

TIFAM Code of Conduct

Preamble

TIFAM recognises archery as a discipline of judgement, restraint and responsibility. Every arrow begins with a decision. Once released, the archer loses the power to recall it. Conduct follows the same moral pattern: words, gestures and actions travel beyond their first moment, touching other people, the reputation of the organisation, the safety of a course and the standing of the sport.

Technical ability alone fails to define a good archer. Character appears through preparation, restraint, honesty, care for less experienced participants, respect for officials and acceptance of responsibility after an error. Sporting achievement earns admiration; ethical conduct earns trust.

TIFAM therefore adopts this Code to protect safety, dignity, fairness and confidence at every level of participation. Its provisions apply to ordinary training days as firmly as they apply to national or international representation. A person carrying the TIFAM name carries a shared reputation.

The Code draws a distinction between disagreement and abuse, criticism and defamation, confidence and intimidation, competition and hostility. Honest criticism may strengthen an organisation. Malicious rumour corrodes it. Firm officiating may preserve safety. Humiliation damages the person receiving it. Sporting rivalry may sharpen performance. Personal hatred poisons the ground on which sport depends.

Sport Ireland's national template treats respect, integrity and fairness as central sporting duties and recommends codes covering participants, coaches, officials, parents, supporters and clubs before, during and after sporting activity. Sport Ireland also recommends clear disciplinary, complaint and appeal procedures.

TIFAM adopts those principles within the particular demands of field archery, where personal judgement, equipment condition, terrain, wildlife, public access and the conduct of each shooting group carry direct safety implications.

1. Purpose

This Code establishes the conduct expected from every person taking part in, attending, organising or representing a TIFAM activity.

Its purposes are to:

- protect participants, children, adults at risk, officials and members of the public;
- maintain safe shooting practice;
- uphold fair competition;
- prevent bullying, harassment, discrimination, defamation and malicious rumour;
- protect the reputation of TIFAM and field archery;
- establish fair complaint, investigation, disciplinary and appeal procedures;
- promote responsible use of land, equipment and natural surroundings;

- define conduct capable of leading to suspension or expulsion.

Membership, accreditation, appointment, event entry, volunteering or attendance at a TIFAM activity constitutes acceptance of this Code.

2. Scope

This Code applies to:

- members and prospective members;
- archers and course participants;
- instructors, coaches and course leaders;
- referees, judges, marshals, range captains and Safety Officers;
- committee members, selectors and event organisers;
- volunteers, employees and contractors;
- parents, guardians and carers;
- spectators, supporters and visitors;
- teams and persons representing TIFAM;
- users of TIFAM communication channels.

Its authority extends to:

- club and course activities;
- training sessions and competitions;
- local, regional and national events;
- international competitions and exchanges;
- demonstrations, meetings and award ceremonies;
- travel and accommodation connected with an event;
- social functions connected with TIFAM;
- online conduct bearing a clear connection with TIFAM, its members or its activities;
- conduct while wearing TIFAM clothing or displaying its name, badge or insignia.

Behaviour outside an official activity may fall within this Code where it creates a serious safeguarding concern, threatens another participant, damages the integrity of a competition or causes substantial harm to TIFAM.

3. Ethical and Philosophical Foundation

3.1 Human dignity

Every person carries equal human worth.

Age, sex, family status, civil status, sexual orientation, religion, disability, race, nationality, ethnic origin, membership of the Traveller community, social background, sporting ability or competitive standing cannot reduce that worth.

Courtesy forms the minimum expression of dignity. Respect requires more: fair hearing, measured language, suitable boundaries and recognition of another person's right to participate safely.

Irish equality legislation prohibits discrimination, harassment and related conduct in the provision of services. TIFAM shall apply its admission, participation and disciplinary arrangements fairly and shall consider reasonable adjustments compatible with safe archery. ([Irish Statute Book](#))

3.2 Care

Field archery places people in woodland, open ground and uneven terrain while equipment capable of causing serious injury remains in active use.

Care therefore begins before shooting. It appears in equipment inspection, course assessment, clear communication, proper supervision and willingness to stop an activity when conditions change.

Experienced archers carry a heightened duty of care. Knowledge creates responsibility for the less experienced rather than permission to mock them.

3.3 Responsibility

Each participant answers for personal conduct, equipment and decisions.

Following an official instruction preserves order, yet responsibility continues after compliance. A participant who sees danger must raise it. An official who receives a warning must assess it. A committee member who learns of misconduct must use the proper procedure.

Rank, title, success or length of membership grants exemption from none of these duties.

3.4 Self-command

Archery requires control before release. TIFAM applies the same principle to speech and behaviour.

Anger may arise during disagreement. Self-command governs its expression. Competitive disappointment may carry force. Discipline determines what follows. A person who reacts through threats, abuse, public humiliation or malicious publication abandons the ethical discipline expected within TIFAM.

3.5 Honesty

Trust depends upon truthful conduct.

Scores, qualifications, equipment details, incident accounts, safeguarding information, expenses and declarations of interest require accuracy. Deliberate concealment, fabricated evidence or knowingly false allegations strike at the organisation's capacity to act fairly.

Honesty also permits correction. A person who discovers an error must report it promptly.

3.6 Fairness

Fairness requires consistent rules, relevant evidence and an impartial decision-maker.

Friendship, family connection, personal dislike, seniority, nationality, sporting reputation or committee influence shall carry no improper weight.

A complaint creates a duty to examine the facts. It creates no presumption of guilt. A respondent receives notice of the allegation, access to relevant information and a reasonable opportunity to answer.

3.7 Courage

Ethical conduct sometimes requires speaking when silence feels easier.

Reporting a hazard, challenging bullying or raising a safeguarding concern may carry social cost. TIFAM shall protect genuine reporting and prohibit retaliation.

Courage also includes accepting a correction, apologising after harm and withdrawing from a role when a conflict compromises impartiality.

3.8 Stewardship

TIFAM activities depend upon landowners, volunteers, wildlife, course builders and future participants.

Stewardship requires careful treatment of paths, vegetation, livestock, targets, signs, fences and neighbouring property. A course represents borrowed ground. Its users inherit a duty to leave it safe and respected.

3.9 Proportionality

Minor mistakes and serious misconduct require different responses.

Advice, correction or training may resolve a low-level breach. Violence, malicious defamation, fabricated safeguarding allegations, deliberate unsafe shooting or serious abuse require stronger action.

Proportionality protects both the community and the individual. It prevents trivial punishment while preserving firm consequences for grave conduct.

3.10 Reputation as a shared good

Reputation carries moral value. It affects trust, membership, access to land, cooperation with other sporting bodies and the willingness of volunteers to serve.

TIFAM shall protect reputation through truthful communication and fair process. Reputation cannot become a shield against genuine complaints. Equally, complaint procedures cannot become weapons for personal revenge.

4. General Standard of Conduct

Every person covered by this Code shall:

- act with courtesy, restraint and honesty;
- protect the safety and welfare of others;
- follow lawful directions from authorised officials;
- attend safety briefings and observe course instructions;
- report hazards, injuries and equipment defects promptly;

- respect personal boundaries and privacy;
- cooperate with reasonable enquiries;
- preserve confidential information;
- accept official decisions while using the proper appeal route;
- protect landowner property and natural surroundings;
- avoid conduct capable of damaging public confidence in TIFAM.

Authority within TIFAM carries a higher standard of accountability. Committee members, instructors and officials must model the conduct expected from participants.

5. Prohibited Behaviour

The following conduct is prohibited:

- violence, attempted violence or credible threats;
- intimidation, coercion or aggressive confrontation;
- bullying, humiliation, hazing or initiation practices;
- harassment or sexual harassment;
- discriminatory language or treatment;
- stalking, grooming or sexualised contact with a child;
- deliberate unsafe shooting or reckless equipment handling;
- abusive conduct directed at officials, coaches, volunteers or participants;
- deliberate damage to targets, equipment, land or property;
- cheating, score manipulation or false qualification claims;
- theft, fraud or dishonest expense claims;
- retaliation against a complainant, witness or reporting person;
- interference with evidence or an investigation;
- malicious rumour, fabricated allegation or deliberate defamation;
- serious disorderly, indecent or disreputable behaviour;
- misuse of TIFAM's name, badge, records or communication systems;
- conduct causing serious harm to TIFAM or the standing of the sport.

Good-faith safeguarding reports, genuine complaints, honest witness evidence and responsible criticism fall outside the prohibition on rumour or defamation.

6. Defamation, Malicious Rumour and Harmful Publication

TIFAM values freedom of expression, honest criticism and responsible reporting. Those rights carry a corresponding duty to avoid knowingly false or malicious statements.

Irish defamation law continues to operate through the Defamation Act 2009 as amended by the Defamation (Amendment) Act 2026. The internal disciplinary standard contained in this Code operates separately from any civil court proceedings. ([Irish Statute Book](#))

Prohibited conduct includes:

- inventing an allegation concerning another person;
- knowingly repeating a false allegation;
- circulating harmful gossip as fact;
- publishing material designed to destroy a person's reputation through deception;
- editing messages, photographs or recordings to create a false impression;
- encouraging others to spread malicious material;
- creating anonymous accounts for personal attacks;
- presenting speculation as established fact;
- making a complaint for revenge, competitive advantage or personal hostility;
- supplying evidence known to be false;
- continuing publication after learning that the information lacks a proper factual basis.

The prohibition applies to speech, writing, email, social media, messaging applications, websites, recordings, printed material and communication with other clubs or sporting bodies.

Responsible criticism remains permitted where it:

- concerns conduct, policy or performance;
- rests upon honestly held views or credible information;
- uses measured language;
- avoids personal abuse;
- follows the proper reporting route where safety or safeguarding arises.

A person receiving an unverified allegation should refer it to an authorised TIFAM officer rather than circulate it.

7. Conduct at Local, National and International Events

A person representing TIFAM carries responsibility for personal behaviour and organisational reputation.

At local, national and international events, representatives shall:

- treat hosts, opponents, officials and venue personnel with respect;
- follow event, venue and accommodation rules;
- obey local law;
- arrive fit to perform assigned duties;
- protect shared facilities;
- maintain suitable behaviour during ceremonies, travel and social functions;
- use TIFAM clothing and insignia appropriately;
- avoid public statements falsely presented as official TIFAM policy;
- report serious incidents to the team leader or committee.

Serious disreputable conduct includes objectively grave behaviour such as:

- drunken aggression;
- fighting or threats;
- abusive treatment of hosts or officials;
- public sexual misconduct;
- discriminatory abuse;
- deliberate property damage;
- criminal conduct;
- sustained harassment;
- conduct causing removal from a venue;
- malicious public attacks upon TIFAM members or partner organisations.

Personal style, lawful opinion, ordinary disagreement or private conduct lacking a substantial TIFAM connection shall not amount to disreputable conduct.

8. Responsibilities of Archers and Participants

Each archer shall:

- use equipment suited to personal ability;
- inspect equipment before shooting;
- disclose relevant safety information where participation may require adjustment;
- attend the briefing;
- follow shooting order;
- remain within marked routes;
- record scores honestly;

- accept correction from authorised officials;
- report lost arrows through the stated procedure;
- protect wildlife and vegetation;
- assist less experienced participants respectfully;
- maintain suitable pace and course discipline;
- remove personal waste.

Competitive disputes shall pass to the appropriate official. Public argument, intimidation or attempts to influence a decision through status, friendship or aggression are prohibited.

9. Responsibilities of Instructors and Course Leaders

An instructor or course leader occupies a position of trust.

Each person serving in that role shall:

- work within recognised competence and assigned duties;
- provide a clear safety briefing;
- adapt instruction to age, experience and ability;
- correct unsafe conduct promptly;
- maintain professional boundaries;
- avoid favouritism and humiliation;
- keep accurate attendance and incident records;
- use open and observable coaching arrangements;
- refer safeguarding concerns through the approved procedure;
- declare personal conflicts;
- avoid private or secret communication with children.

Physical contact must serve a clear instructional or safety purpose. Explanation and consent should precede contact wherever circumstances permit.

Romantic or sexual conduct between an adult instructor and a child constitutes serious misconduct. Grooming, sexualised messaging or use of authority to seek intimacy carries the same classification.

10. Responsibilities of Officials and Safety Personnel

Referees, judges, marshals, range captains and Safety Officers shall:

- apply rules consistently;
- remain calm during disagreement;
- explain decisions where practical;

- place safety above timing or competitive convenience;
- record serious incidents accurately;
- declare conflicts of interest;
- protect confidential information;
- use sanctions proportionately;
- refer safeguarding concerns promptly;
- stop shooting when a hazard enters the controlled area.

An authorised official may:

- inspect equipment;
- suspend shooting;
- close a target or lane;
- remove unsafe equipment;
- direct a participant away from the active course;
- require a person to leave an event where safety or order demands immediate action.

Compliance with an immediate safety instruction is compulsory. Review or appeal may proceed after the danger has passed.

11. Responsibilities of Parents, Guardians and Supporters

Parents, guardians and supporters shall:

- encourage learning, effort and enjoyment;
- respect officials and instructors;
- provide accurate emergency information;
- supervise children according to event arrangements;
- collect children at the agreed time;
- follow photography and privacy rules;
- raise concerns through the proper channel;
- remain outside controlled shooting areas unless authorised;
- use language suited to a shared sporting environment.

Abusive criticism, ridicule, spectator coaching that disrupts the activity, confrontation with officials or behaviour causing distress to a child is prohibited.

12. Shooting Safety

The following rules apply at every TIFAM activity:

- nocking may occur only at the shooting position after authorisation;
- confirmation of a clear shooting area precedes every shot;
- a bow carrying a nocked arrow remains directed at the target area;
- entry into the target area occurs only after shooting has stopped;
- marked routes govern movement between targets;
- waiting participants remain behind the active archer unless instructed otherwise;
- deliberate sky drawing is prohibited;
- uncontrolled releases and unsafe handling are prohibited;
- shooting ceases immediately when a person, animal or unexpected hazard enters the controlled area;
- every emergency command or signal requires immediate cessation of shooting.

The event organiser, referee, range captain or Safety Officer may remove any unsafe target, lane, item of equipment or participant from active shooting.

13. Alcohol, Drugs, Smoking and Vaping

Alcohol and intoxicating substances are prohibited before and during shooting.

A person whose judgement, balance, coordination or alertness appears impaired may be removed from active participation.

Illegal drug possession, supply or use at a TIFAM activity constitutes serious misconduct.

Medication capable of affecting safe performance requires responsible personal assessment and, where appropriate, confidential discussion with the event organiser.

Smoking and vaping are prohibited on every TIFAM-sanctioned course and within any TIFAM-controlled shooting, waiting, registration, practice or briefing area.

Venue rules imposing wider restrictions shall apply.

14. Safeguarding Children

The welfare of a child takes priority over competition, reputation, friendship or organisational convenience.

Where TIFAM provides a relevant service to children, it shall maintain a Child Safeguarding Statement and written risk assessment. Tusla guidance states that providers of relevant services must identify risks, establish procedures to manage them, appoint a relevant person and make the statement available as required. ([Irish Statute Book](#))

Adults working with children shall:

- follow the TIFAM Safeguarding Policy;
- maintain appropriate boundaries;

- use approved group communication channels;
- avoid isolated one-to-one situations where practical;
- respect changing and toilet privacy;
- report concerns promptly;
- complete required safeguarding training;
- obtain Garda vetting where the role amounts to relevant work.

The National Vetting Bureau states that relevant organisations must receive a vetting disclosure before permitting a person to undertake relevant work involving regular access to children or vulnerable persons. ([National Vetting Bureau](#))

A person receiving a disclosure shall:

- listen calmly;
- record the information accurately;
- reassure the child that speaking was appropriate;
- pass the concern promptly to the Designated Liaison Person;
- leave investigation to Tusla or An Garda Síochána.

Immediate danger requires protective action and contact with emergency services.

TIFAM officers shall avoid conducting their own investigation into suspected child abuse. Sport Ireland places such investigation with the statutory authorities. ([Sport Ireland](#))

15. Safeguarding Adults at Risk

TIFAM shall promote the safety, autonomy and dignity of adults who may face an increased risk of abuse, exploitation or neglect.

Concerns may include:

- physical abuse;
- emotional abuse;
- sexual abuse;
- financial exploitation;
- coercive control;
- neglect;
- discriminatory abuse;
- misuse of authority.

The adult's wishes, decision-making ability and immediate safety shall guide the response. Serious danger or suspected criminal conduct may require referral to An Garda Síochána or an appropriate safeguarding service.

16. Communication, Photography and Social Media

TIFAM communications shall remain respectful, accurate and connected with legitimate organisational purposes.

The following rules apply:

- official channels should carry event and administrative communication;
- secret digital contact between an adult leader and a child is prohibited;
- abusive, discriminatory, sexual or threatening content is prohibited;
- safeguarding and disciplinary information shall remain outside social media;
- publication of photographs or recordings must follow TIFAM's privacy arrangements;
- images of children shall exclude unnecessary identifying information;
- TIFAM branding requires authorisation;
- removal requests shall receive prompt consideration.

The Data Protection Commission distinguishes between taking photographs in public and publishing them to a wider audience. TIFAM must identify an appropriate legal basis for its own use of personal data and images. ([Data Protection Commission](#))

17. Land, Wildlife and Property

Participants shall:

- remain on approved routes;
- use designated access and parking areas;
- close gates where instructed;
- avoid disturbing livestock;
- protect trees and vegetation;
- follow fire-prevention rules;
- collect broken equipment and waste;
- report damage promptly;
- respect landowner restrictions;
- obtain permission before entering neighbouring land.

Shooting at wildlife, livestock, signs, trees or objects outside approved targets constitutes serious misconduct.

18. Integrity and Conflicts of Interest

A conflict of interest arises where personal, family, financial, organisational or competitive interests may affect impartial judgement.

Persons involved in selection, scoring, discipline, procurement or appointment shall declare relevant conflicts.

TIFAM may require withdrawal from discussion, investigation or decision-making.

Gifts, payments or favours offered to influence an official decision are prohibited.

Records concerning scores, qualifications, attendance, expenses and results must remain accurate.

19. Reporting a Breach

A complaint may be submitted to the Complaints and Disciplinary Officer, event organiser, Safety Officer, Children's Officer or Designated Liaison Person.

A report should include:

- the complainant's name and contact details;
- the conduct alleged;
- the date and location;
- the persons involved;
- available witnesses;
- relevant messages, photographs or records;
- any immediate safety concern;
- the preferred outcome, where appropriate.

An oral complaint may be accepted where written submission presents difficulty. TIFAM may prepare a written record for confirmation.

Anonymous information may be considered. Limited detail may restrict the available response.

Safeguarding concerns shall move directly through the safeguarding procedure.

20. Protection Against Retaliation

Retaliation against a complainant, witness or person assisting an enquiry is prohibited.

Retaliation includes:

- threats;
- exclusion used as punishment;
- malicious counter-allegations;
- loss of opportunity imposed for reporting;
- public identification intended to cause hostility;

- intimidation through third parties;
- repeated unwanted contact.

A proven act of serious retaliation shall result in expulsion.

21. Preliminary Assessment

Upon receiving a complaint, the appointed officer shall decide whether:

- immediate safety action is required;
- safeguarding procedures apply;
- referral to An Garda Síochána, Tusla or another authority is required;
- informal resolution may be suitable;
- a formal disciplinary investigation is required;
- the complaint falls outside TIFAM's authority.

A complaint may be dismissed at the preliminary stage where it is plainly vexatious, lacks any identifiable conduct issue or falls wholly outside the Code. Written reasons should be supplied.

22. Interim Measures

TIFAM may impose temporary restrictions while a serious matter is examined.

Possible measures include:

- removal from an event;
- temporary suspension;
- restriction from coaching or officiating;
- supervised attendance;
- communication restrictions;
- temporary withdrawal of access to children;
- preservation of records or equipment.

An interim measure protects safety and process. It carries no finding of misconduct.

The measure shall remain proportionate and subject to review.

23. Investigation and Fair Procedure

A formal investigation shall proceed impartially.

The respondent shall ordinarily receive:

- written notice of the allegation;
- identification of the relevant Code provisions;

- access to material relied upon, subject to privacy and safeguarding limits;
- reasonable time to respond;
- an opportunity to identify relevant evidence or witnesses;
- a decision from a person or panel free from material conflict;
- a written outcome.

The disciplinary body may meet the parties separately. Cross-examination in a courtroom form is unnecessary, though disputed evidence must receive fair consideration.

A person may bring a support person to a formal meeting. The support person may assist but may not obstruct proceedings.

24. Standard of Proof

Internal disciplinary findings shall use the balance of probabilities.

A complaint is substantiated where the decision-maker concludes that the alleged conduct more likely occurred than failed to occur.

Serious allegations require careful and persuasive evidence proportionate to their gravity.

An allegation alone establishes nothing.

25. Findings

The decision-maker may find that a complaint is:

- substantiated;
- partly substantiated;
- unsubstantiated;
- incapable of determination from the available evidence;
- malicious or knowingly fabricated.

An unsubstantiated complaint does not automatically amount to a false complaint. Evidence may remain insufficient even where a concern was raised honestly.

A finding of malicious fabrication requires evidence that the complainant knowingly invented or falsified material.

26. Sanctions

A substantiated breach may result in:

- advice or corrective guidance;
- a formal warning;
- required training;
- an apology or restorative action;

- removal from an event;
- correction or cancellation of a score;
- repayment for damage;
- restriction of duties;
- supervised participation;
- suspension;
- removal from office;
- withdrawal of qualification or recognition;
- expulsion;
- referral to another governing body or lawful authority.

The decision-maker shall consider:

- seriousness;
- actual or potential harm;
- intent or recklessness;
- repetition;
- abuse of authority;
- age and responsibility;
- previous warnings;
- cooperation;
- safeguarding implications;
- efforts to repair harm.

27. Conduct Requiring Expulsion

Subject to completion of the disciplinary procedure and the right of appeal, the following substantiated conduct shall result in expulsion from TIFAM:

- serious violence or a credible threat of serious violence;
- deliberate unsafe shooting creating a grave risk of injury;
- grooming, sexual abuse or serious sexual misconduct;
- a serious safeguarding breach involving a child or adult at risk;
- deliberate fabrication of a safeguarding allegation;
- deliberate defamation causing, or intended to cause, serious reputational harm;
- an organised or persistent campaign of malicious rumours;

- serious discriminatory abuse or harassment;
- grave retaliation against a complainant or witness;
- deliberate interference with evidence in a serious disciplinary case;
- serious theft, fraud or corruption connected with TIFAM;
- serious disreputable conduct at a local, national or international event while representing TIFAM;
- repetition of serious misconduct following suspension or final warning.

Expulsion means:

- termination of membership;
- removal from TIFAM office or appointment;
- withdrawal of eligibility to represent TIFAM;
- exclusion from TIFAM-sanctioned activities;
- loss of access to TIFAM communication channels and facilities.

TIFAM may inform relevant sporting bodies, insurers, landowners or authorities where lawful, necessary and proportionate.

28. Written Decision

A formal disciplinary decision shall state:

- the allegation considered;
- the evidence examined;
- the finding;
- the reasons for that finding;
- the Code provision breached;
- the sanction;
- the effective date;
- the appeal procedure.

Written notification shall pass to the respondent and, where appropriate, the complainant. Privacy considerations may limit the detail supplied to a complainant.

29. Appeals

A person receiving a formal sanction may appeal within fourteen days of the written decision.

Permitted grounds include:

- a material procedural error;

- relevant evidence unavailable during the original process;
- a finding unsupported by the evidence;
- a disproportionate sanction;
- bias or conflict of interest;
- material misinterpretation of the Code.

An appeal panel shall remain independent from the original decision.

The panel may:

- confirm the decision;
- reduce or increase the sanction;
- set the decision aside;
- direct a fresh hearing;
- return the matter for further investigation.

The written appeal decision completes the internal process unless TIFAM's constitution provides another level of review.

30. Records and Confidentiality

Complaint, safeguarding and disciplinary records shall remain factual and securely stored.

Access is restricted to authorised persons.

Information may be shared for:

- safeguarding;
- legal compliance;
- insurance;
- safety management;
- fair procedure;
- referral to a governing body or statutory authority.

Confidentiality protects the process. It cannot guarantee secrecy where disclosure is required to protect a person, investigate misconduct or comply with law.

31. Organisational Duties

The TIFAM committee shall:

- publish this Code;
- appoint safeguarding and disciplinary personnel;
- maintain suitable insurance;

- provide relevant training;
- keep reporting routes accessible;
- protect genuine complainants and witnesses;
- apply sanctions consistently;
- review serious incidents;
- record declared conflicts;
- review the Code annually;
- revise the Code following legal or organisational change.

Leadership carries the highest duty of example.

32. Interpretation

Questions concerning interpretation shall be decided by the TIFAM governing committee, subject to fair procedure and any appeal provision.

Where this Code conflicts with Irish law, Irish law prevails.

Where a governing body or event applies a higher safeguarding or safety standard, the higher standard shall govern participation.

33. Acceptance

Every person participating in or representing TIFAM agrees to uphold this Code.

Archery demands judgement before release. TIFAM demands the same discipline in conduct: care before ambition, truth before rumour, restraint before anger and responsibility after every act.