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Alpabut

ANTI-DOPING

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CODE

Anti-Doping Rules and Procedures
of the World Alpabut Federation



OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

WAF Anti-Doping Code

Anti-Doping Rules and Procedures of the World Alpaut Federation

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This Anti-Doping Code has been developed in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code 2021 of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and the International Standards issued thereunder. The Federation's adoption of this Code reflects its commitment to clean sport and to the protection of athletes. Pending formal recognition of WAF as a Code Signatory, this Code shall apply as the binding internal anti-doping framework of the Federation. References to WADA, WADA-accredited laboratories, and ADAMS shall be implemented progressively as WAF develops the operational infrastructure required for full Code compliance.



OPENING

Preamble

The World Alpaut Federation (WAF) is committed to clean sport, to the health and welfare of athletes, and to the integrity of competition. Doping is contrary to the spirit of sport and constitutes a fundamental breach of the values upon which Alpaut is founded.

This Anti-Doping Code is issued by WAF pursuant to Article 17 of the WAF Statutes and is modeled on the World Anti-Doping Code 2021 of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and the International Standards issued thereunder. While WAF is not, at the date of adoption of this Code, a formal Code Signatory of WADA, this Code establishes the binding anti-doping framework of the Federation in alignment with WADA principles. The Federation's progressive operational implementation — including formal recognition by WADA, accession to the ADAMS information system, and contractual arrangements with WADA-accredited laboratories — shall be pursued as a strategic priority.

All athletes, athlete support personnel, and other persons under the jurisdiction of WAF are bound by this Code. Compliance is a mandatory condition of participation in any WAF-sanctioned activity.

This Code shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of due process, proportionality, and the right to be heard, as established in the WAF Statutes and the WAF Disciplinary Code. Where this Code is silent on a matter, the World Anti-Doping Code 2021 and the relevant International Standards shall apply as supplementary reference.

FUNDAMENTAL RATIONALE

Doping fundamentally undermines the spirit of sport. WAF maintains a zero-tolerance approach to doping violations. This Code applies to all licensed WAF athletes, athlete support personnel, and any other person under WAF jurisdiction at all times — in-competition and out-of-competition.



REFERENCE

Definitions

For the purposes of this Code, the following terms shall have the meanings set out below. Terms not defined here shall bear the meanings assigned to them in the World Anti-Doping Code 2021.

Athlete	Any person who participates in WAF-sanctioned competition or training, whether at international, national, or club level, including all licensed athletes.
Athlete Support Personnel	Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel, parent, or any other person working with, treating, or assisting an athlete.
ADRV	Anti-Doping Rule Violation. The eleven categories of conduct that constitute a violation of this Code, set out in Article 4.
Prohibited List	The list of prohibited substances and prohibited methods published annually by WADA, which is incorporated by reference into this Code.
In-Competition	The period commencing twelve (12) hours 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.
Out-of-Competition	Any period that is not In-Competition.
Testing	The parts of the doping control process involving test distribution planning, sample collection, sample handling, and sample transport to the laboratory.
Sample	Any biological material collected for the purposes of doping control.
Adverse Analytical Finding	A report from a laboratory that identifies in a sample the presence of a prohibited substance, its metabolites or markers, or evidence of the use of a prohibited method.
TUE	Therapeutic Use Exemption. An authorisation granted to an athlete to use a prohibited substance or method for legitimate medical purposes, in accordance with the criteria set out in Article 9.



Testing Authority	The body designated by WAF as responsible for initiating and conducting testing under this Code. Pending WADA recognition, this shall be the WAF Anti-Doping Committee operating in cooperation with such third-party providers as the Federation may designate.
Sample Collection Personnel	Personnel designated by the Testing Authority to conduct sample collection. Pending the establishment of WADA-certified Doping Control Officers (DCOs), Sample Collection Personnel shall be qualified medical professionals trained in WADA sample collection procedures.
Doping Control	All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal, including all steps and processes in between.
Minor	Any person who has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years.
Protected Person	An athlete or other natural person who, at the time of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation: (a) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (b) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any Registered Testing Pool and has not competed in any international event in an open category; or (c) for reasons other than age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation. The category of Protected Person is broader than the category of Minor for some purposes and is the operative category for the special protections of Part VII of this Code.
Recreational Athlete	An athlete whose participation in Alpaga is exclusively at a non-competitive or local level, and who has not, in the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, competed at international level or at the highest level of national competition.
Substantial Assistance	A person providing Substantial Assistance must (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information they possess in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information.
Whereabouts Information	Information provided by an athlete in a Registered Testing Pool that enables the athlete to be located for out-of-competition testing.

**Disqualification**

Forfeiture of any results obtained in a particular competition or event, with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points, and prizes.

Period of Ineligibility

The period during which an athlete or other person is barred from participating in any competition or activity under the jurisdiction of WAF or any other Code Signatory.



PART I

General Provisions

Purpose, scope, application, and fundamental principles



PART I

General Provisions

Article 1 Purpose and Scope

- 1.1. The purpose of this Code is to protect athletes' fundamental right to participate in clean sport, to promote health, fairness, and equality for athletes worldwide, and to ensure harmonised, coordinated, and effective anti-doping programmes at the international and national levels with regard to the detection, deterrence, and prevention of doping.
- 1.2. This Code applies to all licensed WAF athletes, all athlete support personnel of any licensed WAF athlete, and all other persons under the jurisdiction of WAF, irrespective of nationality, age, or level of competition.
- 1.3. This Code applies at all times — In-Competition and Out-of-Competition — and to all WAF-sanctioned activities, training, and competitions, as well as to conduct outside such activities where the conduct constitutes an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under this Code.
- 1.4. By accepting a WAF licence, by participating in any WAF-sanctioned activity, or by otherwise accepting the jurisdiction of WAF, every athlete and athlete support personnel agrees to be bound by this Code.

Article 2 Fundamental Principles

- 2.1. Strict Liability — It is each athlete's personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters their body. Athletes are responsible for any prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found to be present in their samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence, or knowing use on the athlete's part be demonstrated by WAF in order to establish an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 4.1.
- 2.2. Personal Responsibility — All athletes and athlete support personnel are personally responsible for knowing what constitutes an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and what substances and methods are included on the Prohibited List.
- 2.3. Due Process — Notwithstanding the principle of strict liability, all proceedings under this Code shall guarantee the athlete's right to be informed of the alleged violation, to respond, to be heard, and to appeal in accordance with Part VIII.
- 2.4. Proportionality — Sanctions imposed under this Code shall be proportionate to the nature and severity of the violation, with consideration of any aggravating or mitigating circumstances established under this Code.

Article 3 Document Hierarchy and Conflict of Provisions



- 3.1. This Code shall be read in conjunction with the WAF Statutes, the WAF Disciplinary Code, and the WAF Licensing System.
- 3.2. In the event of any conflict between this Code and the WAF Statutes, the Statutes shall prevail. In the event of any conflict between this Code and the WAF Disciplinary Code in respect of doping matters, this Code shall prevail.
- 3.3. Where a matter is not addressed by this Code, the World Anti-Doping Code 2021 and the relevant International Standards shall apply as supplementary reference.

STRICT LIABILITY PRINCIPLE

Athletes are strictly responsible for what enters their body. Even an unintentional violation — for example, contamination of a supplement or a medication taken without checking the Prohibited List — may constitute an Anti-Doping Rule Violation. The level of fault may affect the sanction (Articles 11–13), but the violation itself is established by the presence of the substance.



PART II

Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The eleven categories of conduct that constitute violations of this Code



PART II

Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Article 4 Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The following constitute Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs) under this Code. Each violation is independent; a single set of facts may give rise to multiple violations.

- 4.1. Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample. The presence of any quantity of a prohibited substance, or its metabolites or markers, in an athlete's sample.
- 4.2. Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method. The success or failure of the use or attempted use is not material; it is sufficient that the use or attempted use of the prohibited substance or method occurred.
- 4.3. Evading, Refusing, or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection. Evading sample collection, refusing to submit to sample collection after notification, or failing to submit to sample collection without compelling justification.
- 4.4. Whereabouts Failures. Any combination of three (3) missed tests and/or filing failures within a twelve (12) month period by an athlete in a Registered Testing Pool. (This provision shall enter into operational force upon the establishment of the WAF Registered Testing Pool by the Anti-Doping Committee.)
- 4.5. Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Any Part of Doping Control. Conduct that subverts the doping control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of prohibited methods, including without limitation intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a doping control official, providing fraudulent information, intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.
- 4.6. Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method. Possession by an athlete in-competition of any prohibited substance or method, or out-of-competition of any out-of-competition prohibited substance or method, unless the athlete establishes a TUE or other acceptable justification.
- 4.7. Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in Any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering, or distributing (or possessing for any such purpose) a prohibited substance or method to any third party.
- 4.8. 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 method that is prohibited out-of-competition.



- 4.9. Complicity or Attempted Complicity.** Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up, or any other type of intentional complicity or attempted complicity involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, attempted ADRV, or violation of an applicable period of ineligibility by another person.
- 4.10. Prohibited Association.** Association by an athlete or other person, in a professional or sport-related capacity, with any athlete support personnel who is serving a period of ineligibility, has been criminally convicted of conduct equivalent to a violation of these rules, or is the subject of a disciplinary proceeding for conduct that would constitute a violation if the rules applied.
- 4.11. Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate against Reporting to Authorities.** Where such conduct does not otherwise constitute Tampering, any act that threatens or seeks to intimidate another person with the intent of discouraging the person from the good-faith reporting of suspected anti-doping rule violations, or any retaliatory act against a person who has reported in good faith.



P A R T I I I

Prohibited List & Therapeutic Use Exemptions

Identification of prohibited substances and methods, and the TUE process

**PART III****Prohibited List and Therapeutic Use Exemptions**

Article 5 The Prohibited List

- 5.1. The Prohibited List published annually by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), as amended from time to time, is incorporated by reference into this Code and shall apply to all WAF athletes from the date specified by WADA, which shall be no earlier than three (3) months following its publication.
- 5.2. The Prohibited List identifies prohibited substances and methods that are prohibited at all times (in-competition and out-of-competition) and those prohibited only in-competition.
- 5.3. WAF shall publish the current Prohibited List on its official website and shall notify all licensed athletes and member organisations of any updates.
- 5.4. It is the personal responsibility of every athlete and athlete support personnel to be familiar with the current Prohibited List.

Article 6 Specified Substances and Specified Methods

- 6.1. For purposes of the application of Article 11 (Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility), all prohibited substances shall be Specified Substances except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones, and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List.
- 6.2. Prohibited methods shall not be Specified Methods unless specifically identified as Specified Methods on the Prohibited List.

Article 7 Substances of Abuse

- 7.1. Certain prohibited substances are designated on the Prohibited List as Substances of Abuse. These are substances that are frequently abused in society outside the context of sport.
- 7.2. Where an athlete establishes that the use of a Substance of Abuse occurred out-of-competition and was unrelated to sport performance, reduced sanctions may apply in accordance with Article 11.6.

Article 8 Contaminated Products

- 8.1. Where an athlete establishes that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 4.1 was caused by a Contaminated Product, the period of ineligibility may be reduced in accordance with Article 11.5, provided that the athlete establishes No Significant Fault or Negligence.

Article 9 Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE)



- 9.1.** An athlete with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a prohibited substance or method may apply for a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE).
- 9.2.** A TUE shall be granted by the WAF TUE Committee where the athlete establishes, by a balance of probabilities, all of the following:
- (a)** The prohibited substance or method is needed to treat a diagnosed medical condition supported by relevant clinical evidence;
 - (b)** The therapeutic use of the prohibited substance or method is highly unlikely to produce additional enhancement of performance beyond what might be anticipated by a return to the athlete's normal state of health;
 - (c)** There is no reasonable therapeutic alternative to the use of the otherwise prohibited substance or method;
 - (d)** The necessity for the use of the otherwise prohibited substance or method is not a consequence, wholly or in part, of the prior use (without a TUE) of a substance or method which was prohibited at the time of such use.
- 9.3.** WAF shall establish a TUE Committee composed of at least three (3) physicians with experience in the care and treatment of athletes and a thorough knowledge of clinical, sports, and exercise medicine. The TUE Committee shall be established under the WAF Medical Commission and shall operate independently in TUE matters.
- 9.4.** Until the TUE Committee is fully constituted with three (3) qualified physicians, TUE applications shall be reviewed by the WAF Medical Officer in consultation with at least one (1) external medical expert. This transitional arrangement shall not extend beyond twelve (12) months from the entry into force of this Code.
- 9.5.** TUE applications shall be submitted in writing to the TUE Committee no less than thirty (30) days before the athlete's next competition, except in cases of acute medical conditions, severe pain, or emergency where retrospective TUEs may be considered.
- 9.6.** The TUE Committee shall issue a reasoned written decision within twenty-one (21) days of receipt of a complete application. A TUE shall specify the substance or method authorised, the maximum dosage and route of administration, and the duration of the authorisation.
- 9.7.** An athlete or WAF may appeal a TUE decision to the WAF Anti-Doping Appeals Tribunal (Article 29) within twenty-one (21) days of notification of the decision.
- 9.8.** TUEs granted by other Code Signatories shall be recognised by WAF in accordance with the WADA International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, subject to the right of WAF to review such TUEs.



- 9.9. Conflict of Interest** — No member of the TUE Committee shall participate in the review of a TUE application where they have, or have had within the preceding two (2) years: (a) a personal or family relationship with the athlete; (b) a treating-physician relationship with the athlete; (c) a financial interest in any entity directly involved in the athlete's care or sponsorship; or (d) any other circumstance that could reasonably compromise their impartiality. Each member of the TUE Committee shall sign an annual conflict-of-interest declaration. Where a conflict arises in respect of a specific application, the member concerned shall recuse themselves and the Committee shall co-opt a substitute medical expert.
- 9.10. Independent Medical Opinion** — During the transitional period set out in Article 9.4, the WAF Medical Officer shall not, save in genuine emergency circumstances, decide a TUE application alone. At least one (1) independent medical expert — meaning a physician without any prior treating relationship with the athlete and without WAF officer status — shall be consulted in writing on every TUE application. The independent medical opinion shall be recorded in the TUE file and shall accompany every TUE decision.
- 9.11. Emergency TUE** — Where an athlete requires urgent administration of a prohibited substance or method due to acute illness, severe pain, or other emergency medical circumstances, an Emergency TUE may be granted on a retrospective basis. The application for an Emergency TUE shall be submitted to the WAF Medical Officer within forty-eight (48) hours of administration. A preliminary decision shall be issued within seventy-two (72) hours of submission. The Emergency TUE shall be confirmed, varied, or withdrawn by the full TUE Committee at its next regular session, and in any event no later than thirty (30) days from the preliminary decision.
- 9.12. Retrospective TUE** — Outside emergency circumstances, a retrospective TUE may be granted only where: (a) emergency or urgent treatment was required and prior application was not practicable; (b) an athlete was required to use a prohibited substance Out-of-Competition that was not prohibited Out-of-Competition; (c) due to exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for the athlete to submit a TUE application; or (d) WAF, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, determines that fairness requires the grant of a retrospective TUE.

HOW TO APPLY FOR A TUE

Submit a written application to the WAF TUE Committee at least 30 days before competition. Include: medical diagnosis, supporting clinical evidence, current medication, prescribing physician contact, and a statement of medical necessity. Email: tue@alpagutfederation.org. Decisions are issued within 21 days. For acute medical emergencies, see Article 9.11 (Emergency TUE — 48-hour application window).



P A R T I V

Testing and Investigations

Sample collection, whereabouts, and investigation procedures



PART IV

Testing and Investigations

Article 10 Testing Authority

- 10.1.** WAF establishes the WAF Anti-Doping Committee as the Testing Authority responsible for initiating and conducting testing under this Code.
- 10.2.** The WAF Anti-Doping Committee shall consist of:
- (a) A Chair, appointed by the Board of Directors for a term of four (4) years;
 - (b) A Medical Officer, designated from among the WAF Medical Commission;
 - (c) A Legal Officer, designated by the Executive Committee;
 - (d) Two (2) additional members representing different WAF member organisations.
- 10.3.** Members of the WAF Anti-Doping Committee shall be persons of established integrity. No member shall simultaneously serve on the Disciplinary Committee, the Examination Commission, or the TUE Committee.
- 10.4.** The Anti-Doping Committee shall:
- (a) Establish and implement the Federation's annual testing programme;
 - (b) Designate Sample Collection Personnel and oversee their training and conduct;
 - (c) Designate the laboratory or laboratories used for sample analysis;
 - (d) Maintain the Federation's anti-doping records;
 - (e) Cooperate with national anti-doping organisations (NADOs) and, upon WAF's recognition as a Code Signatory, with WADA;
 - (f) Recommend updates to this Code as required.
- 10.5.** Until WAF develops the operational capacity to conduct sample collection independently, the Anti-Doping Committee may enter into agreements with national anti-doping organisations (NADOs), International Testing Agency (ITA), or other qualified third-party providers (collectively, "External Anti-Doping Partners") to conduct testing and related results management on behalf of WAF.
- 10.6.** External Anti-Doping Partner Agreements — Any agreement under Article 10.5 shall be in writing and shall, at minimum, address: (a) the scope of testing services to be provided (in-competition, out-of-competition, or both); (b) the standards to be applied (which shall be no lower than the WADA International Standard for Testing and Investigations); (c) the chain-of-custody procedures for sample transport, including sealed and tamper-evident transport containers, temperature control where required, and documented hand-over points from collection to laboratory delivery; (d) the laboratories



authorised to receive and analyse samples (which shall comply with Article 10.7); (e) data protection and confidentiality obligations consistent with the WAF Data Protection Policy; (f) reporting obligations to WAF; (g) cost allocation and invoicing arrangements; and (h) provisions for termination, dispute resolution, and audit.

10.7. Laboratory Accreditation Requirements — All sample analysis under this Code shall be conducted exclusively at: (a) a WADA-accredited laboratory, where available; or (b) a WADA-approved laboratory holding ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation by a recognised national accreditation body, where a WADA-accredited laboratory is not operationally accessible. Laboratories not meeting either criterion shall not be used for the analysis of samples under this Code. The Anti-Doping Committee shall publish on the WAF website the list of laboratories currently authorised to analyse WAF samples and shall update the list whenever the authorised laboratories change.

10.8. Mutual Recognition and Enforcement — Decisions of NADOs, the ITA, and other Code Signatories made in accordance with the WADA Code in respect of athletes or other persons subject to WAF jurisdiction shall be recognised and enforced by WAF without the need for re-adjudication on the merits, subject only to verification that: (a) the decision was issued by a body of competent jurisdiction; (b) the basic procedural rights of the person concerned were respected; and (c) the decision is final and is not subject to further internal review or appeal. WAF shall, by parallel obligation, transmit its own final decisions under this Code to all relevant Code Signatories for mutual recognition and enforcement, in accordance with WADA Code Article 15.

10.9. Operational Independence — The Anti-Doping Committee shall operate with operational independence in matters of testing decisions, sample analysis, results management, TUE adjudication, and case investigation. In the discharge of these functions, no member of the Committee shall be subject to instruction, pressure, or interference from the Executive Committee, the Board of Directors, the President, or any other officer or organ of the Federation, save for matters of overall strategic direction and budget approval. Any attempt to interfere with the operational independence of the Committee shall be reported by the Committee to the Board of Directors, and where the interference originates from a member of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee, the matter shall be reported directly to the General Assembly. Members of the Anti-Doping Committee shall be removable from office only for cause, by reasoned written decision of the Board of Directors, and only after the affected member has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to respond to the grounds of removal.

Article 11 Test Distribution Planning

11.1. The Anti-Doping Committee shall develop and implement an effective test distribution plan that prioritises athletes, sports, and disciplines based on the assessment of doping risk.



11.2. Testing may be conducted In-Competition or Out-of-Competition. Testing shall include both targeted testing (based on intelligence, prior whereabouts failures, or other indicators) and random selection.

11.3. Athletes may be selected for testing without notice. The selection of athletes for testing shall be made by the Testing Authority and shall not be subject to challenge by the athlete.

Article 12 Sample Collection

12.1. Sample collection shall be conducted by Sample Collection Personnel designated by the Testing Authority. Sample Collection Personnel shall be trained in WADA sample collection procedures and shall not have a personal conflict of interest with the athlete being tested.

12.2. Sample collection procedures shall conform to the WADA International Standard for Testing and Investigations, to the extent practicable given WAF's current operational capacity.

12.3. An athlete who is notified for testing shall:

- (a)** Remain within sight of the Sample Collection Personnel at all times until the sample collection is complete;
- (b)** Comply with all reasonable instructions of the Sample Collection Personnel;
- (c)** Provide the sample required (urine, blood, or both, as designated);
- (d)** Sign the doping control form confirming that the procedure was conducted in accordance with this Code, and noting any concerns or irregularities;
- (e)** Not consume any substance or engage in any conduct that could compromise the integrity of the sample.

12.4. An athlete who is a Protected Person shall be accompanied during sample collection by an adult representative of the athlete's choice (typically a parent, guardian, or coach). Where the Protected Person is also a Minor, the accompaniment shall be mandatory; for Protected Persons aged eighteen (18) or older, the accompaniment shall be offered as a right but may be waived in writing by the athlete.

12.5. Failure to comply with sample collection requirements without compelling justification shall constitute an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 4.3.

Article 12A Athlete Biological Passport — Strategic Roadmap

12A.1. WAF recognises the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP), as developed by the World Anti-Doping Agency, as the most advanced longitudinal monitoring tool currently available for the indirect detection of doping. The ABP monitors selected biological markers over time to detect physiological variations that may indicate the use of prohibited substances or methods, including those that are difficult to detect through direct analytical testing.



- 12A.2. Strategic Intent** — WAF affirms its strategic intent to progressively implement an ABP programme for elite athletes within its jurisdiction. The implementation of the ABP shall be subject to: (a) the availability of financial resources to sustain the programme on an ongoing basis; (b) the establishment of contractual partnerships with WADA-accredited laboratories capable of analysing ABP samples in accordance with the WADA International Standard for Laboratories; (c) the operational readiness of the WAF Anti-Doping Committee, including access to a qualified Athlete Passport Management Unit (APMU) function; and (d) progress towards WAF's recognition as a Code Signatory of WADA.
- 12A.3. Initial Priority Population** — When operational, the ABP programme shall initially target: (a) athletes who have competed at WAF World Championships or Continental Championships in the preceding two (2) years; (b) athletes ranked among the top three (3) finishers in any WAF World Championship event; (c) elite athletes holding TEGİN (IV-SAN) rank or higher and competing at international level; and (d) any athlete designated by the Anti-Doping Committee on the basis of risk assessment.
- 12A.4. Interim Status** — Until the ABP programme is operationally implemented, traditional in-competition and out-of-competition testing under Articles 11–12 shall remain the primary instruments of doping detection within WAF. The absence of an operational ABP programme shall not be construed as a reduction in WAF's commitment to clean sport, nor shall it limit WAF's authority to bring proceedings under Article 4 on the basis of any other admissible evidence.
- 12A.5. Reporting** — The Anti-Doping Committee shall include in its annual report to the General Assembly a status update on the implementation roadmap of the ABP, including milestones achieved, partnerships established, and target dates for the next phase of implementation.

Article 13 Whereabouts Information

- 13.1.** Athletes designated by the Anti-Doping Committee as members of the WAF Registered Testing Pool shall provide accurate and complete whereabouts information in accordance with the WADA International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Whereabouts information shall be submitted through the Anti-Doping Administration & Management System (ADAMS) operated by the World Anti-Doping Agency, or any equivalent secure whereabouts management platform formally approved by the Anti-Doping Committee that meets the data protection, security, and accessibility standards established under the WAF Data Protection Policy. The Anti-Doping Committee shall publish on the WAF website the platform currently designated for whereabouts submission and shall give athletes in the Registered Testing Pool no less than ninety (90) days' notice of any change of platform.
- 13.2.** The WAF Registered Testing Pool shall consist of athletes identified by the Anti-Doping Committee based on the level of competition, doping risk profile, and other relevant factors. The composition of the Registered Testing Pool shall be reviewed at least annually.



13.3. Whereabouts information shall be submitted in advance for each calendar quarter and updated as soon as any changes occur. Whereabouts information shall be treated as confidential and used only for testing purposes.

13.4. Three (3) missed tests, filing failures, or any combination thereof within a twelve (12) month period shall constitute a Whereabouts Failure under Article 4.4.

13.5. The provisions of this Article shall enter into operational force upon the establishment of the WAF Registered Testing Pool by the Anti-Doping Committee, which shall occur no later than twelve (12) months after the entry into force of this Code, unless extended by resolution of the Board of Directors for a further period not exceeding twelve (12) months on the basis of documented operational, financial, or partnership constraints. Any such extension shall be notified to all licensed athletes and member organisations and shall be reported to the General Assembly.

Article 14 Investigations

14.1. WAF shall investigate any information or intelligence that may indicate a possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

14.2. All persons under WAF jurisdiction have a duty to cooperate with anti-doping investigations. Failure to cooperate without compelling justification may constitute an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 4.5 (Tampering).

14.3. Investigations shall be conducted with appropriate confidentiality, with due regard for the rights of all persons concerned and the principle of presumption of innocence.

Article 14A Whistleblower Protection and Anonymous Reporting

14A.1. WAF Reporting Channels — WAF shall maintain a dedicated and confidential reporting channel for the receipt of information concerning suspected Anti-Doping Rule Violations. The channel shall include, at minimum: (a) a dedicated email address (whistleblower-antidoping@alpagutfederation.org); (b) postal address for written reports addressed to the Chair of the Anti-Doping Committee; (c) a secure web-based reporting form on the WAF official website; and (d) provision for in-person reports to any member of the Anti-Doping Committee or the WAF Secretariat.

14A.2. Anonymous Reports — Anonymous reports shall be accepted and shall be acted upon where the information provided is sufficiently specific, credible, and capable of independent verification. The fact that a report is anonymous shall not, in itself, be a ground for refusing to investigate the report.

14A.3. Confidentiality — The identity of any person submitting a report under this Article shall be treated as strictly confidential. Disclosure of the reporter's identity shall be made only with the reporter's express written consent or where required by law or by an order of a competent court or arbitral body.



Where confidentiality cannot be maintained for legal or evidentiary reasons, the reporter shall be informed in advance and shall be afforded protection in accordance with Article 14A.5.

14A.4. Protected Disclosures — A report submitted in good faith under this Article shall constitute a protected disclosure. A reporter shall not, by reason of having submitted such a report, be subject to: (a) any disciplinary proceeding; (b) any adverse action by WAF, any WAF officer, or any member organisation, including but not limited to the suspension or revocation of any licence, the withholding of any selection or appointment, or the termination of any agreement; (c) any civil claim for defamation or breach of confidence brought by WAF; or (d) any other detriment in connection with WAF activities. A report shall be deemed to have been made in good faith unless WAF establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the reporter knew the information to be false at the time of submission.

14A.5. Anti-Retaliation — Any act of retaliation against a person who has submitted a report under this Article, or who has cooperated with an investigation under this Code, shall constitute an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 4.11. Retaliation includes, without limitation, threats, intimidation, harassment, exclusion from competition or training, withdrawal of support, or any adverse change in the conditions of the person's participation in WAF activities. Where the person retaliated against is a Protected Person, the sanction under Article 4.11 shall be the maximum available.

14A.6. False Reporting — A report knowingly made on the basis of false information, with the intention to harm the person reported, shall constitute a disciplinary offence under the WAF Disciplinary Code and may result in sanctions up to and including the suspension or revocation of the reporter's WAF licence.

14A.7. Substantial Assistance Recognition — A reporter who provides Substantial Assistance leading to the discovery or establishment of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation by another person may benefit from the reduction of sanctions provided in Article 22.3, where the reporter is themselves the subject of, or potentially subject to, a sanction under this Code.

14A.8. Cooperation with External Bodies — Where the information reported relates to conduct that may also constitute a violation of the rules of another Code Signatory, criminal conduct, or conduct subject to investigation by another competent authority, WAF shall, with appropriate confidentiality safeguards, cooperate with such bodies in accordance with Article 35.

HOW TO REPORT A DOPING CONCERN

Email: whistleblower-antidoping@alpagutfederation.org · Web: secure form on the WAF website
· Post: Chair, Anti-Doping Committee, WAF Secretariat. Reports may be anonymous. Good-faith reporters are fully protected from retaliation under Article 14A.5.



P A R T V

Results Management

Adverse findings, athlete notification, B-sample analysis, and provisional suspension

**PART V****Results Management**

Article 15 Initial Review of Adverse Analytical Findings

15.1. Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding from the laboratory, the WAF Anti-Doping Committee shall conduct an initial review to determine:

- (a) Whether a TUE has been granted, or will be granted, that justifies the finding;
- (b) Whether there is any apparent departure from the WADA International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the WADA International Standard for Laboratories that caused the finding;
- (c) Whether the finding is supported by the analytical data.

15.2. The initial review shall be completed within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the Adverse Analytical Finding.

Article 16 Notification of the Athlete

16.1. If the initial review does not reveal any reason to discontinue results management, the Anti-Doping Committee shall promptly notify the athlete in writing of:

- (a) The Adverse Analytical Finding and the substance or method involved;
- (b) The athlete's right to request analysis of the B-sample within seven (7) days;
- (c) The provisional suspension imposed (if any) under Article 17;
- (d) The athlete's right to provide an explanation in writing within ten (10) days;
- (e) The procedures and timelines for further proceedings.

Article 17 Provisional Suspension

17.1. Upon notification of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a non-Specified Substance, a provisional suspension shall be imposed on the athlete pending the conclusion of results management proceedings.

17.2. Upon notification of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance, the Anti-Doping Committee may impose a provisional suspension on a discretionary basis, taking into account the circumstances of the case.

17.3. An athlete subject to a provisional suspension shall not participate in any WAF-sanctioned competition or activity during the period of provisional suspension.



17.4. The athlete shall have the right to a provisional hearing within ten (10) days of notification of the provisional suspension. The provisional hearing shall be limited to determining whether the provisional suspension should be maintained, lifted, or modified pending the final hearing.

17.5. Time served under a provisional suspension shall be credited against any final period of ineligibility imposed.

Article 18 B-Sample Analysis

18.1. An athlete may, within seven (7) days of notification of the Adverse Analytical Finding, request that the B-sample be analysed at the same laboratory that analysed the A-sample.

18.2. The athlete or the athlete's representative has the right to attend the B-sample opening and analysis. WAF shall also have the right to attend.

18.3. If the B-sample analysis does not confirm the A-sample finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the athlete shall not be subject to further proceedings based on that test.

18.4. If the B-sample analysis confirms the A-sample finding, results management shall continue.

Article 19 Hearing Process

19.1. Where the Anti-Doping Committee determines that there is a case to answer, the matter shall be referred to a hearing before the WAF Anti-Doping Hearing Panel.

19.2. The Anti-Doping Hearing Panel shall consist of three (3) members appointed by the Board of Directors from a roster of qualified persons. No member of the Hearing Panel shall have participated in the investigation or initial review of the case.

19.3. The athlete shall have the right to:

- (a)** Be informed of the alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation in writing;
- (b)** Be represented by counsel at the athlete's expense;
- (c)** Be present at the hearing;
- (d)** Present evidence and call witnesses;
- (e)** Examine evidence and witnesses presented against them;
- (f)** Receive a reasoned written decision.

19.4. The standard of proof in proceedings under this Code shall be that WAF must establish the Anti-Doping Rule Violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the Hearing Panel, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation. This standard is greater than a mere balance of probabilities but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

19.5. The Hearing Panel shall issue a reasoned written decision within thirty (30) days of the conclusion of the hearing.



Article 19A Procedural Rules of the Hearing Panel

- 19A.1. Hearing Timelines** — Subject to expedited procedures under Article 19A.5, the standard timeline of proceedings before the Hearing Panel shall be as follows: (a) referral of the matter to the Hearing Panel — within fourteen (14) days of the conclusion of results management under Part V; (b) notification of the athlete and exchange of initial pleadings — within twenty-one (21) days of referral; (c) athlete's written submissions and supporting evidence — within twenty-one (21) days of notification; (d) WAF's reply submissions — within fourteen (14) days of the athlete's submissions; (e) hearing — within thirty (30) days of the close of pleadings; (f) reasoned written decision — within thirty (30) days of the hearing, in accordance with Article 19.5. Total time from referral to decision shall not, save for cause shown, exceed one hundred and thirty (130) days.
- 19A.2. Evidence Admissibility** — The Hearing Panel may admit any evidence that is relevant, reliable, and probative of the matters at issue, regardless of whether such evidence would be admissible under the rules of evidence of any national jurisdiction. Admissible evidence includes, without limitation: (a) laboratory documentation packages and analytical certificates; (b) chain-of-custody records; (c) witness testimony, given in person, in writing, or by remote communication; (d) expert opinions, with the experts subject to examination; (e) audio and video recordings authenticated to the satisfaction of the Hearing Panel; (f) records held by other Code Signatories or by NADOs; and (g) properly authenticated documentary evidence. Evidence obtained in violation of human dignity, through unlawful coercion, or in serious breach of fundamental rights shall not be admissible.
- 19A.3. Remote Hearings** — Hearings before the Hearing Panel may be conducted in person, by secure video conference, or in a hybrid format combining in-person and remote attendance. The Chair of the Hearing Panel shall determine the format of the hearing, having regard to: (a) the nature and complexity of the case; (b) the location, age, and circumstances of the athlete and witnesses; (c) the availability of secure remote-hearing technology; (d) any preference expressed by the parties; and (e) the requirements of fairness and equality of arms. Where the athlete is a Protected Person, the format chosen shall, where practicable, be the format least likely to cause distress to the athlete.
- 19A.4. Language of Proceedings** — The official language of proceedings before the Hearing Panel shall be English. Athletes whose primary language is not English shall have the right, at WAF's expense, to: (a) the interpretation of oral submissions and witness testimony into a language they understand; (b) the translation of key documentary evidence into a language they understand; and (c) the assistance of a qualified interpreter throughout the hearing. The athlete may submit written pleadings and supporting documents in their primary language, accompanied by an English translation prepared at the athlete's expense; where the athlete demonstrates inability to bear translation costs, WAF shall provide such translation.
- 19A.5. Expedited Proceedings** — Where a final decision is required before the commencement of an imminent WAF-sanctioned competition or other event, and the athlete or WAF requests expedited proceedings, the Hearing Panel may compress the timelines set out in Article 19A.1 to such extent as



is necessary, provided that the fundamental rights of the athlete to be informed of the case, to respond, and to be heard are preserved. An expedited proceeding shall be conducted only where: (a) the relevant competition or event will commence within sixty (60) days of referral; (b) the compressed timeline does not prejudice the athlete's ability to mount a meaningful defence; and (c) both parties have had reasonable opportunity to make submissions on the application for expedited treatment. Expedited proceedings shall not result in a final decision being issued in less than thirty (30) days from referral, save with the express written consent of the athlete.

19A.6. Provisional Decisions and Reasoned Decisions — Where the Hearing Panel determines that the urgency of the matter so requires, it may issue a provisional decision on the merits at the conclusion of the hearing, with the full reasoned written decision to follow within thirty (30) days. A provisional decision shall be effective immediately upon notification, subject to any right of appeal under Part VIII.

19A.7. Conduct of the Hearing — The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the principles of fairness and equality of arms. Each party shall have a reasonable opportunity to present its case, to examine and cross-examine witnesses, and to address legal and factual submissions. The Chair of the Hearing Panel shall manage the hearing in accordance with these principles and may issue procedural directions as necessary.

19A.8. Confidentiality of Proceedings — Hearings before the Hearing Panel shall be private, except where the athlete in writing requests a public hearing and the Hearing Panel determines that a public hearing would not unfairly prejudice the rights of any other person. The deliberations of the Hearing Panel shall always be confidential.



PART VI

Sanctions on Individuals

Periods of ineligibility, reductions, aggravations, and disqualification

**PART VI****Sanctions on Individuals**

Article 20 Disqualification of Results

- 20.1.** An Anti-Doping Rule Violation in connection with an in-competition test shall lead to the automatic disqualification of the result obtained in that competition, with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points, and prizes.
- 20.2.** An Anti-Doping Rule Violation in an event in which the athlete competed in multiple competitions shall lead to disqualification of all results obtained in the event, with all resulting consequences, unless the athlete establishes that they bore no fault or negligence for the violation.

Article 21 Period of Ineligibility — Standard Sanctions

- 21.1.** The period of ineligibility for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 4.1 (Presence), Article 4.2 (Use), or Article 4.6 (Possession) shall be:
- (a)** Four (4) years where the violation involves a non-Specified Substance, unless the athlete establishes that the violation was not intentional, in which case the period shall be two (2) years;
 - (b)** Two (2) years where the violation involves a Specified Substance, unless WAF establishes that the violation was intentional, in which case the period shall be four (4) years.
- 21.2.** The period of ineligibility for a violation under Article 4.3 (Evading, Refusing, or Failing to Submit) or Article 4.5 (Tampering) shall be four (4) years, unless the athlete establishes that the violation was not intentional, in which case the period shall be two (2) years.
- 21.3.** The period of ineligibility for a violation under Article 4.7 (Trafficking) or Article 4.8 (Administration) shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. Trafficking or administration to a Minor shall result in lifetime ineligibility.
- 21.4.** The period of ineligibility for a violation under Article 4.4 (Whereabouts Failures) shall be two (2) years, with the possibility of reduction to one (1) year depending on the athlete's degree of fault.
- 21.5.** The period of ineligibility for a violation under Article 4.9 (Complicity) shall be a minimum of two (2) years up to four (4) years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.
- 21.6.** The period of ineligibility for a violation under Article 4.10 (Prohibited Association) or Article 4.11 (Acts to Discourage Reporting) shall be two (2) years, with the possibility of reduction to one (1) year depending on the degree of fault.

Article 22 Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility



- 22.1. No Fault or Negligence** — If an athlete establishes in an individual case that they bear No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility shall be eliminated.
- 22.2. No Significant Fault or Negligence** — If an athlete establishes in an individual case that they bear No Significant Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility may be reduced based on the athlete's degree of fault, but the reduced period of ineligibility shall not be less than one-half of the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility.
- 22.3. Substantial Assistance** — Where an athlete or other person provides Substantial Assistance to WAF, a national anti-doping organisation, criminal authorities, or another disciplinary body that results in the discovery or establishment of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation by another person, the period of ineligibility may be reduced by up to three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period.
- 22.4. Admission of Anti-Doping Rule Violation** — Where an athlete or other person voluntarily admits the Anti-Doping Rule Violation before having received notice of a sample collection that could establish the violation, and the admission is the only reliable evidence at the time of admission, the period of ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the otherwise applicable period.
- 22.5. Contaminated Products** — Where an athlete establishes that the violation was caused by a Contaminated Product, the period of ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years of ineligibility, depending on the athlete's degree of fault.
- 22.6. Substances of Abuse** — Where the violation involves a Substance of Abuse and the athlete establishes that the use occurred out-of-competition and was unrelated to sport performance, the period of ineligibility shall be three (3) months of ineligibility. The period may be reduced to one (1) month if the athlete satisfactorily completes a substance-of-abuse treatment programme approved by WAF.

Article 23 Aggravating Circumstances

- 23.1.** Where WAF establishes in an individual case involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation other than violations under Articles 4.7 (Trafficking) or 4.8 (Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility shall be increased by an additional period of ineligibility of up to two (2) years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the aggravating circumstances.
- 23.2.** Aggravating circumstances may include, but are not limited to: the use of multiple prohibited substances, the use of a prohibited substance or method on multiple occasions, deceptive or obstructive conduct to avoid the detection of the violation, or commission of the violation as part of a doping plan or scheme.



Article 24 Multiple Violations

- 24.1.** For an athlete's or other person's first Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the period of ineligibility shall be as set forth in Articles 21–23.
- 24.2.** For an athlete's or other person's second Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the period of ineligibility shall be the greater of:
- (a)** Six (6) months;
 - (b)** One-half of the period of ineligibility imposed for the first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 22; or
 - (c)** Twice the period of ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second violation.
- 24.3.** For an athlete's or other person's third Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the period of ineligibility shall be lifetime ineligibility, except that if the third violation occurs in circumstances qualifying for elimination or reduction of the period of ineligibility, the period of ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime.

LIFETIME BAN — WHEN IT APPLIES

Lifetime ineligibility shall apply: (a) for a third Anti-Doping Rule Violation; (b) for trafficking or administering a prohibited substance or method to a Minor; (c) for any violation involving a Minor at the elite level where aggravating circumstances are present and the perpetrator is athlete support personnel.

Article 25 Status During Ineligibility

- 25.1.** An athlete or other person serving a period of ineligibility shall not participate in any capacity in any competition or activity authorised or organised by WAF, any member organisation of WAF, or any other Code Signatory.
- 25.2.** An athlete subject to a period of ineligibility of four (4) years or more may, after completing two-thirds of the period of ineligibility, participate in authorised training activities at a club or other facility under such conditions as the Anti-Doping Committee may impose.
- 25.3.** An athlete or other person serving a period of ineligibility may be tested at any time during the period of ineligibility. Failure to make oneself available for testing during ineligibility shall extend the period of ineligibility.



P A R T V I I

Special Populations

Provisions for Protected Persons, Minor athletes, and recreational athletes



PART VII

Special Populations

Article 26 Protected Persons — Minor Athletes

- 26.1.** For the purposes of this Code, a Protected Person is an athlete who, at the time of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation: (a) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (b) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any Registered Testing Pool and has not competed at the international level; or (c) for reasons other than age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.
- 26.2.** Where a Protected Person is established to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation involving a Specified Substance or Specified Method, or any Anti-Doping Rule Violation other than those described in Articles 4.7 (Trafficking) or 4.8 (Administration), the following shall apply:
- (a)** The period of ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years of ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person's degree of fault;
 - (b)** The Protected Person shall have the right to be assisted in proceedings by a parent, guardian, or other adult representative of their choice.
- 26.3.** Sample collection from a Protected Person shall be conducted in accordance with the additional safeguards established in Article 12.4 and the WAF Safeguarding Policy. The athlete shall be accompanied by an adult representative of their choice during the entire sample collection procedure.
- 26.4.** Athlete support personnel who administer or attempt to administer a prohibited substance or method to a Minor shall, on a first violation, receive lifetime ineligibility under Article 21.3. This sanction shall apply notwithstanding any reduction or elimination otherwise available under this Code, save in exceptional circumstances established by the Hearing Panel.
- 26.5.** WAF shall ensure that all anti-doping education and information targeted at Protected Persons is age-appropriate and is delivered with the involvement of parents, guardians, or coaches as appropriate.



TWO DISTINCT CATEGORIES OF HEIGHTENED PROTECTION

MINOR — any person under 18 years; this is the operative term for strict sanctions on adults (e.g., lifetime ban for trafficking or administering substances to a Minor under Articles 21.3 and 26.4).

PROTECTED PERSON — a broader category covering persons under 16, certain non-elite under-18 athletes, and persons lacking legal capacity; Protected Person status triggers reduced sanctions, mandatory adult accompaniment in sample collection, and procedural safeguards under Part VII. A Protected Person may also be a Minor, but the two terms are not interchangeable.

Article 27 Recreational Athletes

27.1. A Recreational Athlete who is established to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation involving a Specified Substance or a Substance of Abuse shall be subject to a period of ineligibility of up to two (2) years, with the possibility of reduction or elimination based on the athlete's degree of fault.

27.2. Recreational Athletes shall not be subject to whereabouts requirements under Article 13.



PART VIII

Appeals and Arbitration

Internal appeals and recourse to the Court of Arbitration for Sport



PART VIII

Appeals and Arbitration

Article 28 Right of Appeal

28.1. Any decision rendered under this Code may be appealed in accordance with this Part by the athlete or other person who is the subject of the decision, by WAF, or by any other person or entity with a direct interest in the decision.

28.2. Decisions that may be appealed include, but are not limited to:

- (a) A finding that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation was or was not committed;
- (b) The imposition or non-imposition of consequences for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation;
- (c) A decision to grant or deny a TUE;
- (d) A decision to impose or lift a provisional suspension;
- (e) Procedural decisions affecting the rights of any party.

Article 29 WAF Anti-Doping Appeals Tribunal

29.1. WAF establishes the WAF Anti-Doping Appeals Tribunal as the internal appellate body for matters arising under this Code.

29.2. The Anti-Doping Appeals Tribunal shall consist of three (3) members appointed by the Board of Directors for a term of four (4) years from a roster of qualified persons. Members shall be persons of established integrity with experience in sports law, anti-doping, or sports medicine. No member of the Anti-Doping Appeals Tribunal shall have participated in the original decision under appeal or in the investigation that led to it.

29.3. An appeal shall be submitted in writing to the WAF Secretariat within twenty-one (21) days of notification of the decision being appealed. An appeal submitted after this deadline shall not be admissible, except where the Tribunal determines that exceptional circumstances justify the delay.

29.4. The Anti-Doping Appeals Tribunal shall conduct a de novo hearing of the matter. The Tribunal may confirm, vary, or reverse the decision under appeal, or remit the matter for further consideration.

29.5. The Anti-Doping Appeals Tribunal shall issue a reasoned written decision within thirty (30) days of the hearing. Decisions of the Tribunal shall be final within WAF, subject only to appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport in accordance with Article 30.

Article 30 Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)

30.1. Decisions of the WAF Anti-Doping Appeals Tribunal in cases arising from international-level competitions or involving athletes who have competed at international level may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne, Switzerland.



- 30.2.** The right to appeal to CAS shall arise only after the WAF internal appeal procedure under Article 29 has been fully exhausted. A direct appeal to CAS without exhaustion of internal remedies shall not be admissible.
- 30.3.** The time limit for appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of notification of the WAF Anti-Doping Appeals Tribunal decision.
- 30.4.** CAS proceedings shall be governed by the CAS Code of Sports-related Arbitration. The decision of CAS shall be final and binding on all parties.
- 30.5.** Where applicable, WADA shall have the right to appeal decisions under this Code directly to CAS, in accordance with the WADA Code.

Article 31 Effect of Decisions

- 31.1.** An appeal does not automatically suspend the decision being appealed, unless the Tribunal or CAS, as applicable, grants a stay of enforcement.
- 31.2.** All decisions taken under this Code shall remain in effect pending appeal, unless stayed by the appellate body.



PART IX

Education, Confidentiality & Implementation

Athlete education, data protection, and operational implementation



PART IX

Education, Confidentiality, and Implementation

Article 32 Athlete Education

- 32.1.** WAF shall develop and implement an anti-doping education programme designed to reach all athletes, athlete support personnel, and other persons under WAF jurisdiction.
- 32.2.** The education programme shall include, at minimum:
- (a) The principles and values of clean sport;
 - (b) The Prohibited List and the consequences of doping;
 - (c) The TUE process;
 - (d) Sample collection procedures and athletes' rights and responsibilities;
 - (e) The dangers of contaminated supplements;
 - (f) The reporting of doping concerns.
- 32.3.** Anti-doping education shall be a mandatory component of WAF coach licensing and referee licensing programmes.
- 32.4.** WAF shall publish anti-doping educational materials on its official website in English, with translations into Azerbaijani and other languages of WAF member organisations as resources permit.
- 32.5.** Supplement Risk Education — WAF recognises that contaminated and mislabelled nutritional supplements are a leading cause of unintentional Anti-Doping Rule Violations worldwide. WAF shall therefore deliver, as a distinct and emphasised component of its education programme: (a) explicit warning that no nutritional supplement can be guaranteed to be free from prohibited substances; (b) information on independent supplement-certification programmes (including, by way of example, Informed Sport, NSF Certified for Sport, and Cologne List), and the practical limits of such programmes; (c) guidance on the principle of strict liability under Article 2.1 — that a contaminated supplement does not automatically excuse a positive test; (d) recommended pre-use practices, including consultation with a qualified physician or sports nutritionist, retention of product batch numbers and unopened reserve samples, and verification of ingredients against the current Prohibited List; and (e) the reduced-sanction provisions for Contaminated Products under Article 22.5 and the evidentiary burden the athlete must satisfy. This component shall be delivered to every newly licensed athlete prior to their first WAF-sanctioned competition and shall be refreshed annually.

**SUPPLEMENTS — STRICT LIABILITY APPLIES**

No supplement can be guaranteed clean. A contaminated supplement does not automatically excuse a positive test — under Article 2.1, athletes are strictly responsible for what enters their body. Use independently certified products only (Informed Sport, NSF Certified for Sport, Cologne List), retain batch numbers, and consult a qualified physician. Reduced sanctions for Contaminated Products under Article 22.5 require the athlete to prove the source — this evidentiary burden is significant.

Article 33 Confidentiality and Data Protection

- 33.1.** WAF shall process personal information of athletes and other persons under this Code in accordance with applicable data protection laws and the WAF Data Protection Policy (WAF-DPP-2026-001, adopted 19 May 2026).
- 33.2.** Information regarding pending or unresolved anti-doping matters shall be treated as confidential. Public disclosure shall be limited to that necessary for the discharge of WAF's responsibilities under this Code, including notification of decisions following the conclusion of proceedings.
- 33.3.** Personal information collected for anti-doping purposes shall be retained only for as long as necessary for the discharge of WAF's responsibilities and for any subsequent legal proceedings, in accordance with the WADA International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.
- 33.4.** Athletes and other persons subject to this Code shall have the right to request access to their personal information held by WAF in connection with anti-doping matters, subject to the limitations established by applicable law.

Article 34 Public Disclosure

- 34.1.** After the final decision in an anti-doping matter, WAF shall publicly disclose:
- (a) The name of the person sanctioned;
 - (b) The Anti-Doping Rule Violation committed;
 - (c) The substance or method involved;
 - (d) The period of ineligibility imposed;
 - (e) The dates of commencement and end of the period of ineligibility.
- 34.2.** Public disclosure of cases involving Protected Persons shall be made only where required for safeguarding purposes and shall be limited in accordance with the WAF Safeguarding Policy and applicable child protection law.



34.3. WAF shall maintain a publicly accessible register of persons currently serving periods of ineligibility under this Code.

Article 35 Cooperation with Other Bodies

35.1. WAF shall cooperate with national anti-doping organisations (NADOs), other Code Signatories, and, upon WAF's recognition as a Code Signatory, with WADA in matters relating to anti-doping.

35.2. WAF shall recognise decisions of other Code Signatories made in accordance with the WADA Code, including periods of ineligibility imposed by such bodies.

35.3. Where this Code differs from the WADA Code, WAF shall progressively align its provisions with the WADA Code with a view to achieving recognition as a Code Signatory.



P A R T X

Final Provisions

Limitation periods, amendments, transitional provisions, and entry into force

**PART X****Final Provisions**

Article 36 Statute of Limitations

36.1. No Anti-Doping Rule Violation proceeding may be commenced against an athlete or other person unless the proceeding is commenced within ten (10) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

Article 37 Amendments

37.1. This Code may be amended upon recommendation of the Anti-Doping Committee and approval by the Executive Committee. Substantive amendments affecting athletes' rights shall additionally require approval of the Board of Directors.

37.2. Amendments adopted to maintain alignment with the WADA Code or with International Standards shall take effect upon their publication, without retroactive application to violations committed before the date of amendment.

37.3. Amendments shall not have retroactive effect on cases already pending at the date of amendment, unless the amendment is more favourable to the athlete or other person concerned (*lex mitior*).

Article 38 Transitional Provisions

38.1. This Code shall apply to all Anti-Doping Rule Violations committed after the entry into force of this Code. Violations committed before the entry into force of this Code shall continue to be governed by the WAF Disciplinary Code, Article 23, in effect at the time of the violation.

38.2. The provisions of this Code requiring operational infrastructure not yet established by WAF — including in particular the Registered Testing Pool (Article 13) and the formal TUE Committee (Article 9.3) — shall enter into operational force upon the establishment of such infrastructure, which shall occur no later than twelve (12) months after the entry into force of this Code.

38.3. WAF shall report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of this Code, including progress towards recognition as a WADA Code Signatory.

Interim Operational Framework

38.4. Interim Framework — Pending the formal recognition of WAF as a Code Signatory of the World Anti-Doping Agency, this Code operates under an interim framework. The interim framework distinguishes between provisions that are operational at the date of adoption and provisions that are suspended pending operational infrastructure.



- 38.5. Operational Provisions** — The following provisions are fully operational from the Effective Date: Articles 10 to 12 (in-competition testing using qualified medical professionals); Article 9 (Therapeutic Use Exemptions); Articles 15 to 17 (initial review and provisional suspension); Articles 18 and 19 (results management and hearings before the Anti-Doping Committee); Articles 20 to 27 (sanctions, applied with proportionality); Articles 28 to 30 (rights to fair process).
- 38.6. Provisions Suspended Pending Operational Infrastructure** — The following provisions shall enter into force upon establishment of the relevant infrastructure: Article 4.4 (Whereabouts Failures — pending Registered Testing Pool); Article 12A (Athlete Biological Passport — pending APMU contracts); provisions referencing ADAMS — pending ADAMS access; provisions referencing WADA-accredited laboratories — pending laboratory contracts.
- 38.7. Limitations** — In the interim framework, WAF anti-doping decisions shall be enforceable within WAF jurisdiction but shall not enjoy the mutual recognition of WADA Code Signatories under WADA Code Article 15. Athletes have the right to challenge WAF anti-doping decisions in CAS in accordance with Statutes Article 29.
- 38.8. Roadmap to Code Signatory** — WAF strategic intent is to achieve formal Code Signatory recognition. The Implementation Roadmap establishes the milestones and timelines for: (a) formal application to WADA; (b) compliance assessment; (c) ADAMS accession; (d) laboratory partnerships; (e) APMU establishment; (f) Registered Testing Pool. The Anti-Doping Committee shall report progress quarterly to the Board of Directors.

Article 39 Entry into Force

- 39.1.** This Code shall enter into force on the date of its adoption by the WAF Board of Directors at the meeting held on 19 May 2026 in Baku, pursuant to Board Resolution WAF-BOD-2026-001; subject to ratification by the General Assembly in December 2026, and shall apply to all licensed WAF athletes, athlete support personnel, and other persons under WAF jurisdiction from the effective date.
- 39.2.** All licensed WAF athletes shall, as a condition of continued licensing, sign an acknowledgment of acceptance of this Code within ninety (90) days of its entry into force.



OFFICIAL

Adoption & Signatures

This WAF Anti-Doping Code has been adopted by the WAF Board of Directors at the meeting held on 19 May 2026 in Baku, pursuant to Board Resolution WAF-BOD-2026-001; subject to ratification by the General Assembly in December 2026, in accordance with the WAF Statutes, Articles 17 and 26. By signature below, the undersigned officers confirm the adoption of this Code on behalf of the Federation, and affirm WAF's strategic commitment to progressive alignment with the World Anti-Doping Code 2021 and recognition as a WADA Code Signatory.

Adopted by	WAF Board of Directors
Date of Adoption	19 May 2026
Version	1.0
Effective Date	19 May 2026
Official Language	English (authoritative text)

SIGNATURES

Authorised Signatories

Vasif Namazov

Chairman of the Board

Signature

Date

**EMIL RAHIMOV****Interim President — BAŞAD**

World Alpaut Federation

Signature

Date

CHAIR, ANTI-DOPING COMMITTEE*To be appointed at the General Assembly, December 2026*

Signature

Date



WORLD ALPAGUT FEDERATION

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