

AIBA's ANTI-DOPING RULES

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INTRODUCTION

Preface

AIBA accepted the World Anti-Doping *Code* (the "*Code*") on the March 5th, 2003. These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformance with AIBA's responsibilities under the *Code*, and are in furtherance of AIBA's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the sport of Boxing.

Anti-Doping Rules, like *Competition* rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. *Athletes Boxers* accept these rules as a condition of participation. Anti-Doping Rules are not intended to be subject to or limited by the requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters. The policies and minimum standards set forth in the *Code* and implemented in these Anti-Doping Rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders with an interest in fair sport and should be respected by all courts and adjudicating bodies.

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules

Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport"; it is the essence of Olympism; it is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is characterised by the following values:

- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Health
- Excellence in performance
- Character and education
- Fun and joy
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- Respect for rules and laws
- Respect for self and other participants
- Courage
- Community and solidarity

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

~~The AIBA Doping Control Sub-Commission (DCSC) is responsible for advising the AIBA Medical Commission on anti-doping education and prevention, which includes:~~

- ~~▪ Reviewing the WADA prohibited list in relation to specific knowledge about all disciplines of Boxing;~~
- ~~▪ Advising on sport specific information in regard to the specificity of the sport and the type of performance enhancing substances~~

- ~~Treat the Therapeutic Use Exemptions in a consistent manner in compliance with the International Standard for TUE's.~~

~~The AIBA Medical Commission, advised by the DCSC, is solely responsible for advising the Executive Committee on penalties/suspensions in positive doping cases.~~

Scope

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to AIBA, each *National Federation* of AIBA, and each *Participant* in the activities of AIBA or any of its *National Federations* by virtue of the *Participant's* membership, accreditation, or participation in AIBA, its *National Federations*, or their activities or *Events*.

It is the responsibility of each *National Federation* to ensure that all national-level *Testing* on the *National Federation's Athletes Boxers* complies with these Anti-Doping Rules. In some cases, the *National Federation* itself will be conducting the *Doping Control* described in these Anti-Doping Rules. In other countries, many of the *Doping Control* responsibilities of the *National Federation* have been delegated or assigned by statute to a *National Anti-Doping Organisation*. In those countries, references in these Anti-Doping Rules to the *National Federation* shall apply, as applicable, to the *National Federation's National Anti-Doping Organisation*.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all *Doping Controls* over which AIBA and its *National Federations* have jurisdiction.

All *Athletes Boxers* shall submit to Doping Control carried out by AIBA in-competition, out-of-competition, announced or unannounced. The *Athlete Boxer* shall submit to Doping Control whenever requested by an authorised official.

In order to be eligible to compete or participate in, or otherwise be accredited at an International Competition, boxers (and where applicable) athlete support personnel and other persons must have signed a prior written "Acknowledgement and Agreement" official AIBA form for this AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules. This official AIBA form shall be produced by the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator. In guaranteeing the eligibility of its boxers for International Competition, National Federations guarantee that the boxers have signed a written acknowledgement and agreement in the required form and that a copy of the signed agreement has to be sent to AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator.

AIBA Anti-Doping Organisation

AIBA shall principally act under these AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules by the following person(s) or bodies:

- the Executive Committee
- the Medical Commission
- the Doping Control Sub-Commission
- the AIBA TUE Panel
- the AIBA Doping Hearing Panel
- the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator

The Executive Committee

The Executive meeting has a duty to the AIBA Congress to oversee and supervise the activities of AIBA in accordance with its Objects. One of these Objects is to promote a true AIBA spirit.

The Executive Committee has specific powers under the Articles of Association (see Article VI C of the Articles of Association). The Executive Committee has the power:

- to approve, reject or amend the AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules
- to pronounced provisional suspensions
- to appoint an AIBA Doping Hearing Panel and an AIBA TUE Panel
- to reduce the period of Ineligibility in an individual case where the Athlete has provided substantial assistance to AIBA which results in AIBA discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person involving Possession under Article 2.6.2, Article 2.7, Article 2.8 or Article 2.9.
- to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to National Federations that are not in compliance with these AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules
- to request National Federations to reimburse AIBA for all costs related to a violation of these AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules committed by an Athlete or other Person affiliated with that National Federation
- to take additional disciplinary action against National Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and athletes to participate in International Events and fines based on the Rules.

The Medical Commission

The Medical Commission is appointed as Commission of the Executive Committee to make recommendations in the first place to the Executive Committee with regard to the physical well being of boxers and collect information on medical matters relating to boxing. It:

- shall consist of its Chairman, or Vice-Chairman, Secretary and fifteen members, all of whom shall be qualified Doctors of Medicine who shall meet at least twice a year.
- shall report to the Executive Committee on its activities before each Executive Committee meeting. It shall communicate with AIBA Headquarters on all anti-doping and related matters through the AIBA Anti-Doping Department.

The Doping Control Sub-Commission

The DCSC is appointed as a Sub-Commission of the AIBA Medical Commission and shall have responsibility for the following further specific tasks under these AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules:

- publishing the AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules and amendments to the Rules, as often as may be required. The AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules shall comprise, either directly or by reference, the following documents issued by WADA: the Prohibited List, the International Standard for Testing, the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions together with any additions to such documents, or further procedures or guidelines, that may be deemed necessary to comply with these AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules or otherwise pursue the AIBA's Anti-Doping Programme. The AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules, and any proposed amendment to them, unless otherwise stated in the Rules, must be approved by the Executive Committee. Upon giving its approval, the Executive Committee shall fix a date on which the AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules, or any proposed amendment to them, shall take effect. The AIBA Headquarters shall notify the National Federations of this date and shall publish the AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules, and any proposed amendment to them, on the AIBA's website.

- advising the AIBA Medical Commission on amendments to these AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules as may be necessary from time to time,
- planning, implementing and monitoring anti-doping information and anti-doping education programmes,
- advising on sport-specific information in regard to the specificity of the sport and the type of performance enhancing substances
- reviewing the WADA prohibited list in relation to specific knowledge about all disciplines of boxing
- The Doping Control Sub-Commission shall report to the Chair of the AIBA Medical Commission Committee on its activities before each Executive Committee meeting. It shall communicate with AIBA Headquarters on all anti-doping and related matters through the AIBA Anti-Doping Department. The report will be part of the Medical Commission report.

The AIBA TUE Panel

The AIBA TUE Panel shall be appointed by the Executive Committee on recommendation of the AIBA Medical Commission and shall consider requests for TUEs. Upon AIBA's receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the TUE Panel shall appoint three members of the TUE Panel (which may include the Chair) to consider such request. The TUE Panel member(s) so designated shall promptly evaluate such request in accordance with the International Standard for TUEs and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of AIBA.

The AIBA Doping Hearing Panel

The AIBA Doping Hearing Panel shall be appointed by the Executive Committee. The Panel must consist of a Chair, the AIBA DCSC chairman and four other experts with experience in anti-doping. The Chair shall be a lawyer.

When sitting in judgement of a doping case, no panel member from the same continent shall sit in the decision panel.

The AIBA Doping Hearing Panel:

- must adjudicate when it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7 that these AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with AIBA Testing or Testing at an International Event
- must be composed by three members from the Panel (which may include the Chair) to hear each case. At least one appointed member shall be a lawyer and appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the Athlete or other Person alleged to have violated these AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules.
- - upon request from AIBA – shall conduct a hearing at the responsibility and at the expense of the National Federation if the completion of the national hearing is delayed beyond three months.

The AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator

The AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator is the head of AIBA's Anti-Doping Department. He shall have responsibility for implementing the anti-doping programme which has been established by the Doping Control Sub-Commission. He shall report to the Medical Commission and to the Doping Control Sub-Commission in this regard at least twice a year at the time of the Medical Commission and Doping Control Sub-Commission meetings and, more regularly, if called upon to do so.

The AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator shall have responsibility for the day to day administration of doping cases arising under there AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules. In particular, the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator shall be the person responsible, where applicable, for conducting the results management process in accordance with the AIBA's Anti-Doping Rules.

Where doping control is the responsibility of the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator under Article 7.1, the athlete shall be suspended by the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator after consultation of the AIBA DCSC Chair.

The AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator may at any time in the course of his work seek an advisory opinion from the Chairperson of the Medical Commission and the Chairperson of the Doping Control Sub-Commission, from the AIBA TUE Panel, from the AIBA Doping Hearing Panel or from such other person as he considers to be appropriate.

The AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator shall participate at any international competition or meeting needed for the administration of doping cases and the fight against doping.

This Anti-Doping Rules have been duly passed by the Executive Committee further to, and in accordance with, the regulations. They shall take effect from 01.01.2006 i.e. in relation to all samples provided, or (where no sample is provided) to al anti-doping rule violations committed, on or after that date. They shall not be applied retrospectively to doping matters pending at 01.01.2006.

In the event of any conflict between the different language versions of theses Anti-Doping Rules, the English version shall be considered as the definitive version.

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an ~~*Athlete*~~ *Boxer's* bodily Specimen

2.1.1 It is each ~~*Athlete*~~ *Boxer's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. ~~*Athletes*~~ *Boxers* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their bodily *Specimens*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the ~~*Athlete*~~ *Boxer's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the detected presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an ~~*Athlete*~~ *Boxer's* *Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.3 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.

2.2 *Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method*

2.2.1 The success or failure of the *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 Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to *Sample* collection after notification as authorised in these Anti-Doping Rules or otherwise evading *Sample* collection.

2.4 Violation of the requirements regarding ~~*Athlete*~~ *Boxer* availability for *Out-of-Competition Testing* including failure to provide required whereabouts information set forth in Article 5.5 (~~*Athlete*~~ *Boxer* whereabouts requirements) and ~~missed tests, which are declared based on reasonable rules.~~ the evaluation of three (3) missed out-of-competition tests as defined in Article 5.5.3.

2.5 *Tampering*, or *Attempting* to tamper, with any part of *Doping Control* process or its related disciplinary procedures.

2.6 *Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods*

2.6.1 *Possession* by an ~~Athlete~~ Boxer at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* or a *Prohibited Method* unless the ~~Athlete~~ Boxer establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or some other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 *Possession* of a *Prohibited Substance* that is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* or a *Prohibited Method* by ~~Athlete~~ Boxer Support Personnel in connection with an ~~Athlete~~ Boxer, *Event* or training, unless the ~~Athlete~~ Boxer Support Personnel establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to an ~~Athlete~~ Boxer in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

2.7 *Trafficking* in any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

2.8 Administration or *Attempted* administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* to any ~~Athlete~~ Boxer, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any *Attempted* violation.

2.9 Competing, or attempting to compete, whilst provisionally suspended or ineligible under these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

AIBA, ~~and~~ its *National Federations* or other prosecuting authorities shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether AIBA, ~~or~~ its *National Federation* or other prosecuting authorities has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the ~~Athlete~~ Boxer, Boxer athlete support personnel or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

3.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the *International Standard* for ~~Laboratories~~ analysis. The ~~Athlete~~ Boxer may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the *International Standard* occurred.

If the ~~Athlete~~ Boxer rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the *International Standard* occurred, then AIBA, ~~or~~ its *National Federation* or or

other prosecuting authorities shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

3.2.2 Departures from the *International Standard for Testing* which did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the *Athlete Boxer* establishes that departures from the *International Standard* occurred during *Testing* then AIBA or its *National Federation* shall have the burden to establish that such departures did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the *Prohibited List*

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the *Prohibited List* which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the *Code*. AIBA will make the current *Prohibited List* available to each *National Federation*, and each *National Federation* shall ensure that the current *Prohibited List* is available to its members and constituents. †

4.2 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods* Identified on the *Prohibited List*

Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* and/or any revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by WADA without requiring any further action by AIBA. As described in Article 4.2 of the *Code*, AIBA may upon the recommendation of its Doping Control Sub Commission (DCSC) request that WADA expand the *Prohibited List* for the sport of Boxing or certain disciplines within the sport of Boxing. AIBA may also upon the recommendation of its Medical Commission request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of Boxing, in the monitoring programme described in Article 4.5 of the *Code*. As provided in the *Code*, WADA shall make the final decision on such requests by AIBA.

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the *Prohibited List*

As provided in Article 4.4.3 of the *Code*, WADA's determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Prohibited List* shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by an *Athlete Boxer* or other *Person*.

4.4 Therapeutic Use

4.4.1 *Athletes Boxer* with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE").

4.4.2 *Athletes Boxer* included by AIBA in its *Registered Testing Pool* and other *Athletes Boxer* prior to their participation in any *International Event* must obtain a TUE from AIBA (regardless of whether the *Athlete Boxer* previously has received a TUE at the national level). TUE's form to be produced by AIBA shall be reported to the *Athlete Boxer's National Federation* and to WADA. Other *Athletes*

Boxers subject to *Testing* must obtain a TUE from their *National Anti-Doping Organisation* or other body designated by their *National Federation*. *National Federations* and *National Anti-Doping Organisations* shall promptly report any such TUE's to AIBA and WADA.

4.4.3 The AIBA Executive Committee shall appoint a panel of physicians on recommendation of the AIBA Medical Commission to consider requests for TUE's (the "TUE Panel"). Upon AIBA's receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the TUE Panel shall appoint three members of the TUE Panel (which may include the Chair) to consider such request. The TUE Panel member(s) so designated shall promptly evaluate such request in accordance with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of AIBA.

4.4.3.1 *International-Level Athletes Boxers* who are included in the AIBA's *Registered Testing Pool* must apply to AIBA for the TUE at the same time the *Athlete Boxer* first provides whereabouts information to the AIBA and, except in emergency situations, no later than 21 days before the *Athlete Boxer's* participation at International Events and the Olympic Games.

4.4.3.2 *Athletes Boxer* participating in *International Events* who are not included in the AIBA *Registered Testing Pool* must, except in emergency situations, request a TUE from AIBA no later than 7 ~~14~~ days before the *Athlete Boxer's* participation at International Events and the Olympic Games.

4.4.3.3 Notification may be by fax or by e-mail but must be confirmed by letter. The AIBA TUE Panel will take a decision within 21 days.

4.4.4 WADA, at the request of an *Athlete Boxer* or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an *International Level Athlete Boxer* or a national level *Athlete Boxer* that is included in a *Registered Testing Pool*. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUE's are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.

ARTICLE 5 *TESTING*

5.1 *Authority to Test*

All *Athletes Boxers* affiliated with a *National Federation* shall be subject to *In-Competition Testing* by AIBA, the *Athlete Boxer's National Federation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* responsible for *Testing* at a *Competition* or *Event* in which they participate. All *Athletes Boxers* affiliated with a *National Federation* shall also be subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by AIBA, WADA, the *Athlete Boxer's National Federation*, the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of any country where the *Athlete Boxer* is present, and the IOC during the Olympic Games

5.2 Responsibility for AIBA *Testing*

5.2.1 The AIBA Medical Commission shall be responsible for overseeing all *Testing* conducted by AIBA. *Testing* may be conducted by members of the AIBA Doping Control Sub-Commission (DCSC) or by other suitably qualified persons so authorised by AIBA.

5.2.2 AIBA and its National Federations may delegate testing under this Rule to any National Federation, WADA, governmental agency, National Anti-Doping organisation or other third party which they deem to be suitably qualified for the purpose.

5.2.3 AIBA shall have responsibility for initiating and directing in-competition testing at the following International Competitions:

- World Cup
- World Championships

5.2.4 If AIBA has delegated testing under article 5.2.2 above, it may appoint a representative to attend at the International Competition in question to ensure that these Anti-Doping Rules are being properly applied.

5.2.5 In consultation with the relevant National Federation and NADO, AIBA may conduct, or assist in the conduct of, doping controls at a National Federation's National Championships. In consultation with the relevant Continental Bureau, AIBA may conduct, or assist in the conduct of, doping controls at an Area Association's Area Championships.

5.2.6 In all other cases (except where doping control is carried out under the rules of another international sports organisation ruling body), the National Federation conducting the controls, or in whose Country or Territory a competition is held, shall be responsible for initiating and directing in-competition testing. If the National Federation has delegated its testing under article 5.2.2 above, it is the National Federation's responsibility to ensure that such testing carried out in its country or Territory complies with these Anti-Doping Rules.

5.2.7 AIBA shall focus its out-of-competition testing primarily on International-Level Athletes and athletes preparing to compete in International Competitions. However, it may, at its discretion, conduct out-of-competition testing on any athlete at any time. In most cases, testing shall be carried out without notice to the athlete or his athlete support personnel or National Federation.

5.3 *Testing Standards*

Testing conducted by AIBA and its *National Federations* shall be in substantial conformity with the *International Standard for Testing* in force at the time of *Testing*.

5.3.1 Blood *Samples* may be used either to detect *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* or for screening procedure purposes only. If the blood is

collected for screening only, it will have no other consequences for the *Athlete Boxer* other than to identify him/her for a urine test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, the AIBA may decide at its own discretion which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening *Sample* and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that an *Athlete Boxer* should be selected for a urine test.

5.4 Coordination of *Testing*

AIBA Medical Commission and *National Federations* shall promptly report completed tests to the *WADA* clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing*.

5.5 *Athlete Boxer* Whereabouts Requirements

5.5.1 AIBA has a *Registered Testing Pool* of those *Athletes Boxers* who are required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to AIBA. AIBA may revise its *Registered Testing Pool* from time to time as appropriate. Each *Athlete Boxer* in the *Registered Testing Pool* shall file semi-annual reports with AIBA on forms provided by AIBA which specify on a daily basis the locations and times where the *Athlete Boxer* will be residing, training and competing. *Athletes Boxers* shall update this information as necessary so that it is current at all times. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each *Athlete Boxer*, however, it shall be the responsibility of each *National Federation* to use its best efforts to assist AIBA in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by AIBA.

5.5.1.1 Members of the AIBA Registered Testing Pool are:

- In the Olympic Qualification Period, every *Athlete Boxer* who has obtained a quota place for his country, independently if he will be participating in the Olympic Games
- The senior medal winners of the ~~previous~~ latest World Cup, World & Continental Championships
- The senior medal winners of the Previous Olympic Games
- The AIBA Medical Commission can include any other *Athlete Boxer*, member of a National team, in the registered testing pool by written notice to the National Federation and the *Athlete Boxer* concerned.
- If an *Athlete Boxer* no longer fulfils any of the above criteria, he will remain in the registered testing pool until the end of the Calendar year.
- The list of *Athletes Boxers* in the registered testing pool ~~will~~ shall be available on the AIBA Website.

~~5.5.2 Any Athlete in the AIBA Registered Testing Pool who is unavailable for Testing on three attempts during any period of 12 consecutive months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 2.4. For each attempt of Out-of-Competition doping control, the Doping Control Officer will visit all locations during the times specified by the Boxer for that date and will stay two hours at each location, unless it is determined beyond reasonable doubt by the Doping Control Officer that the Boxer will not be present at that location within the 2 hour timeframe, shall visit all locations during the times specified by the Athlete for that date and shall stay two hours at each location. Notification shall be sent to the Athlete between each attempt which is to be counted as an unavailable test.~~

~~5.5.3 Any Athlete in the AIBA Registered Testing Pool who fails to timely submit a required semi-annual whereabouts report after receipt of two formal written warnings from AIBA or a National Federation to do so in the preceding 12 months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 2.4. If an athlete fails on request to provide AIBA with his whereabouts information, or to provide adequate whereabouts information, or is unable to be located for testing by a doping control officer at the whereabouts retained on file for that athlete, he shall be subject to an evaluation by the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator for a missed test. If, as a result of such evaluation, the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator concludes that the athlete has failed in his obligation to provide whereabouts information or adequate whereabouts information, the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator shall evaluate the failure as a missed test and the athlete shall be so notified in writing. If an athlete is evaluated as having 3 missed tests in any period of twelve (12) consecutive months, he shall have committed an anti-doping rule violation in accordance with Article 2.4.~~

5.5.4 Each National Federation shall also assist their National Anti-Doping Organisation in establishing a national level Registered Testing Pool of top level national Athletes Boxers who are not already included in AIBA's Registered Testing Pool. The National Federation/National Anti-Doping Organisation may establish its own whereabouts reporting requirements and criteria for Article 2.4 violations applicable to those Athletes Boxers.

5.5.5 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 5.5.1 and 5.5.4 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations having jurisdiction to test an Athlete Boxer on the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.

5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition

5.6.1 An Athlete Boxer who has been identified by AIBA for inclusion in AIBA's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to be available for No Advance Notice Out-of-Competition Testing, unless and until the Athlete Boxer gives written notice to AIBA that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the AIBA's Registered Testing Pool and has been so informed by AIBA.

5.6.2 An *Athlete Boxer* who has given notice of retirement to AIBA may not resume competing unless he or she notifies AIBA at least six months before he or she expects to return to competition and is available for unannounced *Out-of-Competition Testing*, at any time during the period before actual return to competition.

5.6.3 *National Federations/National Anti-Doping Organisations* may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for *Athletes Boxers* in the national *Registered Testing Pool*.

5.7 Selection of *Athletes Boxers* to be Tested

5.7.1 At *International Events*, the Chair of the AIBA DCSC/or the representative responsible of DCSC, together with the Chair of the Medical Commission at International events shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.

5.7.1.1 The following *Athletes Boxers* shall be tested at International Events.

Each Individual *Athlete Boxer* finishing in one of the top three placements in all disciplines weight categories in the *Competition*, plus one other *Athlete Boxer* in the *Competition* selected at random. The AIBA Medical Commission shall target a certain number of *Athletes Boxers* not necessarily linked to final placements in order to maximize the diversity of *Athletes Boxers* tested or based on information provided by the WADA Clearinghouse on previous tests.

- The minimum number of tests for a World Championships shall be 20. The number of tests will be determined by the AIBA Medical Commission in cooperation with the Organising Committee of the World Championships.

5.7.1.2 At Continental Championships, each Continental Association shall determine the number of *Athletes Boxers* selected for testing in each Continental Championship and shall submit their plan to the AIBA Medical ~~Committee~~ Commission prior to the championship.

5.7.2 At *National Events*, each *National Federation* shall determine the number of *Athletes Boxers* selected for *Testing* in each *Competition* and the procedures for selecting the *Athletes Boxers* for *Testing*.

5.7.3 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 above, the AIBA Medical Commission at *International Events*, and the *National Federation* at *National Events*, may also select *Athletes Boxers* or teams for *Target Testing* so long as such *Target Testing* is not used for any purpose other than legitimate *Doping Control* purposes.

5.7.4 *Athletes Boxers* shall be selected for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by WADA through a process that substantially complies with the *International Standard* for *Testing* in force at the time of selection.

5.8 *National Federations* and the organising committees for *National Federation Events* shall provide access to *Independent Observers* at *Events* as directed by AIBA. AIBA and their Continental Associations shall provide access to Independent Observers at their respective International Events.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF *SAMPLES*

Doping Control Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

~~AIBA shall send~~ *Doping Control Samples* for analysis shall be sent only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other method approved by WADA) used for the *Sample* analysis shall be determined exclusively by AIBA.

6.2 Substances Subject to Detection

Doping Control Samples shall be analysed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* identified on the *Prohibited List* and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Programme ~~described in Article 4.5 of the Code.~~

6.3 Research on *Samples*

No *Sample* may be used for any purpose other than the detection of substances (or classes of substances) or methods on the *Prohibited List*, or as otherwise identified by WADA pursuant to its Monitoring Program, without the *Athlete Boxer's* written consent.

6.4 Standards for *Sample* Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyse *Doping Control Samples* and report results in conformity with the *International Standard for Laboratories* ~~Analysis.~~

6.5 If, at any stage, any question or issue arises concerning the analysis or interpretation of the results of a sample, the person responsible for the analysis at the laboratory (or haematological laboratory or mobile testing unit) may consult the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator for guidance.

6.6 If, at any stage, any question or issue arises in relation to a sample, the laboratory (or mobile testing unit) may conduct any further or other tests necessary to clarify the question or issue so raised and such tests may be relied upon AIBA when deciding whether a sample has given rise to an adverse analytical finding.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

Where it is asserted that an anti-doping rule violation has been committed under these Anti-Doping Rules, disciplinary procedures shall take place in the following three stages:

(a) provisional suspension

(b) hearing

(c) sanction or exoneration

7.1 Results Management for *Tests* Initiated by AIBA

Results management for *Tests* initiated by AIBA (including *Tests* performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with AIBA) shall proceed as set forth below:

7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator, ~~the Chair of AIBA DCSC, and the Chair of AIBA Medical Commission~~, in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.

7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A *Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*, the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator, ~~AIBA DCSC Chair and AIBA Medical Commission Chair~~ shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standards* for *Testing* or Laboratory Analysis that undermines the validity of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

7.1.3 If the initial review under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption or departure from the *International Standard* for *Testing* or the *International Standard* for laboratory analysis in force at the time of *Testing* or analysis that undermines the validity of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator shall promptly notify the *Athlete Boxer* of: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; (b) the anti-doping rule violated, or, in a case under Articles 7.1.8 or 7.1.9, a description of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation; (c) the *Athlete Boxer's* right to promptly request the analysis of the B *Sample* or, failing such request, that the B *Sample* analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the right of the *Athlete Boxer* and/or the *Athlete Boxer's* representative to attend the B *Sample* opening and analysis if such analysis is requested; and (e) the *Athlete Boxer's* right to request copies of the A and B *Sample* laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the *International Standard* for Laboratory Analysis.

7.1.4 Arrangements shall be made for *Testing* the B *Sample* within three weeks of the notification described in Article 7.1.3. An *Athlete Boxer* may accept the A *Sample* analytical results by waiving the requirement for B *Sample* analysis. AIBA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B *Sample* analysis.

7.1.5 The *Athlete Boxer* and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B *Sample*. Also a representative of the *Athlete Boxer's National Federation* as well as a representative of AIBA DCSC and AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator shall be allowed to be present.

7.1.6 If the B *Sample* proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Athlete Boxer*, his *National Federation*, and AIBA shall be so informed.

7.1.7 If a *Prohibited Substance* or the *Use of a Prohibited Method* is identified, the findings shall be reported to the *Athlete Boxer*, his *National Federation*, AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator, DCSC chair, and to *WADA*.

7.1.8 The AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required by the *Prohibited List*. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator shall promptly notify the *Athlete Boxer* regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not AIBA asserts that an anti-doping rule was violated.

7.1.9 For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve *Adverse Analytical Findings*, AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and shall then promptly notify the *Athlete Boxer* of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.

7.2 Results Management for *Tests Initiated During Other International Events*

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, or an International Event Medical Commission, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by AIBA Executive Committee.

7.3 Results Management for Tests initiated by *National Federations*

Results management conducted by *National Federations* shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7.1. A copy of each Doping Control Form shall be sent to AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator. Results of all *Doping Controls* shall be reported to AIBA DCSC Chair and AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator within 14 days of the conclusion of the *National Federation's* results management process. The relevant person or body of the National Federation shall keep AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator updated on the process at all time. Requests for assistance or information in conducting the results management process may be made to the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator at any time. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by an *Athlete Boxer* who is a member of that *National Federation* shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the *National Federation* or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by *Athletes Boxers* who are members of another *National Federation* shall be referred to the *Athlete Boxer's National Federation* for hearing. In case of specific reasons the results shall be sent to only one contact, the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator must remain.

7.4 *Provisional Suspensions*

7.4.1 If no explanation, no adequate explanation, for the asserted anti-doping rule violation is received from the athlete or his National Federation within the time limit set by the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator in Article 7.3, the athlete shall be suspended, suspension at this time being provisional pending resolution of the athlete's case by his National Federation.

7.4.2 Where doping control is the responsibility of the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator under Article 7.1, the athlete shall be suspended by the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator after consultation of the AIBA DCSC Chair.

7.4.3 In all other cases, the National Federation of the athlete shall impose the relevant ineligibility by written notification to the athlete. Alternatively, the athlete may accept a voluntary suspension provided that his is confirmed in writing to his National Federation.

7.4.4 The AIBA Executive Committee, after consultation with the AIBA DCSC Chair and AIBA Medical Commission Chair, may also Provisionally Suspend an *Athlete Boxer* prior to the opportunity for a full hearing based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* from the *Athlete Boxer's* A Sample or A and B Samples and the review described in Article 7.1. If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed, either the hearing in accordance with Article 8 shall be advanced to a date which avoids substantial prejudice to the *Athlete Boxer*, or the *Athlete Boxer* shall be given an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing* before imposition of the *Provisional Suspension* or on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*. *National Federations* may impose *Provisional Suspensions* in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.3.

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 *Hearings arising out of AIBA Testing or Tests at an International Event, for sanctioning beyond disqualification.*

8.1.1 The AIBA Executive Committee shall appoint a standing panel consisting of a Chair, the AIBA DCSC Chair and four other experts with experience in anti-doping ("AIBA Doping Hearing Panel"). The Chair shall be a lawyer. Each panel member shall be otherwise independent of his National Member Association in so far as he is not an elected officer, employee, consultant or holds a position of responsibility within a Member Association. Each panel member shall serve a term of four years.

8.1.2 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with AIBA *Testing* or *Testing* at an *International Event* then the case shall be assigned to the AIBA Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.

8.1.3 The Chair of the AIBA Doping Hearing Panel shall appoint three members from the panel (which may include the Chair) to hear each case. At least one appointed member shall be a lawyer. The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the *Athlete Boxer* or other *Person* alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules.

8.1.4 Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the results management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with *Events* may be conducted on an expedited basis.

8.1.5 The *National Federation* of the *Athlete Boxer* or other *Person* alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.

8.1.6 AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.1.7 An *Athlete Boxer* or other *Person* may forego a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting *Consequences* consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by AIBA.

8.1.8 Decisions of the AIBA Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 13.

8.2 Hearings Arising Out of National Testing

8.2.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with *Testing* other than in connection with AIBA *Testing* or *Testing* at an *International Event*, the *Athlete Boxer* or other *Person* involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the *Athlete Boxer* or other *Person's National Federation* for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what *Consequences* should be imposed.

8.2.2 Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with *Events* may be conducted by an expedited process. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, AIBA may elect to bring the case directly before the AIBA Doping Hearing Panel at the responsibility and at the expense of the *National Federation*.

8.2.3 When a boxer is notified that his explanation has been rejected and that he is to be provisionally suspended in accordance with Article 7.4, he shall also be told of his right to request a hearing. If the athlete fails to confirm in writing to his National Federation or other relevant body within fourteen (14) days of such notice that he wishes to have a hearing, he will be deemed to have waived his right to a hearing and to have accepted that he committed the anti-doping rule violation in question. This fact shall be confirmed in writing to the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator by the National Federation within five (5) working days.

8.2.4 If a hearing is requested by an athlete, it shall be convened without delay and the hearing held within three (3) months of the date of notification of the athlete's request to the National Federation. National Federations shall keep the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator fully informed as to the status of all cases pending hearing and of all hearing dates as soon as they are fixed. AIBA's attendance at a hearing, or any other involvement in a case, shall not affect its right to appeal the National Federation's decision to CAS pursuant to Article 13.

8.2.5 The boxer's hearing shall take place before the relevant hearing body constituted or otherwise authorised by the National Federation. The relevant hearing shall respect Article 8.3.

8.2.6 At the hearing of the athlete's case, the relevant tribunal shall consider first whether or not an anti-doping rule violation has been committed.

8.2.7 If the relevant tribunal of the National Federation considers that an anti-doping rule violation has not been committed, this decision shall be notified to AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator in writing within five (5) working days of the decision being made (together with a copy of the written reasons for such decision). The case shall then be reviewed by the AIBA Hearing Panel which shall decide whether or not it should be referred to arbitration before CAS pursuant to Article 13. If the AIBA Hearing Panel does so decide, it may at the same time re-impose, where appropriate, the athlete's provisional suspension pending resolution of the appeal by CAS.

8.2.8 National Federations shall keep AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator, DCSC Chair, AIBA Medical Commission Chair, AIBA and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.

8.2.9 AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator, DCSC Chair, AIBA Medical Commission Chair, AIBA and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.

8.2.10 The Athlete Boxer or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the National Federation.

8.2.11 Decisions by National Federations, whether as the result of a hearing or the Athlete Boxer or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.

8.2.12 Hearing decisions by the National Federation shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 13 or required by applicable national law.

8.3 Principles for a Fair Hearing All hearings pursuant to either Article 8.1 or 8.2 shall respect the following principles:

- a timely hearing;
- fair and impartial hearing body;
- the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense;
- the right to be fairly and timely informed of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;
- the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences;

- the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing body's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
- the *Person's* right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the Doping Panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and a timely, written, reasoned decision.

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC *DISQUALIFICATION* OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

A violation of these Anti-Doping Rules in connection with an *In-Competition* test automatically leads to *Disqualification* of the individual result obtained in that *Competition* with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 *Disqualification* of Results in *Event* During which an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* Occurs

An *Anti-Doping Rule* violation occurring during or in connection with an *Event* may lead to *Disqualification* of all of the *Athlete Boxer's* individual results obtained in that *Event* with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

10.1.1 If the *Athlete Boxer* establishes that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the *Athlete Boxer's* individual results in the other *Competition* shall not be *Disqualified* unless the *Athlete Boxer's* results in *Competition* other than the *Competition* in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the *Athlete Boxer's* anti-doping rule violation.

10.2 Imposition of *Ineligibility* for *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*

Except for the specified substances identified in Article 10.3, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), Article 2.2 (*Use* or *Attempted Use* of *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*), and Article 2.6 (*Possession* of *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods*) and Article 2.9 (*competing whilst Suspended or Ineligible*) shall be:

First violation: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.

Second violation: Lifetime *Ineligibility*.

However, the *Athlete Boxer* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Article 10.5.

10.3 Specified Substances

The *Prohibited List* may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rules violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents. Where an ~~Athlete~~ *Boxer* can establish that the *Use* of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of *Ineligibility* found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: One (1) year's *Ineligibility*.

Second violation: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.

Third violation: Lifetime *Ineligibility*.

However, the ~~Athlete~~ *Boxer* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Article 10.5.

10.4 *Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations*

The period of *Ineligibility* for other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be:

10.4.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection) or Article 2.5 (*Tampering* with *Doping Control*), the *Ineligibility* periods set forth in Article 10.2 shall apply.

10.4.2 For violations of Article 2.7 (*Trafficking*) or Article 2.8 (administration of *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*), the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *Ineligibility*. An anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by ~~Athlete~~ *Boxer Support Personnel* for violations other than specified substances referenced in Article 10.3, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such ~~Athlete~~ *Boxer Support Personnel*. In addition, violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.4.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (Whereabouts Violations or Missed *Tests*), the period of *Ineligibility* shall be:

First violation: Three (3) months to one (1) year *Ineligibility*.

Second and subsequent violations: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.

10.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of *Ineligibility* Based on Exceptional Circumstances

10.5.1 If the ~~Athlete~~ *Boxer* establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*) or *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Article 2.2 that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When a *Prohibited*

Substance or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete Boxer's Specimen* in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the *Athlete Boxer* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under Article 10.2, 10.3 and 10.6.

10.5.2 This Article 10.5.2 applies only to anti-doping rule violations involving Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Article 2.2, failing to submit to *Sample* collection under Article 2.3, or administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Article 2.8 or competing whilst suspended or ineligible under Article 2.9. If an *Athlete Boxer* establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete Boxer's Specimen* in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the *Athlete Boxer* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* reduced.

10.5.3 The AIBA Executive Committee may also reduce the period of *Ineligibility* in an individual case where the *Athlete Boxer* has provided substantial assistance to AIBA which results in AIBA discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person* involving *Possession* under Article 2.6.2 (*Possession by Athlete Boxer Support Personnel*), Article 2.7 (*Trafficking*), or Article 2.8 (administration to an *Athlete Boxer*). The reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not, however, be less than one-half of the minimum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than 8 years.

10.6 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.6.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.2, 10.3 and 10.4, a second anti-doping rule violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if the AIBA (or its *National Federation*) can establish that the *Athlete Boxer* or other *Person* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the *Athlete Boxer* or other *Person* received notice, or after AIBA (or its *National Federation*) made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; If the AIBA (or its *National Federation*) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

10.6.2 Where an *Athlete Boxer*, based on the same *Doping Control*, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation involving both a specified substance under Article 10.3 and another *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, the *Athlete Boxer* shall be considered to have committed a single anti-doping rule violation, but the sanction imposed shall be based on the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* that carries the most severe sanction.

10.6.3 Where an *Athlete Boxer* is found to have committed two separate anti-doping rule violations, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 10.3 (specified substances) and the other involving a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 10.2 or a violation governed by the sanctions in Article 10.4.1, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the second offence shall be at a minimum two years' *Ineligibility* and at a maximum three years' *Ineligibility*. Any *Athlete Boxer* found to have committed a third anti-doping rule violation involving any combination of specified substances under Article 10.3 and any other anti-doping rule violation under Article 10.2 or 10.4.1 shall receive a sanction of lifetime *Ineligibility*.

10.7 *Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection*

In addition to the automatic *Disqualification* of the results in the *Competition* which produced the positive *Sample* under Article 9 (Automatic *Disqualification* of Individual Results), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive *Sample* was collected (whether *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*), or other doping violation occurred, through the commencement of any *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility* period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be *Disqualified* with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

10.8 *Commencement of Ineligibility Period*

The period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* to be served. Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Athlete Boxer*, the *AIBA* or *Anti-Doping Organisation* imposing the sanction may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection.

10.9 *Status During Ineligibility*

No *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in an *Event* or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorised or organised by *AIBA* or any *National Federation*. In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving specified substances described in Article 10.3, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by *AIBA* and its *National Federations*. A *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in local sport events in a sport other than sports

subject to the jurisdictions of AIBA and its *National Federations*, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such *Person* directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or *International Event*.

10.10 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of *Ineligibility*, an *Athlete Boxer* must, during any period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, make him or herself available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by AIBA, the applicable *National Federation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* having *Testing* jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5. If an *Athlete Boxer* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* retires from sport and is removed from *Out-of-Competition Testing* pools and later seeks reinstatement, the *Athlete Boxer* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the *Athlete Boxer* has notified AIBA and the applicable *National Federation* and has been subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* for a period of time equal to the longer of the period set forth in Article 5.6 or the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Athlete Boxer* had retired. During such remaining period of *Ineligibility*, a minimum of 2 tests must be conducted on the *Athlete Boxer* with at least three months between each test. The *National Federation* shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any *Anti-Doping Organisation* may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to AIBA. Once the period of an *Athlete Boxer's* suspension has expired, and the *Athlete Boxer* has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the *Athlete Boxer* will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the *Athlete Boxer* or by the *Athlete Boxer's National Federation* will then be necessary.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

12.1 The AIBA Executive Committee has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to *National Federations* that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.

12.2 *National Federations* may be obligated by the AIBA Executive Committee to reimburse AIBA for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by an *Athlete Boxer* or other *Person* affiliated with that *National Federation*.

12.3 The AIBA Executive Committee may elect to take additional disciplinary action against *National Federations* with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and *Athletes Boxers* to participate in *International Events* and fines based on the following:

12.3.1 Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed by *Athletes Boxers* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *National Federation* within a 12-month period in testing conducted

by AIBA or Anti-Doping Organisations other than the *National Federation* or its *National Anti-Doping Organisation*.

12.3.2 More than one ~~*Athlete Boxer*~~ or other *Person* from a *National Federation* commits an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation during an *International Event*.

12.3.3 A *National Federation* has failed to make diligent efforts to keep AIBA informed about ~~an *Athlete Boxer's*~~ whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from AIBA.

12.4 AIBA may temporarily exclude the National Federation boxers from any one or more International Competition if the National Federation does not give the requested information with AIBA after 2 reminders to do so.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.4. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorised in Article 8.2.12 ~~in Article [8.7]~~ [8.2.7] must be exhausted.

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding *Anti-Doping Rule* Violations, Consequences, and *Provisional Suspensions*

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision that the *AIBA* or its *National Federation* lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*, and a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing* or otherwise in violation of Article 7.4 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only *Person* that may appeal from a *Provisional Suspension* is the ~~*Athlete Boxer*~~ or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.

13.2.1 In cases arising from competition in an *International Event* or in cases involving *International-Level Athletes Boxers*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport ("CAS") in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.2.2 In cases involving *Athletes Boxers* that do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, each *National Federation* shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing body; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. AIBA's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 13.2.3 below.

13.2.3 In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the ~~*Athlete Boxer*~~ or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was

rendered; (c) AIBA and any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; (d) the International Olympic Committee where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games; and (e) *WADA*. In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the *National Federation's* rules but, at a minimum, shall include: (a) the *Athlete Boxer* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) AIBA; and (d) *WADA*. For cases under Article 13.2.2, *WADA* and AIBA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

13.3 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by *WADA* reversing the grant or denial of a TUE exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *Athlete Boxer*, AIBA, or *National Anti-Doping Organisation* or other body designated by a *National Federation* which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny therapeutic use exemptions, and which are not reversed by *WADA*, may be appealed by *International-Level Athletes Boxers* to CAS and by other *Athletes Boxers* to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a Therapeutic Use Exemption, that decision may be appealed to CAS by *WADA*.

13.4 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by AIBA pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *National Federation*.

13.5 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings having lead to the decision subject to appeal:

- a) Within ten (10) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;
- b) If such a request is made within the ten-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

ARTICLE 14 NATIONAL FEDERATIONS INCORPORATION OF AIBA RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION

14.1 Incorporation of AIBA Anti-Doping Rules

All *National Federations* shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each *National Federation* Rules. All *National Federations* shall include in their regulations the procedural rules

necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules. Each *National Federation* shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, in the form attached as Appendix 2, of all National Team Member *Athletes Boxers* subject to *Doping Control* and *Athlete Boxer Support Personnel* for such *Athletes Boxers*. Notwithstanding whether or not the required form has been signed, the Rules of each *National Federation* shall specifically provide that all *Athletes Boxers*, *Athlete Boxer Support Personnel* and other *Persons* under the jurisdiction of the *National Federation* shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.

14.2 Statistical Reporting

14.2.1 *National Federations* shall report to AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator ~~at the end of every year~~, within the first three (3) months of each year, results of all *Doping Controls* within their jurisdiction sorted by *Athlete Boxer* and identifying each date on which the *Athlete Boxer* was tested, the entity conducting the test, and whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*. AIBA may periodically publish *Testing* data received from *National Federations* as well as comparable data from *Testing* under AIBA's jurisdiction.

14.2.2 Every *National Federation* shall report to AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator promptly the names of athletes who have signed a written acknowledgement and agreement to these Anti-Doping Rules in order to be eligible to compete in International Competitions. A copy of the signed agreement shall in each case be forwarded by the National Federation to the AIBA Anti-Doping Administrator. If such a form is not signed by the athlete prior to his arrival in the competition place, he must sign a form during the weigh-in session.

14.3 Doping Control Information Clearing House

When a *National Federation* has received an *Adverse Analytical Finding* on one of its *Athletes Boxers* it shall report the following information to AIBA and *WADA* within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1.2 and 7.1.3: the *Athlete Boxer's* name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The *National Federation* shall also regularly update AIBA and *WADA* on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7 (*Results Management*), Article 8 (*Right to a Fair Hearing*) or Article 13 (*Appeals*), and comparable information shall be provided to AIBA and *WADA* within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. In any case in which the period of *Ineligibility* is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 (*No Fault or Negligence*) or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (*No Significant Fault or Negligence*), AIBA and *WADA* shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither AIBA nor *WADA* shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organisations with a need to know until the *National Federation* has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.

14.4 Public Disclosure

Neither AIBA nor its *National Federation* shall publicly identify *Athletes Boxers* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings*, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in

accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged or the *Athlete Boxer* has been *Provisionally Suspended*. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 20 days.

14.5 Recognition of Decisions by AIBA and *National Federations*

Any decision of AIBA or a *National Federation* regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all *National Federations*, which shall take all necessary action to render such decisions effective.

ARTICLE 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the *Testing*, therapeutic use exemptions and hearing results or other final adjudications of any *Signatory* to the *Code* which are consistent with the *Code* and are within the *Signatory's* authority, shall be recognised and respected by AIBA and its *National Federations*. AIBA and its *National Federations* may recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the *Code* if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the *Code*.

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against an *Athlete Boxer* or other *Person* for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date the violation occurred.

ARTICLE 17 AIBA COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

The AIBA will report to *WADA* on the AIBA's compliance with the *Code* every second year and shall explain reasons for any non-compliance.

ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

18.1 These Anti-Doping Rules are by-laws under the AIBA Articles and Rules and may be amended from time to time by the *AIBA* Executive Committee.

18.2 Except as provided in Article 18.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

18.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

18.4 The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.5 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the *Code* and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the *Code*. The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.6 Notice to an ~~*Athlete*~~ *Boxer* or other *Person* who is a member of a *National Federation* may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the *National Federation* by registered post or courier mail.

18.7 These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these Anti-Doping Rules came into effect.

APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

Adverse Analytical Finding. A report from a laboratory or other approved *Testing* entity that identifies in a *Specimen* 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*.

AIBA Doping Control Sub Commission (DCSC)

The sub-commission appointed by AIBA Medical Commission to be responsible for all world anti-doping code violations.

AIBA Medical Commission.

The relevant commission formed by AIBA to be responsible for all Medical Matters.

Anti-Doping Organisation. A *Signatory* that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control* process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and other *Major Event Organisations* that conduct *Testing* at their *Events*, *WADA*, International Federations, and *National Anti-Doping Organisations*.

Athlete Boxer. For purposes of *Doping Control*, any *Person* who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organisation*) and any additional *Person* who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the *Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation*. For purposes of anti-doping information and education, any *Person* who participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports Organisation accepting the *Code*.

Athlete Boxer Support Personnel. Any coach, trainer, manager, authorised athlete representative, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with, or treating ~~*Athletes Boxers*~~ participating in, or preparing for, ~~sports-competition in boxing~~.

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*.

Code. The World Anti-Doping *Code*.

Competition. ~~A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest. For example, the finals of the Olympic 100 meter dash. For stage races and other athletic contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a *Competition* and an *Event* will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.~~ A single bout in an event or series of events held over one or more days

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations. An *Athlete Boxer* '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 Boxer'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 Boxer* or other *Person* is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; [and (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Athlete Boxer* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).]

Disqualification. See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations* above.

Doping Control. The process including test distribution planning, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.

Event. A series of individual *Competitions* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, FINA AIBA World Championships, or Pan American Games).

In-Competition Testing. ~~For purposes of differentiating between *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* Testing, unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant *Anti-Doping Organisation*, an *In-Competition Testing* means testing test is a test where an *Athlete Boxer* is selected for testing in connection with a specific *Event*. The *In-Competition Testing* is defined within the timeframe beginning at midnight the day of the initial draw until midnight the day of the final bout of the competition for the boxer.~~

Independent Observer Program. A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe the *Doping Control* process at certain *Events* and report on observations. If WADA is testing *In-Competition* at an *Event*, the observers shall be supervised by an independent Organisation.

Ineligibility. See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations* above.

International Event. An *Event* where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a *Major Event Organisation*, or another international sport Organisation is the ruling body for the *Event* or appoints the technical officials for the *Event*. All the International Events shall be listed on www.aiba.org.

International-Level Athlete Boxer. ~~*Athletes Boxers*~~ designated by one or more International Federations as being within the *Registered Testing Pool* for an International Federation.

International Standard. A standard adopted by WADA in support of the *Code*. Compliance with an *International Standard* (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly.

Major Event Organisations. This term refers to the continental associations of *National Olympic Committees* and other international multi-sport Organisations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other *International Event*.

Marker. A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters 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 majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.

National Anti-Doping Organisation. The entity(ies) designated by each Country or Territory as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Doping Control Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. ~~IF this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee.~~

National Event. A sport *Event* involving international or national-level ~~Athletes~~ Boxers that is not an *International Event*.

National Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by AIBA as the entity governing Boxing in that nation or region.

National Olympic Committee. The Organisation recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term *National Olympic Committee* shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical *National Olympic Committee* responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

No Advance Notice. A *Doping Control* which takes place with no advance warning to the ~~Athlete~~ Boxer and where the ~~Athlete~~ Boxer is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through *Sample* provision.

No Fault or No Negligence. The ~~Athlete~~ Boxer'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*.

No Significant Fault or Negligence. The ~~Athlete~~ Boxer's establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for *No Fault or Negligence*, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.

Out-of-Competition Testing. Any *Doping Control* which is not *In-Competition*.

Participant. Any ~~Athlete~~ Boxer or ~~Athlete~~ Boxer Support Personnel.

Person. A natural *Person* or an Organisation or other entity.

Possession. The actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance/Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance/Method* exists) of a prohibited substance or prohibited method.

provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance/Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance/Method* exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the *Prohibited Substance/Method* and intended to exercise control over it. ~~Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on possession IF, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person no longer intends to have Possession and has renounced the Person's previous Possession.~~

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 so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Provisional Hearing. For purposes of Article 7.5, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the *Athlete Boxer* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension. See *Consequences* above.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report. To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.

Registered Testing Pool. The pool of top level *Athletes Boxers* established separately by AIBA each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organisation who are subject to both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or Organisation's test distribution plan the AIBA's testing programme.

Sample/Specimen. Any biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*.

Signatories. Those entities signing the *Code* and agreeing to comply with the *Code*, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, *National Olympic Committees*, National Paralympic Committees, *Major Event Organisations*, *National Anti-Doping Organisations*, and *WADA*.

Tampering. Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way in relation to doping control; bringing improper influence to bear upon the doping control; interfering improperly to alter results or to prevent normal procedures from occurring.

Target Testing. Selection of *Athletes Boxers* for *Testing* where specific *Athletes Boxers* or groups of *Athletes Boxers* are selected on a non-random basis for *Testing* at a specified time.

Team Sport. A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a *Competition*.

Testing. The parts of the *Doping Control* process involving test distribution planning, *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling, and *Sample* transport to the laboratory.

Trafficking. To sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* to an ~~*Athlete Boxer, Athlete Boxer support personnel or other person*~~, either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by other persons ~~by *Persons other than an Athlete's Support Personnel*~~) of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

TUE. Therapeutic Use Exemption. The abbreviated exemption is called “Abbreviated Therapeutic Use Exemption” (ATUE).

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

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.