

SCoT (Scottish Council of Taekwondo)

Anti-Doping Policy

Version History

Version Number	Date Updated	Updated by	Comments	Approved by Board
V1	27/11/2019	Chair	Approved	27/11/2019
V2	31/1/2021	Chair	Minor Updates	31/1/2021



The Scottish Council of Taekwondo: Anti Doping Policy

The Scottish Council of Taekwondo (SCoT) is committed to adherence to the UK Anti Doping Rules and Regulations as detailed in this link: <https://www.ukad.org.uk/resources/document/uk-anti-doping-rules>

These Rules are derived from the World Anti-Doping Code and Rules

Adherence to the policy applies to all Taekwondo players, coaches and instructors regardless of age or grade that are members of clubs/groups that are affiliated to SCoT.

Agreement to adhere to these rules was made by the Directors at a Board meeting on 3rd November 2017.

The policy was reviewed by the Board 31/01/2021

Any breach of the UKAD Code should be reported to SCoT and the appropriate sanctions will be enforced. Support will be given to players who are alleged to be in breach of the code.

What is Doping?

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the following Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs):

- Presence of a prohibited substance in an athlete's sample
- Use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or method
- Refusing to submit to sample collection after being notified
- Failure to file athlete whereabouts information and missed tests
- Tampering with any part of the doping control process
- Possession of a prohibited substance or method
- Trafficking a prohibited substance or method
- Administering or attempting to administer a prohibited substance or method to an athlete
- Complicity in an ADRV
- Prohibited association with athlete support personnel who has engaged in doping

WHY IS DOPING IN SPORT PROHIBITED?

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 clean sport is critical.

Dangers of Doping: Get the Facts leaflet <https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/education-and-prevention/dangers-of-doping-get-the-facts>

Level the Playing Field video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gZY-syOmqNQ>

WHAT DO ATHLETES AND ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL NEED TO KNOW ABOUT ANTI-DOPING?

“Every athlete has the right to clean sport!”

Any athlete may be tested in- and out-of-competition, anytime, anywhere and with no advance notice.

The principle of strict liability applies in anti-doping - if it is in the athlete's body, the athlete is responsible for it.

Athletes' responsibilities include (but are not limited to):

- complying with the SCoT's Anti-Doping Rules (in line with the UK Anti Doping Rules);
- being available for sample collection (urine or blood), whether in-competition or out-of-competition;
- ensuring that no prohibited substance enters his body and that no prohibited method is used;
- making sure that any treatment is not prohibited according to the [Prohibited List](#) in force and checking this with the prescribing physicians, or directly with the IF if necessary;
- applying to the SCoT (or national anti-doping organisation if the athlete is a national level athlete) if no alternative permitted treatment is possible and a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) is required

- reporting immediately for sample collection after being notified of a doping control;
- ensuring the accuracy of the information entered on the doping control form during sample collection (including stating any medications and supplements taken within the seven days prior to sample collection, and where the sample collected is a blood sample, blood transfusions within the previous three months);
- cooperating with anti-doping organizations investigating anti-doping rules violations (ADRVs); and
- 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 professionally disciplined in relation to doping (see [WADA's Prohibited Association List](#)).

Note: during doping control, the athlete must remain within direct observation of the Doping Control Officer (DCO) or chaperone at all times from when the initial contact is made until the completion of the sample collection procedure. The athlete must also produce identification upon request.

Athletes' rights include (but are not limited to):

- during the doping control:
 - o bringing a representative and, if available, an interpreter;
 - o asking for additional information about the sample collection process;
 - o requesting a delay in reporting to the doping control station for valid reasons ([International Standard for Testing and Investigations](#) Art. 5.4.4); and
 - o requesting modifications for athletes with impairments (if applicable).
- requesting and attending the B sample analysis (in the case of an Adverse Analytical Finding); and
- in the case of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (ADRV) being asserted, the athlete has the right to a fair hearing and the right to appeal the hearing decision.

The Director responsible for implementing the Anti Doping Policy in accordance with these rules is, in the first instance: Jane Harvey, scottkd@myer.uk.com. Supporting actions may be undertaken by Director, Jim Kennedy: jim.kennedy3@btopenworld.com.