ITA ANTI-DOPING EDUCATION CONTENT GUIDELINES

Introduction

This document was designed by the International Testing Agency (ITA) to support International Federations (IF) with the development of their respective anti-doping website sections and content as per the 2021 World Anti-Doping Code (Code). The purpose of an anti-doping section on IF websites is to make sure that all information is current and in line with the 2021 World Anti-Doping Code, to meet the requirements of the Code Art. 18.2 (Education Program and Plan by Signatories) and to ensure that all relevant anti-doping information is easily accessible to the IF community.

These guidelines are meant to be adapted to the needs and specificities of the sport and do not automatically guarantee compliance with the WADA International Standard for Education (ISE) or any other International Standards. It is important that the IF regularly reviews the website to make sure that the information provided is upglobal to date.

Purpose

Code Art. 18.2, requests that the following components, at a minimum, shall be available on a website:

- Principles and values associated with clean sport
- Athletes', Athlete Support Personnel's and other groups' rights and responsibilities under the Code
- The Principle of Strict Liability
- Consequences of doping, for example, physical and mental health, social and economic effects, and sanctions
- Anti-doping rule violations
- Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List
- Risks of supplement use
- Use of medications and Therapeutic Use Exemptions
- Testing procedures, including urine, blood and the Athlete Biological Passport
- Requirements of the Registered Testing Pool, including Whereabouts and the use of the Anti-Doping Administrative & Management System (ADAMS)
- Speaking up to share concerns about doping

How to use this document

This document covers all the above obligatory requirements as per Code Art. 18.2 defined above. It also covers additional areas that the ITA recommends including in the anti-doping section of the IF website.

Links to useful resources/additional information are included as direct links throughout the document. Additionally, the final section of the document also provides details of other general anti-doping resources that the IF may wish to include.

The start of each section outlines whether it is an obligatory or recommended component. It then details if the text can be copied directly (see: Suggested Copy) or outlines suggestions of the type of information to include. It is the ITA's recommendation that the text is not always copied directly, but rather modified to the sport specificities, or to the style/tone of the organisation whenever possible.

1. INTRODUCTION TO ANTI-DOPING....4
Introductory Message....4
Suggested Copy....4
2. PRINCIPLES AND VALUES ASSOCIATED WITH CLEAN SPORT....5
3. THE ANTI-DOPING LANDSCAPE....6
Suggested Copy....6
4. RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE CODE....7
Suggested Copy....7
5. THE PRINCIPLE OF STRICT LIABILITY....10
Suggested Copy....10
6. ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS....11
Suggested Copy....11
7. SUBSTANCES AND METHODS ON THE PROHIBITED LIST....12
Suggested Copy....12
8. USE OF MEDICATIONS & RISKS OF SUPPLEMENTS USE....14
Suggested Copy....14
9. THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS (TUEs)....16
10. TESTING PROCEDURES - URINE, BLOOD & THE ABP....17
Suggested Copy....17
11. REQUIREMENTS OF THE REGISTERED TESTING POOL....19
Suggested Copy....19
12. CONSEQUENCES OF DOPING....22
Suggested Copy....22
13. REVEALING SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY....25
14. DATA PRIVACY....26
15. CLEAN SPORT EDUCATION....27
Suggested Copy....27
16. CONTACT INFORMATION....29

1. INTRODUCTION TO ANTI-DOPING

ITA Recommendation

The IF may wish to include an introduction to anti-doping on their website that could include the following sections:

- Introductory message
- The importance of clean sport

Introductory Message

An introductory message could be included to set the scene. This message can be written as a general introduction or as a personal note from an athlete representative or an Athletes' Commission Chair.

This introduction could include:

- Outline of the IF commitment to clean sport or an anti-doping pledge
- How this commitment ties in with the core values of the sport
- How this commitment ties in with the overall integrity efforts of the IF
- General information about the IF's anti-doping program (e.g., annual anti-doping report with statistics of testing activities, which is mandatory, could be included in this section)
- Photos from previous clean sport education activities and/or athlete quotes expressing their commitment to clean sport

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Suggested Copy

The use of doping substances or doping methods to enhance performance is fundamentally wrong and is detrimental to the overall spirit of sport. Drug misuse can be harmful to an athlete's health and to other athletes competing in the sport. It severely damages the integrity, image and value of sport, whether or not the motivation to use drugs is to improve performance.

To achieve integrity and fairness in sport, a commitment to a clean field of play is critical. The (insert IF name) seeks to maintain the integrity of (insert sport) by running a comprehensive anti-doping program that focuses equally on education/prevention and on testing, with consequent sanctioning of those who break the rules.

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2. PRINCIPLES AND VALUES ASSOCIATED WITH CLEAN SPORT

Code Obligation

A section covering the principles and values associated with clean sport on the IF website is a Code requirement.

Reference to the WADA Guidelines for the 2021 International Standard for Education (ISE) can help with this section, particularly Chapter 9 "How to embed values-based education" and section 3 "How do you implement values-based education."

The importance of values within the context of anti-doping education is highlighted in the definition of education in the Code: "Education is the process of learning to instil values and develop behaviours that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping."

The above-mentioned sections of the WADA Guidelines for ISE will walk you through how to identify and describe values for your sport's community. These will be unique to each organisation. Examples of values that reflect clean sport include fairness, respect, honesty, determination and integrity.

It can also help to think about values alongside the "spirit of sport" which is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind. It is the essence of Olympism and is reflected in the values we find in and through sport, including:

- Health
- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Athletes' rights as set forth in the Code
- Excellence in performance
- Character and Education
- Fun and joy
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- Respect for rules and laws
- Respect for self and other Participants
- Courage
- Community and solidarity

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) values are excellence, friendship and respect. The International Paralympic Committee (IPC) values are respect, integrity, fairness, collaboration and excellence.

3. THE ANTI-DOPING LANDSCAPE

ITA Recommendation

This section is not compulsory, but it is helpful to place the IF's anti-doping program in a global context by presenting the anti-doping landscape.

Suggested Copy

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) is the independent international body responsible for harmonising anti-doping policies in all sports and all countries. The World Anti-Doping Code is the core document that harmonises anti-doping policies, rules and regulations within sport organisations around the world. The Code is supplemented by eight International Standards, including the Prohibited List that is updated at least annually.

The (insert IF name) has its own set of anti-doping rules and it is important that those involved in the sport are familiar with them. These rules can be found here: (insert link to IF anti-doping rules).

If applicable:

(Insert IF name) has delegated the management of its (insert list) clean sport activities to the International Testing Agency (ITA), an independent organisation that manages anti-doping programs on behalf of International Federations and Major Event Organisers.

WADA, (insert IF name) the ITA and the National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) coordinate all anti-doping efforts within the sport of (insert IF name).

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4. RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE CODE

Code Obligation

A section covering the Code rights and responsibilities of athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other groups is a Code requirement.

Suggested Copy

Rights and Responsibilities

Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other groups who are subject to anti-doping rules all have rights and responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code (Code). Part Three of the Code outlines these foreach stakeholder in the anti-doping system.

It is especially important that athletes and Athlete Support Personnel know and understand Code Art. 21 (Additional Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes and Other Persons), particularly Art. 21.1 (Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes), Art. 21.2 (Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel) and Art. 21.3 (Roles and Responsibilities of Other Persons Subject to the Code).

Athletes' Rights

This section presents a summary of the key athlete rights. It is important that both athletes and Athlete Support Personnel know and understand these.

Ensuring that athletes are aware of their rights, and these are respected is vital to the success of clean sport. Athlete rights exist throughout the Code and International Standards and they include:

- 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
- Rights to compensation
- Protected Persons Rights
- Rights during a Sample Collection Session
- Right to B sample analysis
- Other rights and freedoms not affected

- Application and standing

The Athletes' Anti-Doping Rights Act sets out these rights and responsibilities. For more information, you can refer directly to the document here: Athletes' Anti-Doping Rights Act.

Athletes' Responsibilities

It is equally important that athletes are aware of their anti-doping responsibilities. Athlete Support Personnel should also familiarise themselves with these in order to be able to support their athletes. These include:

- Knowing and following (insert IF name and link to IF anti-doping rules) and any other applicable Anti-Doping Rules (for example, those of Major Event Organisations)
- Taking full responsibility for what you ingest – make sure that no prohibited substance enters your body and that no prohibited methods are used
- Informing medical personnel of your obligations as an athlete
- Cooperating with (insert IF name) and other Anti-Doping Organisations (WADA, ITA, NADOs)
- Being available for sample collection
- Not working with coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are ineligible on account of an ADRV, or who have been criminally convicted or disciplined in relation to doping (see WADA's Prohibited Association List)

Further details of these roles and responsibilities can be found in Code Art. 21.1.

Athletes also have specific rights and responsibilities during the Doping Control Process. Please refer to this section (link to Doping Control section of website) for more information on this.

Rights and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel and other groups

Like athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and others under the jurisdiction of (insert IF name) also have rights and responsibilities as per the Code. These include:

- Being knowledgeable of anti-doping policies and rules which are applicable to you or the athlete(s) you support
- Using your influence on athlete values and behaviours to foster anti-doping attitudes
- Complying with all anti-doping policies and rules which are applicable to you and the athlete(s) you support
- Cooperating with the athlete testing program

- Disclosing to (insert IF name) and their NADO whether you have committed any Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs) within the previous ten years
- Cooperating with anti-doping organisations investigating ADRVs

Further details of these roles and responsibilities can be found in Code Art. 21.2 and 21.3.

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5. THE PRINCIPLE OF STRICT LIABILITY

Code Obligation

A section covering the Principle of Strict Liability is a Code requirement.

Suggested Copy

In anti-doping, the principle of Strict Liability applies – if it is in the athlete's body, the athlete is responsible for it.

This means that every athlete is strictly liable for the substances found in their urine and/or blood sample collected during doping control, regardless of whether the athlete intentionally or unintentionally used a prohibited substance or method. Therefore, it is vital that athletes and Athlete Support Personnel know the rules and understand their responsibilities under the Code.

Athletes must know and understand the Prohibited List and with the risks associated with supplement use. More information on the Prohibited List, medications and supplements is available in the Prohibited List, Medications & Supplements section (insert link to this section of the website).

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6. ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Code Obligation

A section covering Anti-Doping Rule Violations is a Code requirement.

Suggested Copy

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the following Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs) in line with Code Art. 2 (Anti-Doping Rule Violations):

1. **Presence** of a prohibited substance in an Athlete's sample
2. **Use or attempted** use of a prohibited substance or method
3. **Refusal** to submit to sample collection after being notified
4. **Failure** to file Athlete Whereabouts information & missed tests
5. **Tampering** with any part of the doping control process
6. **Possession** of a prohibited substance or method
7. **Trafficking** a prohibited substance or method
8. **Administering** or attempting to administer a prohibited substance or method to an Athlete
9. **Complicity** in an ADRV
10. **Prohibited association** with sanctioned Athlete Support Personnel
11. **Discourage or Retaliate** other Persons from reporting relevant Anti-Doping information to the authorities.

The first four Anti-Doping Rule Violations apply only to athletes since they refer to the obligation not to take banned substances and the obligation to submit to testing.

The remaining seven Anti-Doping Rules apply to both the athletes and the Athlete Support Personnel including coaches, medical professionals, or anyone else working with the athlete or involved in anti-doping activities. National and International Federation administrators, officials and sample collection staff may also be liable for their conduct under the World Anti-Doping Code.

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7. SUBSTANCES AND METHODS ON THE PROHIBITED LIST

Code Obligation

A section covering Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List is a Code requirement.

It is important that each International Federation adapts this section with the sport-specific information such as additional substances or methods prohibited in a particular sport or discipline.

Suggested Copy

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) produces a list of substances and methods that are banned in sport in the form of the Prohibited List. It is updated at least annually, with the new list taking effect on January 1 of each year.

It is important that athletes and Athlete Support Personnel are familiar with the Prohibited List and know how to check whether medications are prohibited in sport.

A substance or method can be added to the Prohibited List if it meets at least two of the following three criteria:

1. It has the potential to enhance or enhances sport performance.
2. Use of the substance or method represents an actual or potential health risk to the athlete.
3. Use of the substance or method violates the spirit of sport.

The Prohibited List includes substances and methods that are categorised into three groups:

1. Substances and methods prohibited at all times
2. Substances and methods prohibited in-competition
3. Substances prohibited in particular sports

If applicable, IF to highlight the fact that there are particular substances prohibited in the sport(s)/discipline(s) governed by the IF.

According to the Code, *the in-competition is 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* (IF to update this definition if different as per IF ADR).

The in-competition period is very important to understand when it relates to substances that are prohibited in-competition. When a substance is prohibited in-competition, it must leave the athlete's system by the time the said competition begins. It **does not** mean that the athlete must stop taking the substance by the time the in-competition period begins. Different substances take different amounts of time to leave the system – athletes must be extremely careful to make sure that they are not caught with a positive test as a result of taking a substance prohibited in-competition.

The most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List can be found here.

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8. USE OF MEDICATIONS & RISKS OF SUPPLEMENTS USE

Code Obligation

A section covering Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List is a Code requirement. This section can be presented together with Section 7: Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List.

Suggested Copy

Checking Medications

We recommend using Global Drug Reference Online (Global DRO) to check all medications. Global DRO provides athletes and Athlete Support Personnel with information about the prohibited status of specific medications based on the current World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Prohibited List.

Here are a few tips and tricks to help athletes and Athlete Support Personnel navigate the Prohibited List and to be able to select medications that are safe to take within the context of sport:

- Only the medical ingredient names are listed on the Prohibited List - not the brand names
- Always check dosage restrictions, route administration of the medicine and any limitations for the use of the drug based on gender
- Check both over-the-counter and prescription medications before using them
- Inform your medical professional that you are an athlete and subject to anti-doping regulations
- Different substances take different amounts of time to leave your system – take that into account when taking substances prohibited in-competition
- Be careful when substituting one brand of medication for another – they may contain different medical ingredients
- Be careful when travelling – the same brand of a medication may contain different medical ingredients abroad
- Regularly check for updates to the Prohibited List

Risks of Supplements

Extreme caution is recommended regarding supplement use. A number of positive tests have been attributed to the misuse of supplements, poor labelling or contamination of dietary supplements, and there is no guarantee that a supplement is free from prohibited substances.

Risks of supplements include:

- Manufacturing standards, which are often less strict compared with medicines. These lower standards often lead to supplement contamination with an undeclared prohibited substance;
- Fake or low-quality products which may contain prohibited substances – and be harmful to health;
- Mislabelling of supplements with ingredients wrongly listed and prohibited substances not identified on the product label;
- Misleading and false claims that a particular supplement is endorsed by Anti-Doping Organisations or that it is "safe for athletes". Anti-Doping Organisations do not certify supplements.

All athletes should do a risk-benefit assessment if they are considering the use supplements. The first step of such an assessment is to consider whether a "food-first" approach meets the athlete's needs. Whenever possible, such assessment should be done with a support of a certified nutritionist or other qualified professional who is familiar with the global and (insert IF) anti-doping rules.

Checking Supplements

If, after careful consideration, an athlete chooses to use supplements, they must take the necessary steps to minimise the risks. This includes:

- Thorough research on the type and dose of the supplement, preferably with the advice of a certified nutritionist or other qualified professional who is familiar with the global and (insert IF) anti-doping rules.
- Selecting only those supplements that have been batch-tested by an independent company. Companies that batch-test supplements include Informed Sport, Certified for Sport or Kölner Liste.

Remember, no supplement is 100% risk-free but athletes and Athlete Support Personnel can take certain steps to minimise these risks.

For more information, please watch this ITA webinar on nutritional supplements.

9. THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS (TUEs)

Code Obligation

A section covering Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs) is a Code requirement.

All International Federations that have delegated the management of the Therapeutic Use Exemptions to the ITA are strongly encouraged to use the template provided by the ITA TUE team, and to link the anti-doping section of the IF website to the ITA TUE web page which provides the most complete and up-to-date TUE information. If you have any questions, please contact TUE@ita.sport.

All International Federations that have not delegated the management of the Therapeutic Use Exemptions to the ITA can use the WADA Example Webpage for Athlete's TUE Process.

10. TESTING PROCEDURES - URINE, BLOOD & THE ABP

Code Obligation

A section covering Testing procedures, including urine, blood and the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP), is a Code requirement.

Suggested Copy

Introduction to Doping Control

The aim of testing is to detect and deter doping amongst athletes and to protect clean athletes. Any athlete under the testing jurisdiction of (insert IF name) may be tested at any time, with no advance notice, in- or out-of-competition, and be required to provide a urine or a blood sample.

Athletes can be tested by (insert IF name), NADOs or Major Event Organisers. Certain International Federations and Major Event Organisers delegate part or all of their anti-doping programs to independent organisations like the International Testing Agency (ITA). For more information on (insert IF name)'s collaboration with the ITA, please visit https://ita.sport/partners/# (replace link with IF page if not applicable for the IF).

What to expect during the Doping Control Process

The doping control process is clearly defined by the World Anti-Doping Agency. This means that no matter where and when an athlete is tested, the process should remain the same.

The key steps of the doping control process are listed out in this Doping Control resource prepared by the International Testing Agency (also available in Arabic (عربى), Chinese (中文), French (français), German (deutsche), Italian (italiano), Japanese (日本語), Korean (한국어), Portuguese (português), Russian (русский) and Spanish (español).

To learn more about the doping control process, please watch this ITA webinar on urine and blood sample collection.

Rights & Responsibilities during Sample Collection

Athletes have a number of rights and responsibilities during sample collection.

Athlete rights during sample collection are to:

- Have a representative accompany them during the process
- Request an interpreter, if one is available
- Ask for Chaperone's/Doping Control Officer's identification
- Ask any questions
- Request a delay for a valid reason (e.g., attending a victory ceremony, receiving necessary medical attention, warming down or finishing a training session)
- Request special assistance or modifications to the process
- Record any comments or concerns on the Doping Control Form

Athlete responsibilities during sample collection are to:

- Report for testing immediately if selected
- Show valid identification (usually a government-issued ID)
- Remain in direct sight of the Doping Control Officer or Chaperone
- Comply with the collection procedure

Athlete Biological Passport (ABP)

The Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) was introduced in 2009 and is a pillar method in the detection of doping. It is an individual electronic profile that monitors selected athlete biological variables that indirectly reveal the effects of doping. ABP is integrated directly into ADAMS.

If you wish to learn more about ABP, you can watch this ITA webinar recording.

11. REQUIREMENTS OF THE REGISTERED TESTING POOL

Code Obligation

A section covering the Requirements of the Registered Testing Pool, including Whereabouts and the use of ADAMS is a Code requirement.
Note: If the IF uses a system other than ADAMS (approved by WADA), please update the text below accordingly. It is also important that the IF carefully reviews and updates the text below to accurately reflect the Testing Pool requirements of their sport.

Suggested Copy

Registered Testing Pool (RTP)

The Registered Testing Pool (RTP) is the pool of highest-priority athletes established separately at the international level by the (insert IF name) and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organisations.

Athletes included in the (insert IF name) RTP are subject to both in-competition and out-of-competition testing as part of (insert IF name)'s test distribution plan and are therefore required to provide Whereabouts information as provided in Code Art. 5.5 (Athletes Whereabouts Information) and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

The (insert IF name) updates the composition of the RTP on a regular basis. Athletes are included in the RTP based on a set of criteria and are notified by the International Testing Agency/(insert IF name) (delete where appropriate) upon inclusion.

Inclusion in the RTP is done via the (insert IF name) Inclusion Letter – this document contains all the key information, deadlines and athlete's responsibilities as it relates to athletes' RTP obligations.

Whereabouts Requirements

RTP Athletes must regularly provide whereabouts and contact information in ADAMS, WADA's online anti-doping administration and management system. This information helps Anti-Doping Organisations with testing jurisdiction over the athlete to plan out-of-competition testing.

The Whereabouts requirements include but are not limited to:

- An up-to-date mailing address and phone number

- One daily specific 60-minute time slot between 5am and 11pm when the athlete is available and accessible for testing
- Athlete's overnight accommodation for each day
- Information about training and regular activities that are part of the athlete's regular routine (training at the gym, regular physio sessions, school, work, etc.)
- Competition, training and travel schedule
- Any additional relevant information that helps the Doping Control Officer locate the athlete (e.g., buzzer number or directions to a remote location)

Submitting late, inaccurate or incomplete whereabouts information may result in a Filing Failure.

An athlete may receive a Missed Test if they are not available for testing during the 60-minute timeslot indicated in ADAMS. Three Whereabouts Failures (any combination of a Filing Failure and a Missed Test) occurring within a 12-month period will lead to an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and a potential two-year ban from sport.

It is important to note that under the Principle of Strict Liability, the athlete remains responsible for the information submitted, even if they have delegated this task to a member of their support team.

Below are some helpful whereabouts tips for athletes:

- Set a calendar reminder of the key dates/deadlines to submit quarterly Whereabouts information
- Set an alarm for the start of the 60-minute time slot
- Be as specific as possible when submitting your Whereabouts information
- When in doubt, ask for help via (insert IF or ITA contact details) or the ADAMS Help Centre
- Make use of the Athlete Central app to submit your Whereabouts information on a mobile device

Retirement and Return to Competition

All international level athletes who decide to retire from competition must inform the (insert IF name (or ITA if this service is managed by them)) by emailing the ITA, the [IF] and their NADO. For RTP/TP Athletes, as soon as the retirement is officially confirmed to the (insert IF name / ITA), the athlete will be immediately withdrawn from the RTP. The ITA will send a written communication to acknowledge that this information has been received (include this line only is this service is managed by the ITA).

If the athlete then wishes to return to competition, this athlete cannot compete in international or national events until they have given six months prior written notice to the ITA, the [IF], and their NADO (Code Art. 5.6: Retired Athletes Returning to Competition).

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12. CONSEQUENCES OF DOPING

Code Obligation

A section covering the Consequences of doping e.g., physical and mental health, social and economic effects, and sanctions, is a Code requirement.

See an example of how the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) has outlined the negative impacts of several doping substances on their website.

Beyond the legal consequences, an increasing number of public authorities and governments have adopted legislation that treats doping as a criminal act. Consequently, in addition to being ineligible to coach or compete, athletes or Athlete Support may face criminal charges in their country. If the national authorities of your country or region have adopted such legislation, you can outline the details of it in this section.

The ITA suggests including athlete quotes, testimonials and videos to demonstrate the negative effects of doping. Some examples of video testimonials are included below.

Effects of Performance Enhancing Drugs with Tyler Hamilton
Effects of Performance Enhancing Drugs with Yulia Stepanova
Andreas Krieger: Heidi's Farthest Throw

Suggested Copy

The Consequences of Doping

There are many risks associated with doping. From negative effects on mental and physical health, to loss of sponsorship or prize money, to permanent damage to an athlete's image and relationships, it is important to understand and consider all consequences of doping. Below is a list of some of the common consequences of not competing clean.

Health

The use of Performance-enhancing Drugs (PEDs) may have long- and short-term impacts 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.

In addition to the physical aspects, scientific research has shown that there is a considerable correlation between the use of PEDs and mental health issues. Most commonly, it was found that the use of doping substances can trigger anxiety, obsessive disorders or psychosis.

Social

Being associated with doping or a doping offence will have an impact on 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 the 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.

Financial

A ban resulting from an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (ADRV) will have a significant financial impact on the individual. For athletes, this includes, but is not limited to, the requirement to return prize money or a financial sanction. Other negative consequences of doping include termination of contracts and sponsorship deals, loss of government funding and other forms of financial support.

Sanctions

An Anti-Doping Rule Violation (ADRV) will have an impact on an athlete's ability to train and compete. For coaches and other Athlete Support Personnel, a ban may mean that they are no longer able to work with athletes. A sanction resulting from an ADRV can range from a warning to a lifetime ban from all sport.

It is also important to note that individuals banned in the sport of (insert sport) will also be prohibited from playing, coaching or working with athletes in any other capacity in a different sport.

It is also a violation of the Code to work with Athlete Support Personnel who have been sanctioned by an ADO, as well as any coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are ineligible on account of an ADRV, or those who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping.

A full list of sanctioned athletes and Athlete Support Personnel in the sport of (insert sport name) can be found below in accordance with Code Art. 14.3 (Public Disclosure).

Table of Sanctions

IF to complete table.

Date of decision	Name	Role *(e.g., Athlete/ coach)*	Rule violation	Substance	Sanction	Ban commenced	Ban ends	Full decision *(link to case)*

Note: if the athlete or other person is a minor, no publication is required.

A full list of all Athlete Support Personnel who are currently suspended from working with athletes or other persons can be found on WADA's Prohibited Association List.

13. REVEALING SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

Code Obligation

A section on reporting doping is a requirement as per the International Standard for Testing and Investigation (ISTI). This requirement is part of the Signatories' larger obligation to "ensure they are able to obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources" (ISTI section 11.1).

All International Federations that utilise REVEAL, the ITA's doping reporting platform, are strongly encouraged to use the online promotion package provided by the ITA Intelligence & Investigations (I&I) team, and to prominently display a reference to REVEAL on their websites. If you have any questions or wish to obtain the promotion package, please contact REVEAL@ita.sport.

All International Federations that do not utilise REVEAL are still required to provide a reporting mechanism on their website. In case an International Federation does not have such a resource, a reference to REVEAL can still be made. In this case, the ITA I&I team will share the information received with the International Federation for further investigation. Note that it may also be used in ITA's own intelligence and investigations efforts.

14. DATA PRIVACY

Code Obligation

In accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information (ISPPPI), Anti-Doping Organisations (ADOs) shall inform Participants or Persons to whom the Personal Information relates about the Processing of their Personal Information in the context of the ADO activities. This can be achieved by providing notice to the relevant individuals that explains the ADO data processing activities and related information before or when collecting Personal Information.

In this context, an ADO may decide to publish on its website an Anti-Doping Privacy Notice (and if applicable an Athlete Consent Form) prepared in accordance with the ISPPPI and any national/international regulations applicable to the ADO.

An ADO can refer to the ISPPPI and to the WADA Guidelines for the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information for more information on this subject.

15. CLEAN SPORT EDUCATION

ITA Recommendation

A section outlining the importance of education with a comprehensive list of resources is very useful for athletes and Athlete Support Personnel visiting the anti-doping section of the website.

Many of the resources the ITA recommends are included as direct links in each of the topics outlined in the previous sections, and other useful material is listed below. Note that this is by no means an exhaustive list. The IF may want to consider including a section with a full list of all resources mentioned in other parts of their anti-doping page.

If certain education activities are made mandatory by the IF, it is important to outline these responsibilities and the groups to which the requirement applies in this section. It is also suggested to publish the Education Pool on the IF website – this can be done in this section or alongside the Testing Pool.

Suggested Copy

Clean Sport Education

With the enactment of the 2021 World Anti-Doping Code and the new International Standard for Education, anti-doping education has become a key step towards ensuring a clean and fair field of play. Effective education and clean sport values-based education programs are important to create a strong doping-free culture.

The (insert IF name) supports this principle and has put in place a strong and comprehensive Education Program for (insert sport) athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other members of the (insert sport) community. To learn more about these initiatives, you can consult the (insert IF name) Education Plan (insert link - the ITA suggests publishing the Education Plan or a short summary of it).

It is strongly recommended that all (insert IF name) athletes, coaches and other Athlete Support Personnel take the time to get educated and informed using the many available anti-doping educational tools and resources. Topic-specific resources are included as direct links within that topic, other, more general resources and materials are listed below.

It is also suggested to publish the if Education Pool on the IF website – this can be done in this section or alongside the RTP list.

WADA ADEL Platform

ADEL is WADA's global Anti-Doping Education and Learning Platform. ADEL welcomes anyone who wants to learn about clean sport – the e-learning courses are free for all.

There are courses for athletes of different levels, as well as for coaches, and other support personnel. These include:

- Athlete's Guide to the 2021 Code
- Athlete Support Personnel Guide to the 2021 Code
- ADEL for Registered Testing Pool Athletes
- International-Level Athletes Education Program
- National-Level Athletes Education Program
- Parents of Elite Athletes Education Program
- High Performance Coaches' Education Program
- Medical Professional's Education Program

ADEL courses are available in many different languages. If your language is not available at the time of login, make sure to check the ADEL Roadmap section of the website to see what courses are currently being translated and to which languages.

ITA Athlete Hub

The (insert IF name) recommends regularly visiting the International Testing Agency's Athlete Hub for the latest news, articles and informational resources. The Resources section is also helpful if you are looking for a specific document.

ITA Monthly Webinars

All members of the (insert IF name) community are invited to take part in the ITA webinar series. Each month, anti-doping experts or athlete guests discuss key anti-doping topics relevant to athletes and Athlete Support Personnel. All webinars are free and accessible to any interested member of the global sport community. The webinars are delivered in English with simultaneous translation to Arabic, French, Russian and Spanish.

Registration for each webinar opens 2-3 weeks prior to the live session on the ITA Athlete Hub and on the ITA social media channels. Previous webinars can also be viewed on the Athlete Hub.

16. CONTACT INFORMATION

ITA Recommendation

The IF should make sure that contact information is clearly displayed, up-to-date and accessible. The ITA suggests providing a clear list of email addresses and/or phone numbers for different matters pertaining to anti-doping, for example:

- General inquiries
- Reporting doping and/or suspicious behaviour
- TUE matters
- ADAMS matters
- List of Member Federation contacts
- List of contacts external to the IF but relevant within the context of anti-doping (e.g., the ITA)