

**WORLD RAW POWERLIFTING FEDERATION/ WRP
WORLD EQUIPPED POWERLIFTING FEDERATION/ WEPF**



Anti-Doping Rules

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I. General information.

Responsibility for the development and enforcement of the current Rules is under WRPF/ World Raw Powerlifting Federation and WEPF/ World Equipped Powerlifting Federation.

- 1.1. These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to the WRPF/WEPF doping testing division and to each of its National Federations. These Rules apply to athletes participating in WRPF/WEPF competitions in divisions in which athletes tested for the use of prohibited substances. These Rules, like the WRPF/WEPF Technical Rules of the competition, are the sports rules under which competitions are held. Athletes accept these Rules as a condition of participation in competitions and are obliged to strictly observe them. The Athlete and his Support Personnel are responsible for not knowing what constitutes an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and for not knowing the substances and methods on the Prohibited List.
- 1.2. A call for a doping control procedure to check for the presence of prohibited substances in the athlete's body (hereinafter referred to as the "doping control procedure") is carried out directly at the tournament after the end of the actions of the Doping Tested Divisions. The personal responsibility of the athlete is the presence at this time at the venue of the competition and timely appearance for doping control. If an Athlete fails, refuses to submit, or is absent when a Doping Control is being conducted, then this will be considered a Prohibited Substance Testing evasion and will be disqualified for life, with no possibility of appeal.
- 1.3. An athlete who fails the test will be allowed further participation in divisions that are not tested for the use of prohibited substances.
- 1.4. No therapeutic exceptions are allowed, i.e. no athlete using, for example, a prescription for hormone therapy will be allowed to compete in a division tested for prohibited substances.

II. Foul.

2. Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the Anti-Doping Rule violations set forth below.
 - 2.1. Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample.
 - 2.1.1. It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their bodies. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an Anti-Doping Rule violation under current Rules.
 - 2.1.2. In order to comply the Rules, including the presence of forbidden substations, or their metabolites, or markers, Rules are based on the principle of strict liability. According to the principle of strict liability, the responsibility lies upon the athlete, and at any moment when in athlete's sample is detected the prohibited substance (or metabolites markers), there is a violation of the Rules regardless of whether intentionally or unintentionally prohibited substance got into the athlete's body.
 - 2.2. Use or attempted use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.
 - 2.2.1. It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body and that no Prohibited Method is used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an Anti-Doping Rule violation for use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.
 - 2.2.2. The success or failure of the use or attempted use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was used or attempted to be used for an Anti-Doping Rule violation to be committed.
 - 2.3. Evading pass doping control, or without compelling justification refusing or failing to pass doping control after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules or other applicable Anti-Doping Rules.
 - 2.4. Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control.
 - 2.5. 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.

III. Proof of doping

- 3.1. Burdens and Standards of Proof. The WRPF/WEPF shall have the burden of establishing that an Anti-Doping Rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the WRPF/WEPF has established an Anti-Doping Rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made.
- 3.2. Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions. Facts related to Anti-Doping Rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions, reliable analytical data, the failure or refusal of testing.

IV. The prohibited list.

- 4.1. Incorporation of the Prohibited List. The prohibited list shall take effect five (5) days after its publication on the official website of WRPF/WEPF on the Internet:
<https://wrpf.pro/> without any further action or clarification.
- 4.2. The prohibited list can be published and revised by Anti-Doping Department of WRPF/WEPF as needed.
- 4.3. The WRPF/WEPF decision about the inclusion of a substance or method on the Prohibited list and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited list is final and cannot be the subject of discussion on the part of the athlete or other person based on the fact that the substance or method could not improve the results, did not carry the risk to the health of the athlete.

V. Testing and investigations.

5.1. Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for Anti-Doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the specific protocols of the WRPf/WEPF supplementing that International Standard.

5.1.1. WRPf/WEPF has the exclusive right to conduct testing on any sport event organized under its auspices in the division with the doping control;

5.1.2. Any athlete, who is under current Rules, can be tested in accordance with the Rules;

5.1.3. 10 (ten) % of the doping-tested are required to undergo a doping control. The call for the procedure is carried out via the speakerphone directly at the tournament. The call must be made at the time provided for in the tournament schedule for calling athletes for doping control. In the absence of such a clause in the schedule, within 30 (thirty) minutes after the end of the performances of the divisions tested for the use of prohibited substances. The personal responsibility of the athlete is the presence at this time at the venue of the competition and timely appearance for doping control. The right of an athlete is to clarify the list of mandatory tested athletes. With the implementation of the regulations of Sports Master and International Sports Master having a will to officially register the title each athlete must undergo a doping test.

5.1.4. Athletes who must be tested for doping are selected according to three criteria:

5.1.4.1. Absolute winners and prize-winners (best lifters) *

5.1.4.2. According to external signs or according to available information.

5.1.4.3. By random selection or by lot, up to the open lot.

* The exception is the athletes who have won the absolute primacy, but have previously been tested repeatedly, and if re-testing in this tournament does not make sense.

VI. Analysis of results.

6.1.1. Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the WRPF/WEPF shall conduct a review to determine whether:

- there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

6.1.2. In the event that a WRPF/WEPF determines that there are deviations from the Rules that led to an adverse analytical finding, the WRPF/WEPF decides to close the investigation and notifies the athlete.

6.1.3. If the initial review of the Adverse Research Finding does not reveal the circumstances listed in Rule 6.1.1, the WRPF/WEPF will immediately notify the Athlete:

- the violation of the Anti-Doping Rule;
- the Athlete's Right to File an Urgent Request for Appeal;
- on the possibility of refusing to re-test.

The deadline for filing an appeal is 10 (ten) days from the date of sending the notification to the Athlete on the results of doping testing.

6.1.4. The Athlete may accept the results and waive the Appeal.

6.1.5. If the result of the second test is negative and the WRPF/WEPF does not decide to treat the case as a possible violation of the Rules under Chapter II of the Rules, the result of both tests will be considered negative and the Athlete will be informed. In this case, the cost of retesting will be reimbursed by WRPF/WEPF and the Athlete will be allowed to compete in tournaments with doping control and all his records and results will be restored.

If the result of the second test confirms the result of the first test, the WRPF/WEPF will notify the Athlete. The Athlete is considered disqualified for life from the Doping Tested Divisions. In the future, he has the right to compete only in divisions without doping testing.

6.1.6. The Athlete gives his consent to the publication of information about the results of his doping test analysis. Information will be published on the official website in the "Doping Control" section.

VII. Sanctions on individuals.

- 7.1. An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with an event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the event, lead to disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in that event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes.
- 7.2. An Athlete is permanently banned from participating in WRPF/WEPF tournaments in Doping Tested Divisions if he participated in the tournament with doping control and did not appear for mandatory testing, refused to undergo mandatory testing, the appeal period expired, or if his doping test received a positive result.

VIII. Confidentiality and reporting.

- 8.1. Confidentiality. The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know until the WRPf/WEPF has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in Article 8.2.
- 8.2. Public Disclosure. The identity of any Athlete or other Person who is asserted by the WRPf/WEPF to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation may be Publicly Disclosed by the WRPf/WEPF only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person. The athlete or other person who is accused of violating the Rules or found guilty of violating the Rules, is notified after 10 (ten) days after sending a formal letter of notification to the email address of the athlete or other person who is accused of violating the Rules or found guilty of violating the Rules specified by the athlete or other person which is related to this fact, the Protocol of doping control.
- 8.2.1. Not later than 30 (thirty) days after the decision WRPf/WEPF publicly discloses information pertinent to the case, calling the Rule violated, the name of the athlete or other person committed the violation, a class a prohibited substance or prohibited method and imposed sanctions.
- 8.2.2. In order to comply with paragraph 8.2 of the Rules of the publication must be made at a minimum by placing the required information on the official website of sports federations WRPf/WEPF Internet: <https://wrpf.pro/>.
- 8.2.3. Neither the WRPf/WEPF, nor its National Federations, nor any official of either body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete or other person against whom an Anti-Doping Rule violation is asserted, or their representatives.
- 8.2.4. The mandatory Public Reporting required in Article VII shall not be required where the Athlete or other person who has been found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation is a minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

IX. Responsibilities.

9.1. Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes.

- 9.1.1. To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 9.1.2. To be available for Doping Control Procedure at all times.
- 9.1.3. To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest, eat and use.
- 9.1.4. To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.
- 9.1.5. To take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.

9.2. Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel.

- 9.2.1. To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 9.2.2. To cooperate with the Athlete Testing program.
- 9.2.3. To use his or her influence on Athlete values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.

9.3. Responsibilities of WRPf/WEPF federations. WRPf/WEPF is responsible for:

- 9.3.1. The development of these Rules and ensuring their implementation.
- 9.3.2. Testing in accordance with these Rules.
- 9.3.3. Organization of training specialists, conducting the doping control.
- 9.3.4. The development of methodical and instructive materials concerning prevention of doping in sport.

9.4. The responsibility of organizers of sporting events. The organizers of sports events are responsible for:

- 9.4.1. Carrying out activities to prevent doping in sport.
- 9.4.2. The inclusion of the provisions (rules) of sports competitions provisions for testing during sports competitions.
- 9.4.3. The demand from athletes and other experts in the field of physical culture and sports, who are participating in sports competition, to comply with these Rules making it as a condition of their participation in the sporting event.
- 9.4.4. The prosecution, in its area of jurisdiction, all possible violations of the Rules, including clarification in every case, involved the staff of the athlete or other specialists in the field of physical culture and sports for breaking the Rules.
- 9.4.5. The promotion of methodological and instructional materials on the issue of doping in sport.
- 9.4.6. Cooperation with WRPf/WEPF in the fight against doping in sport.

X. Changing and interpretation of current Rules.

- 10.1. These Rules and any amendments take effect within moment of their official publication.
- 10.2. Any deviation from these Rules or the procedures associated with them, do not lead to invalidation of any evidence and found facts, decisions or results unless they are provided information that cast doubt on the correctness of that evidence, found facts, decisions or results.

XI. Definitions.

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WRPf/WEpF-accredited laboratory or other WRPf/WEpF-approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in an analysis the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

Athlete: Any Person who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), or the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization).

Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting an Athlete participating in or preparing for sports Competition.

Attempt: Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an Anti-Doping Rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no Anti-Doping Rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renounces the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

Cancellation: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (“Consequences”): An Athlete's or other Person's violation of an Anti-Doping Rule may result in one or more of the following:

- (a) Disqualification means the Athlete's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes;
- (b) Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred on account of an Anti-Doping Rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding;
- (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision;

Disqualification: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, doping control procedure and handling, laboratory analysis, TUEs, results management and hearings.

Event Period: The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event.

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor: A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen years.

No Fault or Negligence: The Athlete or other Person's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an Anti-Doping Rule.

Participant: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Person.

Person: A natural Person or an organization or other entity

Prohibited List: The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Prohibited Method: Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

Prohibited Substance: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.

Public Disclosure or Public Reporting: the dissemination or distribution of information to the public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences.

Sports event: series of separate sports competitions conducted together under one ruling organization.

Suspension: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Tampering: Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

Testing: The parts of the Doping Control process.

Use: The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

APPENDIX TO THE RULES.

The standard of doping testing for the purposes of doping control.

Testing is conducted at the territorial, national and international competitions in the Doping Tested Divisions. Athlete can be chosen to undergo testing according to the results of the competition, by lot or by the target method.

The current standard applies to:

- doping control officer, who is performing his duties;
- tested athlete;
- the representative of the athlete.

I. The role and responsibilities of the doping control officer.

1.1. The doping control officer (DCO) is responsible for:

- holding the doping control;
- execution of documentation;
- availability of equipment and documentation sufficient to conduct the doping control in accordance with the received job.

1.2. It is prohibited for DCO to:

- communicate with representatives of mass media;
- accept gifts from athletes or officials;
- disclose confidential information;
- consume alcoholic beverages at the competition;
- transfer any equipment or documentation without the permission WRPf/WEpF.

II. Athlete notification.

2.1. Athlete notification.

The athlete must be notified of the upcoming doping control procedure, via speakerphone directly at the tournament (more details: Chapter I "General Provisions", item 1.2).

2.2. The DCO shall notify the athlete about:

- the conditions that must be met before doping control procedure;
- the location of the doping control;
- that the athlete should avoid excessive intake of fluids;
- the right of the athlete to have a representative and an interpreter to obtain additional information regarding the collection of doping samples to the postponement of arrival at the doping control for good reasons.

2.3. Reasons why the athlete may be granted a postponement of arrival at the doping control room:

- a visit of ceremony of awarding;
- participation in press conferences;
- participation in further competitions;
- obtaining necessary medical care;
- search for a representative or interpreter;
- capture of the document identifying the identity of the athlete.

DCO considering the request of the athlete or his representative about the delay of arrival at the doping control room when the notification is received or the request to leave the doping control room upon arrival.

2.4. Responsibilities of the athlete:

- report immediately to the doping control room; to show a document identifying the personality of the athlete.