offence to fail or to refuse to submit to sample collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Select Equipment</td>
<td>When ready to provide a urine sample, you are offered a choice of sealed sample collection vessels. Check and inspect the collection vessel to ensure it has not been tampered with. Wash hands thoroughly before opening the vessel. Keep the collection vessel in sight at all times (until your sample is securely sealed in the sample collection bottles).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. **Sample Provision**

A urine sample of 90ml must be provided under the direct observation of a DCO or witnessing haperone of the same gender. You must remove sufficient clothing to enable the DCO to observe the urine leaving your body. Retain control of your sample in the collection vessel.

5. **Sample Division and Sealing**

You are offered a choice of sealed sample collection kits containing an A and B bottle. Check and inspect this equipment prior to using. Divide the sample between the A and B bottles, seal them and check that they do not leak. Once sealed you are asked to place the A and B Sample bottles into plastic bags and into the equipment box.

6. **Partial Sample**

If urine sample is of insufficient volume, it shall be temporarily sealed and you will be required to provide further samples until a sufficient volume has been collected.

7. **Specific Gravity**

The DCO will check that your sample has a suitable specific gravity for analysis. If the sample is too dilute, you will be required to provide further samples until the requirements for specific gravity are met.

8. **Recording Information**

- DCO will record the bottle code numbers on the Doping Control Form (DCF). Check these match.
- Declare on the DCF any medications and supplements you have taken in the last 7 days (in the case of a urine sample), or any blood transfusions over the last 3 months (in the case of a blood sample).
- Write your personal contact details, sign the DCF. Note: the DCF used by different Sample Collection and Testing Authorities may vary slightly and in some cases the form may be part of a paperless system.
- Take a copy of the DCF and retain it.
- Samples are stored securely and transferred to the analytical laboratory. No personal identifying information is sent to the lab with your samples.

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**Out-of-competition**

A DCO or chaperone can notify you at any time and any location, including your home or training facility/area. The doping control and sample collection may be carried out by a third-party service provider or may be carried out by an authorised official from the Testing Authority (the IGF, NADO, NOC, NF, ITA-IOC, Professional Tour, etc).

Ask for the DCO’s credentials. Take care to verify the identity of the Doping Control Officer (DCO) Each DCO carries identification documentation and an authorisation letter from the Testing Authority (the organisation that planned the test on you and authorised the Sample Collection Authority to carry out the test on you).

Ask which entity is the Testing Authority (initiated/authorised the test), particularly if different from the Sample Collection Authority (collecting the sample), and which entity will be Results Management Authority (managing the results).

Ask the DCO to explain the key elements of the process, particularly if you are unfamiliar with the equipment, sealing, numbering system and/or documentation.

Once duly notified of the test authorised by an organisation with the authority to test you, you must submit to sample collection. However, make the DCO aware of any commitments you may have, in case these can be accommodated around sample collection. Procedures for providing and processing the sample are the same as those for in-competition testing.
Blood testing

During blood collection, less than one tablespoon of blood will be drawn - depending on the screens required, a number of blood tubes could be drawn, but the total amount will not exceed one tablespoon/2 x 5ml.

You should sit (not lie) for at least 10 minutes prior to blood collection. Usually blood draws are carried out by trained phlebotomists. No more than 3 attempts will be made to draw blood. Blood testing is unlikely to affect your performance.

Sample Collection Process - Blood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Notification | • You are notified of selection for testing and asked to sign a document to acknowledge the requirement to provide blood.  
• You are informed of your rights and responsibilities and should carefully read the statements prior to signing.  
• Once notified, you must remain within direct sight of the DCO/chaperone.  
• Some DCOs are qualified phlebotomists who will conduct the blood collection session themselves; if not, a Blood Collection Officer (BCO)(phlebotomist) will accompany the DCO to collect the sample.  
• If you have questions, ask the DCO to provide an explanation. |
| 2. Selection of Kits | • You are given a choice of individually-sealed security equipment.  
• Choose and inspect the kits prior to use.  
• Check the contents of the security kits to confirm all sample code numbers match on the tube, lids and labels. (These are used to transport the samples to the laboratory). |
| 3. Blood Collection | • The BCO begins the blood collection process by cleaning the athlete's skin with a sterile disinfectant swab in the location where blood is drawn.  
• The BCO applies a tourniquet to aid collection, unseals the hypodermic needle, attaches the vacutainers and begins to draw blood to fill the required number of tubes.  
• Maximum of 3 needle stick attempts will be made, after which the blood test will be terminated. |
| 4. Sample Sealing | • The BCO will label each tube with the corresponding sample code number.  
• After withdrawing the needle, the BCO or athlete will place one vacutainer into each of the A and B sample bottles. Check that they do not leak.  
• Security bottles are sealed and checked.  
• After collecting the blood sample, the BCO will provide aftercare to the puncture site and any further instructions necessary. |
| 5. Recording Information | • The DCO guides you through the remaining documentation to record the blood collection including a series of questions pertaining to blood testing as well as personal contact information and declaration of medications.  
• Review the document carefully and sign to verify the accuracy of the information.  
• Take a copy of the Doping Control Form (DCF) and retain it. |
| 6. Shipment, Analysis | • Blood samples will be shipped to a WADA accredited laboratory using a chain of custody to record its movements and storage conditions.  
• No personal identifying information is sent to the lab with your samples. |
What are my rights and responsibilities during testing?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RIGHTS</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Request to see authorisation and DCO/BCO credentials.</td>
<td>• Acknowledge notification (at the time notified) by signing the form provided by the Chaperone or DCO. Produce photo identification if requested to do so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Chaperones and DCOs will have a letter of authorisation from the responsible ADO.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• You have the right to have a representative present.</td>
<td>• Remain within direct observation of the Chaperone/DCO from the time of notification until completion of the sample collection process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• You may be accompanied during the sample collection process by one representative (e.g. coach, agent). Have a language interpreter present, if available.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• You have the right to request permission to delay reporting to the Doping Control Station following acknowledgment and acceptance of notification (for example to complete a training session or other activities). The DCO/Chaperone may, at his/her discretion, consider any reasonable request.</td>
<td>• Report to the Doping Control Station immediately, unless there is a valid reason for delay (as per Art. 5.4.4 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• You can request a delay in reporting to the Doping Control Station for any of the following reasons:</td>
<td>• Comply with sample collection procedures, including providing samples as directed by the DCO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o victory ceremony</td>
<td>• Provide a suitable urine sample (i.e. of sufficient concentration and volume).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o media commitments</td>
<td>• Following provision of a dilute sample, be prepared to wait for one hour before providing further samples and do not hydrate excessively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o warm down</td>
<td>• Keep collection vessel in your possession and in view of the DCO at all times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o medical treatment</td>
<td>• Have control of the sample until it is sealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o finding a representative or interpreter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o obtaining photo identification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o or exceptional circumstances, to be agreed with the DCO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• You must be chaperoned during this time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• You can ask to have the testing procedures explained to you, including how the sample collection equipment works.</td>
<td>• Sit upright for 10 minutes before providing a blood sample, you may lie down prior to this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• You must receive a copy of the sample collection documentation (even if the Sample Collection Authority are using a paperless system). You have the opportunity to provide feedback on the Doping Control Form.</td>
<td>• Ensure the sample code number is correctly documented on the Doping Control Form and that all information is legible, accurate, complete and signed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Athletes who are minors should be notified in the presence of an adult and may choose to be accompanied by a representative throughout the entire sample collection process. Parental consent for testing is a condition of participation in elite golf competition.
Doping Control Form (example) – what to check

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What to Check</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your personal information, verified by the ID you present. Provide as much information as you can to allow your test result to be notified to you. Note: additional personal information may be requested regarding your coach and doctor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read the consent and sign the form to confirm you have been notified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you are blood tested, check the numbers of the tubes have been recorded accurately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you provide a partial urine sample, check numbers are recorded accurately and it is your sample you add to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check urine bottle numbers have been recorded accurately. If the sample does not meet the required range for specific gravity, a further sample may be requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are advised to declare any medications or supplements taken within 7 days of a urine test or any blood transfusion within 3 months of a blood test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You can consent to your sample being used for research once analysis is concluded. This is not obligatory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You may wish to comment on the procedure and/or record any issues or irregularities you notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finally check all the recorded information is accurate and sign the form. Check the copies you receive include your signature and sample identification numbers. Keep in your files.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Registered Testing Pool (RTP) and Whereabouts

RTP – how am I impacted?

Once you have returned the signed IGF Registration and Regulations Form, the IGF will create or update your athlete profile in ADAMS for the purpose of the IGF’s Olympic anti-doping programme.

This will comprise:

- Personal information and sport information.
- A complete mailing address where correspondence may be sent to you for formal notice purposes.
- Depending on previous use of your profile in ADAMS, at a national or international level, your profile may already contain, for example, information relating to doping controls, TUEs, whereabouts.

You are strongly recommended to review the IGF Athlete’s Information Notice on ADAMS, which is based on the WADA ADAMS Privacy Policy (ADAMS Privacy Policy) and to be aware of the retention times in Annex A of the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

Your inclusion in the IGF’s Registered Testing Pool (RTP) and the requirement to submit whereabouts, will be confirmed to you in writing after the long list is released on 12 April 2020 and before 24 April 2020.

In order for the IGF Olympic RTP athletes to be able to submit their whereabouts in ADAMS, the IGF will create or re-activate user accounts in ADAMS for these athletes.

- When you first enter your user account, please carefully check that the information entered in your ADAMS profile is correct.
- More information on your profile and how to make edits can be found here: ADAMS profile info

If you are an IGF RTP athlete, you will be responsible for directly keeping the IGF informed of your whereabouts for every day from 24 April to 9 August 2020, to facilitate testing.

Repeated failure to provide this information or to be unavailable for testing at your chosen time(s) and location(s) could result in an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (ADRV) and an eligibility sanction that could affect your participation at the Olympic Games. See page 21 for more details.

To help you understand your RTP whereabouts responsibilities, it is important you know key definitions:

**In-competition** testing, including urine and/or blood testing, takes place any time from midnight the night before the first day of a tournament in which you are entered through to midnight of the day you finish participating in a tournament.

This means if you miss the cut at a tournament, you are deemed to be ‘out of competition’ from midnight on the last day you played in the tournament.

**Out-of-competition** is any period which is not ‘In-Competition’. Therefore testing ‘out-of-competition’ is testing at any other time.

To ensure effective out-of-competition testing, information is required on your whereabouts to locate you for testing.

To allow coordination of testing, before accessing your account in ADAMS and filing your whereabouts, you will be asked to give specific consent to the sharing of your whereabouts filing information with other anti-doping organisations that have testing authority over you, such as your National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO).
Personal responsibility

You may wish to have your coach or agent assist you in complying with the whereabouts requirements below. If so, you need to request the creation of a specific ADAMS access for them. This can be requested when you sign the IGF Registration and Regulations Form.

However, you remain personally responsible for any failure to comply with the requirements of this anti-doping rule. Delegating the task of updating your whereabouts is not an acceptable mitigation for your failure to carry out this responsibility.

Whereabouts – what information is required?

From 24 April until 9 August 2020, you will be required to provide the following whereabouts information for each day during this period:

- Full address and details of the place where you will be staying overnight (e.g. home, temporary lodgings, hotel, etc)
- One specific 60-minute time slot* between 5am and 11 pm each day during the period 24 April to 9 August 2020, where you will be available and accessible for testing at a specific location. Note: you must be available for the entire 60 minutes. The 60-minute time slot must be a full hour, it cannot be divided or shortened.
- The name and address of each location where you will practice, train, or conduct any other regular activity, as well as the usual timeframes for such regular activities
- Your competition schedule for the period 24 April to 9 August 2020, including the name and address of each location where you are scheduled to compete during this period and the date(s) on which he/she is scheduled to compete at such location(s).

*You may be exempt from providing the 60 minute time slot while in-competition between 24 April 2020 and 13 July 2020 (during the IGF Period of the Pre-Olympic Games Tokyo 2020). Practical details on this will be provided when you are included in the RTP.

However, please remember that if you miss the cut you must update your whereabouts, including the daily 60-minute time slot from midnight of the day you finish playing until your next scheduled in-competition period, as you are now deemed to be out-of-competition.

During the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 (i.e. from 14 July 2020 until 9 August 2020), athletes in the IGF RTP remain subject to their whereabouts obligations and must continue to submit and update their whereabouts filings in ADAMS for the duration of the Tokyo Games, including a daily 60-minute time slot while in-competition. Practical details on exactly what information to submit while in Japan will be provided closer to the time.

Testing can occur within or outside the 60-minute time slot.

Whereabouts obligations end at the completion of the Olympic Games on 9 August 2020. The IGF will remove you from the IGF RTP for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and send you confirmation of this.

Whereabouts – how do I submit information?

To facilitate submission of your whereabouts information, the IGF is utilising ADAMS. ADAMS stores whereabouts, laboratory results, TUEs, information on ADRVVs and allows the sharing of information among relevant organisations.
The IGF gives IGF RTP athletes access to ADAMS in order to access their own personal information in ADAMS, submit their whereabouts, view their TUEs and review their test results. Using ADAMS will allow you to enter your whereabouts information in an easy, secure and convenient manner. ADAMS is available in 12 languages.

**ADAMS website:**  [https://adams.wada-ama.org](https://adams.wada-ama.org)

**Importantly –**

- Athletes will receive their own username and password for their whereabouts submissions.
- After your first login, you will need to agree to the terms in the system and use of ADAMS for collation of doping control data by confirming that you have read and understood the [ADAMS Legal Statement](https://adams.wada-ama.org/privacy) and [ADAMS Privacy Policy](https://adams.wada-ama.org/privacy). This will activate your ADAMS account.
- You will then be prompted by the system to change the default password that was attributed to you and set up personal questions and two-factor authentication.

You must enter your whereabouts information directly into ADAMS. This can be done through the online system or through the mobile application.

The free new ADAMS App “**Athlete Central**” is available in the iTunes App Store and Google Play Store.

For detailed guides, videos and explanations on how to use the ADAMS website and Athlete Central app via the ADAMS help center, click [here](https://adams.wada-ama.org).

Detailed instructions on how to use ADAMS will also be available on the IGF’s website [here](https://igf-golf.org) as of March 2020.
You may authorise your agent to enter and update your whereabouts information through a formal request to the IGF at the time of signing the Games Registration and Regulations form.

Your agent will then receive access to his/her own account in ADAMS that allows him/her to submit your whereabouts. However, you should be aware that you remain responsible for any inaccuracies or errors, particularly where misfiling or late filing leads to a Missed Test or Filing Failure.

**Whereabouts – how do I update information?**

It may be that you do not know exactly what your movements will be on each day between 24 April and 9 August 2020. Nonetheless, you should make sure to submit information for each day of your schedule and as it changes you should submit an update as soon as possible.

Updates to your schedule can be submitted at any time before the time to be updated. Updates to the 60-minute time slot can be made up to the start of the 60-minute period and may be made by SMS/text message if internet access is unavailable.

The [ADAMS User Guide for Athletes](#) explains how to provide and update your information in ADAMS.

If you have any queries on using the Athlete Central mobile application and submitting and updating whereabouts this way, click [here](#).

Further instructions on how to use ADAMS and a FAQ can be found on [here](#) the IGF website as of March 2020.

Should you have any difficulty in submitting your whereabouts, please contact the IGF Olympic RTP email address ([OlympicRTP@igfmail.org](mailto:OlympicRTP@igfmail.org)).

**Whereabouts - what if my information is not filed correctly?**

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 the Doping Control Officer (DCO) to locate you for testing on any given day from 24 April to 9 August, including and not limited to, the 60-minute time slot specified for that day.

Failure to file your whereabouts information in sufficient time or with accurate/complete detail may result in a Missed Test or a Filing Failure.

- If you are unavailable for testing during the specific 60-minute time slot at the location provided, such unavailability may result in a Missed Test.
- If your whereabouts filing is incomplete or the information provided outside the 60-minute time slot is inaccurate, this may constitute a Filing Failure, whether or not it resulted in an unsuccessful testing attempt.
- Similarly, specifying a location where the DCO cannot gain access (e.g. a restricted access building) may result in an unsuccessful testing attempt and count as a Missed Test or Filing Failure.

It is an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (ADRV) when an RTP athlete has any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, within a twelve-month period.

**How can I prepare for inclusion in the RTP and Olympic testing programme?**

Here are some basic things you can do to prepare for your inclusion in the IGF RTP and for testing during the Olympic period:
Engage with anti-doping education opportunities:

Read and understand your responsibilities and obligations by checking these following resources:

- WADA ALPHA (Athlete Learning Programme about Health & Anti-Doping)
- IGF website - anti-doping section
- IGF Tokyo 2020 anti-doping webpage

Identify relevant organisations:

Check with your National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) if your NADO has the authority to test you according to national laws and if you are subject to inclusion in a national level RTP.

You may already be part of a national anti-doping programme testing pool, providing whereabouts information to your national anti-doping organisation.

Consent:

Provide your formal acceptance of the requirements for eligibility for the Olympic Games, specific anti-doping processes and responsibilities, privacy and data sharing, through signing the IGF Registration and Regulations Form.

Handy Whereabouts Tips:

- Submit your planned schedule from **24 April to 9 August 2020** (via ADAMS).
- Review your whereabouts daily to check the information is up to date and submit changes as soon as possible.
- Choose a convenient 60-minute window that you could repeat daily or almost daily bearing in mind your travel schedule, tournament timetable and other commitments.
- Set an alarm/ticker 15-30 minutes in advance daily to update location if necessary.

Important Information about Privacy and Confidentiality

To operate effectively the anti-doping programme requires a certain amount of personal data from you.

This information is collected and will be stored in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information (ISPPPI) and the retention times provided in Annex A of the ISPPPI. WADA has developed a full policy on the management of data privacy in ADAMS: WADA ADAMS Privacy Policy. Additionally, anti-doping organisations are required to adhere to national legislation regarding the protection of personal data.

If you have any concerns about the privacy of your data, you should ask the IGF in the first instance about your data management and sharing.

**Whereabouts:** The IGF will maintain confidentiality of the whereabouts information that you provide. Your whereabouts will only be used to facilitate testing by the IGF or by another competent body that has accepted the same confidentiality obligations.

**Therapeutic Use Exemptions:** The IGF will maintain the confidentiality of your TUE application and supporting medical evidence. This will only be shared with those organisations with a genuine need to access this information.
Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs) under the WADC

Doping, as defined by the WADC and anti-doping rules such as the IGF Anti-Doping Policy that are compliant with the WADC, is the occurrence of one or more of the following ADRV(s):

❖ Presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete’s sample.
❖ Use or attempted use by an athlete of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method.
❖ Evading, refusing, or failing to submit to sample collection.
❖ Violation of applicable requirements regarding athlete availability for out-of-competition testing, including failure to file required whereabouts information and missed tests.
❖ Whereabouts Failures: Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by an athlete in a registered testing pool.
❖ Tampering or attempted tampering with any part of doping control.
❖ Possession of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method.
❖ Trafficking or attempted trafficking of any prohibited substance or prohibited method.
❖ Administration or attempted administration to any athlete in-competition of any prohibited substance or prohibited method, or administration or attempted administration to any athlete out-of-competition of any prohibited substance or any prohibited method that is prohibited out of competition.
❖ Complicity: Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up, or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, or attempted anti-doping rule violation.
❖ Association by an athlete or other person subject to the authority of an anti-doping organisation in a professional or sport-related capacity with any athlete support person who:
  – is serving a period of ineligibility related to one of the above ADRV(s); or
  – has been convicted outside of sport to have engaged in conduct that would be considered an ADRV.

Consequences if you commit an ADRV

Consequences if you commit an ADRV may include, but are not limited to:

✓ Disqualification of results in a particular competition or event
✓ Forfeiture of any medals, points, and prizes
✓ Loss of benefits, grants, awards, employment, and training facilities provided by golf organisations
✓ An ineligibility period that may vary according to circumstances
✓ Public announcement

The sanctions on individuals can be found in Article 10 of the IGF Anti-Doping Policy and are in line with those found in Article 10 of the WADC.

Specified substances

Certain substances are classified as “specified substances” in the WADA Prohibited List. An athlete may receive a reduced sanction for an ADRV related to these substances.

The following prohibited classes are not considered “specified substances” and a reduced sanction may not be available for:

➢ Anabolic agents
➢ Peptide hormones, such as EPO and EPO-like substances
➢ Growth hormone, growth factors, related substances, and mimetics
➢ Hormone and metabolic modulators such as agents modifying myostatin function(s) and insulins
➢ Non-specified stimulants
Who is the results management authority?

The Results Management Authority (RMA) is the organisation that is responsible for the management of the results of testing (or other evidence of a potential anti-doping rule violation) and hearings.

Details can be found in WADC Article 7.1 and, for Whereabouts Failures, in Article 1.5 of Annex I of the International Standards for Testing and Investigations.

From 24 April 2020 to 9 August 2020, the IGF is responsible for the management of results associated with its tests in accordance with the IGF Anti-Doping Policy and the WADC.

In accordance with the IOC Anti-Doping Rules and the WADC, the IOC/ITA is responsible for the management of results associated with its tests. Beyond sanctions relating to the event (e.g. exclusion from the Olympics, disqualification of event results, forfeiture of any medals, points or prizes, etc), the IOC will refer the results management to the IGF as per Article 7.1.1 of the WADC.

A NADO is responsible for the management of results of its national tests in accordance with the WADC and the NADO’s anti-doping rules.

Results management principles

Results management processes in line with the WADC are intended to:
- be fair to athletes and others;
- be internationally credible;
- provide the right to a full evidentiary hearing and an appeal process.

Athlete support personnel

Coaches, trainers, managers, agents, team staff, officials, medical, paramedical personnel, parents or any other persons working with, treating or assisting a player participating in or preparing for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 may fall under the category of ‘athlete support personnel’ or ‘player support personnel’/‘player support person’ in the IGF Anti-Doping Policy. The athlete support personnel are encouraged to be aware of the anti-doping rules and regulations applicable not only to the athletes preparing for the Olympics but also to other persons such as athlete support persons/personnel.

The WADC, and WADC-compliant rules such as the IGF Anti-Doping Policy, include sanctioning athlete support personnel and other persons who are found guilty of doping violations such as possession, trafficking and administration of any prohibited substance or method.

Certain trafficking and administration violations are considered particularly serious, such as those involving a minor or prohibited substances that do not fall into the ‘specified substance’ category in the Prohibited List. These types of ADRVs may also be in violation of other sporting laws and regulations and shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

How to Report Doping?

You may refer to the IGF website for more information on how to report doping while you are part of the Olympic Anti-Doping Programme.
### Journey to the Games – Key Dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 2020</td>
<td>Information documents about the IGF Tokyo 2020 Anti-Doping Programme on the IGF website, such as this IGF Anti-Doping Handbook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 March 2020</td>
<td>Deadline for the IGF to receive the Registration and Regulations Form from athletes directly or via the Athlete Relations Liaisons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As of receipt of forms, creation/update of profiles in ADAMS for athletes (and athlete agent accounts when requested)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March and April 2020</td>
<td>Likely RTP inclusion letter sent to athletes and their agents mid-March 2020 and, after official long list on 12 April, &quot;RTP confirmation of inclusion letter&quot; sent to athletes and their agents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RTP athletes apply to IGF Anti-Doping Office for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs) if needed and/or provide valid national or Tour TUE certificates for recognition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From mid-March, athletes log into ADAMS, set up their personal questions, two-factor authentication and change their password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 April 2020</td>
<td>Start of IGF jurisdiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All athletes on long list are in the IGF’s Olympic RTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Athletes’ deadline for whereabouts submission in ADAMS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 May 2020</td>
<td>Start of IOC/ITA pre-Games testing programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 April – 9 August 2020</td>
<td>Olympic Golf athletes submit whereabouts in ADAMS and are part of pre-Olympic and Olympic testing programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 July 2020</td>
<td>Athletes who are not in the final Olympic qualification list on 6 July 2020 will be removed from RTP and informed in writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 August 2020</td>
<td>End of IGF and IOC jurisdictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>End of IGF Tokyo 2020 Anti-Doping Programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Athletes’ Roadmap for Olympic Games Anti-Doping Programme

Overview of Olympic Games Anti-Doping Programme – timeline

- January 2020: IGF AD Education Programme launch
- 2 March 2020: IGF Registration and Regulations Form signed by athletes
- Mid-March 2020: “Likely inclusion in RTP” letter sent to athletes and agents with information on ADAMS; athletes can start putting whereabouts in ADAMS
- 12 April 2020: Long List issued to IGF by Tokyo 2020
- Mid-April 2020: IGF RTP created & communicated to athletes
- 20-24 April 2020: RTP athletes provide whereabouts
- Whereabouts deadline and beginning of IGF testing
- 13 May 2020: Beginning of IOC pre-Games testing period
- 6 July 2020: Only athletes on final list will be kept in IGF RTP
- 14 July 2020: Opening of Olympic Village and beginning of IOC Games testing period; Testing conducted by Tokyo 2020 under the IOC/ITAS authority

13 week period before Games

Opening Ceremony: 24 July 2020
Men’s Golf Event: 30 July 2020 (start)
Women’s Golf Event: 5 August 2020 (start)

End of IGF and IOC/ITAS testing; Olympic athletes no longer in IGF RTP and no longer need to provide whereabouts
Education Resources

Various publications are available to assist you prior to the Games:

- Section on anti-doping – updates on programme
- IGF Olympic Planning Updates
- WADA educational material
- Videos, guides
- IGF Anti-Doping Handbook
- Values based, rules, Prohibited List, detailed anti-doping procedures e.g. RTP, whereabouts, testing, ADAMS
- IGF website www.igfgolf.org
- With dedicated anti-doping webpage for the Olympic Games
Who to Contact with any Further Questions

International Golf Federation (IGF)

IGF Anti-Doping Office
Maison du Sport International
Avenue de Rhodanie 54
1007 Lausanne
Switzerland
Tel: +41 21 623 12 14
www.igfgolf.org

Email address for general anti-doping queries and TUE applications: AntiDoping@igfmail.org
Email address specifically for Olympic RTP athletes as of mid-March 2020: OlympicRTP@igfmail.org

IGF Athlete Relations Liaisons for Professional Tour Athletes

LPGA – Alexis Abraham: alexis.abraham@lpga.com
PGA - Billy Schroder: billyschroder@pgatourhq.com
European Tour - David Park: dpark@europeantour.com
Ladies European Tour - Michael Wood: michael.wood@ladieseuropeantour.com

National Bodies

National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs): list here
Role: manage national anti-doping programmes

National Olympic Committes (NOCs): list here
Role: provide anti-doping support to IOC/ITA during Olympic Games and may conduct national testing if the country does not have a NADO.

National Federations (NFs): list here
Role: may help coordinate between athletes and NADOs and may conduct their own testing.
# Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADAMS</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADO</strong></td>
<td>Anti-Doping Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADRV</strong></td>
<td>Anti-Doping Rule Violation (see page 21 for more details)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anti-Doping Organisation</strong></td>
<td>Organisation that is responsible for adopting and executing rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the doping control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, other major event organisations that conduct testing at their events, the World Anti-Doping Agency, International Sport Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Athlete Central</strong></td>
<td>WADA’s app launched in November 2019 to facilitate athlete compliance with whereabouts rules. It replaces WADA’s previous app.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BCO</strong></td>
<td>Blood Collection Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditions of Participation Form</strong></td>
<td>As required by the IOC and in accordance with Rule 40 of the Olympic Charter, all athletes and caddies must complete Conditions of Participation Forms, acknowledging their compliance with IOC and International Federation (IF) rules regarding Games participation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DCO</strong></td>
<td>Doping Control Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Doping Control Officer</strong></td>
<td>Official who has been trained and authorised by the anti-doping organisation with delegated responsibility for the on-site management of a sample collection session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filing Failure</strong></td>
<td>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 RTP 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IF</strong></td>
<td>International Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IGF</strong></td>
<td>International Golf Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IGF Games Registration and Regulations form</strong></td>
<td>All athletes and caddies must sign the IGF Games Registration and Regulations Form confirming their acceptance of the rules laid out in the IGF Anti-Doping Policy and Olympic Golf Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IGF Period of the Pre-Olympic Games Tokyo 2020</strong></td>
<td>The period commencing on 24 April 2020, up until and including the day prior to the opening of the athlete village for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 namely, 13 July 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IOC</strong></td>
<td>International Olympic Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ISTI</strong></td>
<td>International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the WADC standard setting out all testing and investigation procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISTUE</td>
<td>International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the WADC standard that defines how to apply and approve use of a prohibited substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISPPPI</td>
<td>International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, the standard for collecting and processing personal data, in compliance with national legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>International Testing Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long List</td>
<td>NOCs’ accreditation applications for all potential athletes form the ‘Long List’. It should include the details of all athletes who may potentially participate in the Games, regardless of their qualification status at the time of the accreditation application deadline, as well as details of all potential alternate athletes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missed Test</td>
<td>A failure by the RTP 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NADO</td>
<td>National Anti-Doping Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Anti-Doping Organisation</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NF</td>
<td>National Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOC</td>
<td>National Olympic Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCOG</td>
<td>Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (Tokyo2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OGR</td>
<td>Olympic Golf Rankings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Charter</td>
<td>The Olympic Charter is the codification of the Fundamental Principles of Olympism, Rules and Bye-Laws adopted by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). It governs the organisation, action and operation of the Olympic Movement and sets forth the conditions for the celebration of the Olympic Games.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Games Tokyo 2020</td>
<td>Games of the XXXII Olympiad Summer Games, Tokyo 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Golf Rankings</td>
<td>The IGF will utilise the official world golf rankings to create the Olympic golf rankings as a method of determining eligibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020</td>
<td>The period commencing on the date of the opening of the athlete village for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, namely, 14 July 2020, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, namely, 9 August 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibited List</td>
<td>The List published by WADA that identifies the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualification System</td>
<td>Consists of the rules, procedures, and criteria for participation in the competitions of the Olympic Games, which ensure that eligibility is in conformity with the Olympic Charter and the Qualification System Principles established by the IOC. It includes the quotas which limit the number of athletes for each sport/discipline/event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Registered Testing Pool</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Results Management Authority</strong></td>
<td>The organisation that is responsible for the management of the results of testing (or other evidence of a potential anti-doping rule violation) and hearings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RTP</strong></td>
<td>Registered Testing Pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sample Collection Authority</strong></td>
<td>The organisation that is responsible for the collection of samples, 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sport Entries deadline</strong></td>
<td>All qualified athletes must be entered into the OCOG online entries system by this date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Testing Authority</strong></td>
<td>The organisation that has authorised a particular sample collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Therapeutic Use Exemption</strong></td>
<td>Provides for the right of athletes to undergo medical treatment under certain conditions. While most common illnesses can be treated with medications that do not contain prohibited substances, the WADC allows for athletes to apply for a therapeutic use exemption to enable them to use, for a legitimate medical condition, an otherwise prohibited substance or method. A TUE certificate is issued to the athlete indicating the specific period of validity of approval, dosage and route of administration for the prohibited substance and/or method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tokyo2020</strong></td>
<td>Refers to the Organizing Committee of this edition of the Olympic Games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TUE</strong></td>
<td>Therapeutic Use Exemption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WADA</strong></td>
<td>World Anti-Doping Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WADC</strong></td>
<td>The World Anti-Doping Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Whereabouts</strong></td>
<td>Whereabouts are information provided by a limited number of top elite athletes about their location to the International Sport Federation (IF) or National Anti-Doping Organization (NADO) that included them in their respective registered testing pool as part of these top elite athletes' anti-doping responsibilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Whereabouts Failure</strong></td>
<td>Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by an athlete in a Registered Testing Pool (RTP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Anti-Doping Code</strong></td>
<td>The World Anti-Doping Code (WADC) is the core overarching document that harmonizes anti-doping policies, rules and regulations within sport organisations and among public authorities around the world. The IGF Anti-Doping Policy and the IOC Anti-Doping Rules are based on the WADC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>