



World Boxing Anti-Doping Rules

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World Boxing Anti-doping Rules

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Introduction

Preface

World Boxing is a non profit, international sports federation which aims to put the interests of boxers first and ensure that boxing remains at the heart of the Olympic movement. World Boxing has been founded on the principles of integrity, honesty and excellence and is underpinned by rigorous governance practices that enshrine the principle of independent, third-party oversight and enforcement into all aspects of its work. World Boxing is fully committed to upholding the highest standards of sportsmanship and ensuring a level playing field for all participants to World Boxing's Events.

World Boxing is not a signatory to the Code, but voluntarily accepts and adopt the provisions of the Code in its anti-doping efforts as a commitment to align with the principles and spirit of the Code to the maximum extent possible. These Anti-Doping Rules are based on the 2021 Model Rules, which were developed by the WADA for Signatories to the Code.

As World Boxing is not a Signatory to the Code, some references and provisions to operational mechanisms may be found to be inapplicable or not fully enforceable for World Boxing, given its non-Signatory status. To the maximum extent possible, these Anti-Doping Rules should be construed *mutatis mutandis* as if World Boxing was a Signatory to the Code. In this context, any reference in these Anti-Doping Rules to Anti-Doping Organisations shall be interpreted as including World Boxing with the necessary modifications. The fact that World Boxing is not a Signatory cannot be used to any extent as an excuse or defense to an anti-doping rule violation.

These Anti-Doping Rules serve as a framework for anti-doping activities and are intended to prevent, detect, and deter doping practices within World Boxing's Events, safeguarding the rights of clean athletes and preserving the integrity of competition. World Boxing has adopted these Anti-Doping Rules on 25 November 2023.

These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in accordance with World Boxing's responsibilities under the Code, and in furtherance of World Boxing's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in sport.

These Anti-Doping Rules are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Aimed at enforcing anti-doping rules in a global and harmonized manner, they are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws. They are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings, although they are intended to be applied in a manner which respects the principles of proportionality and human rights. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of these Anti-Doping Rules, which implement the Code, and

the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport.

As provided in the Code, World Boxing shall be responsible for conducting all aspects of Doping Control. Any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education may be delegated by World Boxing to a Delegated Third Party, such as the International Testing Agency (ITA) or CAS Anti-Doping Division (CAS ADD), however, World Boxing shall require the Delegated Third Party to perform such aspects in compliance with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Rules. World Boxing may delegate its adjudication responsibilities and Results Management to the International Testing Agency (ITA) and hearing and appeals process to the CAS Anti-Doping Division.

When World Boxing has delegated its responsibilities to implement part or all of Doping Control to the Delegated Third Party, any reference to World Boxing in these Rules should be intended as a reference to that Delegated Third Party, where applicable and within the context of the aforementioned delegation. World Boxing shall always remain fully responsible for ensuring that any delegated aspects are performed in compliance with the Code.

Unless otherwise specified, references to Articles are references to Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

Anti-doping programs are founded on the intrinsic value of sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport": the ethical pursuit of human excellence through the dedicated perfection of each Athlete's natural talents.

Anti-doping programs seek to protect the health of Athletes and to provide the opportunity for Athletes to pursue human excellence without the *Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*.

Anti-doping programs seek to maintain the integrity of sport in terms of respect for rules, other competitors, fair competition, a level playing field, and the value of clean sport to the world.

The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind. It is the essence of Olympism and is reflected in the values we find in and through sport, including:

- Health
- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Athletes' rights as set forth in the *Code*
- 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

The spirit of sport is expressed in how we play true. Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

Scope of World Boxing's Anti-Doping Rules

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to:

- (a) World Boxing, including its board members, directors, officers and specified employees, and Delegated Third Parties and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control;
- (b) each of its National Federations, including their board members, directors, officers and specified employees, and Delegated Third Parties and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control;
- (c) the following boxers, boxer's Support Personnel and other Persons:
 - (i) all boxers and boxer's Support Personnel who are members of World Boxing, or of any National Federation, or of any member or affiliate Organisation of any National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues);
 - (ii) all boxers and boxer's Support Personnel who participate in such capacity in Events, Competitions and other activities organised, convened, authorized or recognized by World Boxing, or any National Federation, or by any member or affiliate Organisation of any National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues), wherever held;
 - (iii) any other boxer or boxer's Support Personnel or other Person who, by virtue of an accreditation, a license or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the authority of World Boxing, or of any National Federation, or of any member or affiliate Organisation of any National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues), for purposes of anti-doping;
 - (iv) Boxers who are not regular members of World Boxing or of one of its National Federations but who want to be eligible to compete in a particular International Event.

Each of the abovementioned Persons is deemed, as a condition of his or her participation or involvement in the sport, to have agreed to and be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of World Boxing to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules, including any *Consequences* for the breach thereof, and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in Article 8 and Article 13 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Anti-Doping Rules.¹

Within the overall pool of boxers set out above who are bound by and required to comply with these Anti-Doping Rules, the following boxers shall be considered to be International-Level boxers for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, and, therefore, the specific provisions in these Anti-Doping Rules applicable to International-Level boxers (e.g., Testing, TUEs, whereabouts, and Results Management) shall apply to such boxers:

- (a) Boxers that compete at World Boxing World Championships, World Cups or Continental Championships as published on World Boxing website www.worldboxing.org;
- (b) Boxers who hold a World Boxing ranking;
- (c) Boxers who compete in any International Events that are published on World Boxing's website. www.worldboxing.org.

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 2.11 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

¹ *[Comment: Where the Code requires a Person other than a Boxer or a Boxer's Support Person to be bound by the Code, such Person would of course not be subject to Sample collection or Testing, and would not be charged with an anti-doping rule violation under the Code for Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Rather, such Person would only be subject to discipline for a violation of Code Articles 2.5 (Tampering), 2.7 (Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration), 2.9 (Complicity), 2.10 (Prohibited Association) and 2.11 (Retaliation). Furthermore, such Person would be subject to the additional roles and responsibilities according to Code Article 21.3. Also, the obligation to require an employee to be bound by the Code is subject to applicable law.]*

World Boxing shall ensure that, as per Article 19 of these Anti-Doping Rules, any arrangements with their board members, directors, officers, and specified employees, as well as with the Delegated Third Parties and their employees – either employment, contractual or otherwise – have explicit provisions incorporated according to which such Persons are bound by, agree to comply with these Anti-Doping Rules, and agree on the World Boxing's authority to solve anti-doping cases.]

The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.

Boxers or other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a boxer's Sample

2.1.1 It is the personal duty of the boxer to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his/her body. Boxers are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, Negligence or knowing Use on the boxer's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.²

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the boxer's A Sample where the boxer waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analyzed; or, where the boxer's B Sample is analyzed and the analysis of the boxer's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the boxer's A Sample; or where the boxer's A or B Sample is split into two (2) parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first part of the split Sample or the boxer waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample.³

² *[Comment to Article 2.1.1: An anti-doping rule violation is committed under this Article without regard to an Athlete's Fault. This rule has been referred to in various CAS decisions as "Strict Liability". An Athlete's Fault is taken into consideration in determining the Consequences of this anti-doping rule violation under Article 10. This principle has consistently been upheld by CAS.]*

³ *[Comment to Article 2.1.2: The Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management responsibility may, at its discretion, choose to have the B Sample analyzed even if the boxer does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]*

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a Decision Limit is specifically identified in the Prohibited List or a Technical Document, the presence of any reported quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a boxer's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List, International Standards or Technical Documents may establish special criteria for reporting or the evaluation of certain Prohibited Substances.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use by a boxer of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method⁴

2.2.1 It is the boxer's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his/her body and that no Prohibited Method is Used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, Negligence or knowing Use on the boxer's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.⁵

⁴ *[Comment to Article 2.2: It has always been the case that Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may be established by any reliable means. As noted in the Comment to Article 3.2, unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the boxer, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, including data collected as part of the Athlete Biological Passport, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "Presence" of a Prohibited Substance under Article 2.1.*

For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A Sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B Sample) or from the analysis of a B Sample alone where the Anti-Doping Organisation provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]

⁵ *[Comment to Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the "Attempted Use" of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method requires proof of intent on the boxer's part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the Strict Liability principle established for violations of Article 2.1 and violations of Article 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.*

A boxer's Use of a Prohibited Substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such Substance is not prohibited Out-of-Competition and the boxer's Use takes place Out-of-Competition. (However, the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to *Sample* Collection by a boxer

Evading Sample collection; or refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection without compelling justification after notification by a duly authorized Person.⁶

2.4 Whereabouts Failures by a boxer

Any combination of three (3) missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Results Management, within a twelve-month period by a boxer in a Registered Testing Pool.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any Part of Doping Control by a boxer or Other Person

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by a boxer or boxer's Support Person

2.6.1 Possession by a boxer In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by a boxer Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the boxer establishes that the Possession is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession by a boxer's Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by a boxer's Support Person Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with a boxer Competition or training, unless the boxer Support Person establishes that the Possession is

Metabolites or Markers in a Sample collected In-Competition is a violation of Article 2.1 regardless of when that Substance might have been administered.))

⁶ *[Comment to Article 2.3: **Error! Main Document Only.** For example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation of "evading Sample collection" if it were established that a boxer was deliberately avoiding a Doping Control official to evade notification or Testing. A violation of "failing to submit to Sample collection" may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the boxer, while "evading" or "refusing" Sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the boxer.]*

consistent with a TUE granted to a boxer in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.⁷

2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by a boxer or Other Person

2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration by a boxer or Other Person to any boxer In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any boxer Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is Prohibited Out-of-Competition

2.9 Complicity or Attempted Complicity by a boxer or Other Person

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity or Attempted complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 by another Person.⁸

2.10 Prohibited Association by a boxer or Other Person

2.10.1 Association by a boxer or other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation in a professional or sport-related capacity with any boxer Support Person who:

2.10.1.1 If subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation, is serving a period of Ineligibility; or

2.10.1.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a Results Management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have

⁷ [Comment to Articles 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or Possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician's prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.]

[Comment to Article 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification may include, for example, (a) a boxer or a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for dealing with acute and emergency situations (e.g., an epinephrine auto-injector), or (b) a boxer Possessing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons shortly prior to applying for and receiving a determination on a TUE.]

⁸ [Comment to Article 2.9: Complicity or Attempted Complicity may include either physical or psychological assistance.]

constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six (6) years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.1.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2.

2.10.2 To establish a violation of Article 2.10, an Anti-Doping Organisation must establish that the boxer or other Person knew of the boxer Support Person's disqualifying status.

The burden shall be on the boxer or other Person to establish that any association with a boxer Support Person described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity and/or that such association could not have been reasonably avoided.

Anti-Doping Organisations that are aware of boxer Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1.1, 2.10.1.2, or 2.10.1.3 shall submit that information to WADA.⁹

2.11 Acts by a boxer or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities

Where such conduct does not otherwise constitute a violation of Article 2.5:

2.11.1 Any act which threatens or seeks to intimidate another Person with the intent of discouraging the Person from the good-faith reporting of

⁹ *[Comment to Article 2.10: Boxers and other Persons must not work with coaches, trainers, physicians or other boxer Support Personnel who are Ineligible on account of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. This also prohibits association with any other boxer who is acting as a coach or boxer Support Person while serving a period of Ineligibility. Some examples of the types of association which are prohibited include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the boxer Support Person to serve as an agent or representative. Prohibited association need not involve any form of compensation.]*

While Article 2.10 does not require the Anti-Doping Organisation to notify the boxer or other Person about the boxer Support Person's disqualifying status, such notice, if provided, would be important evidence to establish that the boxer or other Person knew about the disqualifying status of the boxer Support Person.]

information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organisation, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organisation.

2.11.2 Retaliation against a Person who, in good faith, has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organisation, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organisation.

For purposes of Article 2.11, retaliation, threatening and intimidation include an act taken against such Person either because the act lacks a good faith basis or is a disproportionate response.¹⁰

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

World Boxing shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether World Boxing has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. 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 Anti-Doping Rules place the burden of proof upon the boxer or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, except as provided in Articles 3.2.2 and 3.2.3, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.¹¹

¹⁰ *[Comment to Article 2.11.2: This Article is intended to protect Persons who make good faith reports, and does not protect Persons who knowingly make false reports.]*

[Comment to Article 2.11.2: Retaliation would include, for example, actions that threaten the physical or mental well-being or economic interests of the reporting Persons, their families or associates. Retaliation would not include an Anti-Doping Organisation asserting in good faith an anti-doping rule violation against the reporting Person. For purposes of Article 2.11, a report is not made in good faith where the Person making the report knows the report to be false.]

¹¹ *[Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by World Boxing is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct.]*

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions.¹² The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

- 3.2.1** Analytical methods or Decision Limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community or which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any boxer or other Person seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. The initial hearing body, appellate body or CAS, on its own initiative, may also inform WADA of any such challenge. Within ten (10) days of WADA's receipt of such notice and the case file related to such challenge, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear as amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before CAS, at WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge.¹³
- 3.2.2** WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The boxer or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

¹² *[Comment to Article 3.2: For example, World Boxing may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 based on the boxer's admissions, the credible testimony of third Persons, reliable documentary evidence, reliable analytical data from either an A or B Sample as provided in the Comments to Article 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the boxer's blood or urine Samples, such as data from the Athlete Biological Passport.]*

¹³ *[Comment to Article 3.2.1: For certain Prohibited Substances, WADA may instruct WADA-accredited laboratories not to report Samples as an Adverse Analytical Finding if the estimated concentration of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers is below a Minimum Reporting Level. WADA's decision in determining that Minimum Reporting Level or in determining which Prohibited Substances should be subject to Minimum Reporting Levels shall not be subject to challenge. Further, the laboratory's estimated concentration of such Prohibited Substance in a Sample may only be an estimate. In no event shall the possibility that the exact concentration of the Prohibited Substance in the Sample may be below the Minimum Reporting Level constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on the presence of that Prohibited Substance in the Sample.]*

If the boxer or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then World Boxing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.¹⁴

3.2.3 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation, and shall not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation;¹⁵ provided, however, if the boxer or other Person establishes that a departure from one of the specific International Standard provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or whereabouts failure, then World Boxing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the whereabouts failure:

- (i) a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to Sample collection or Sample handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case World Boxing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;
- (ii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management or International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to an Adverse Passport Finding

¹⁴ [Comment to Article 3.2.2: **Error! Main Document Only.** The burden is on the boxer or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. Thus, once the boxer or other Person establishes the departure by a balance of probability, the boxer or other Person's burden on causation is the somewhat lower standard of proof – "could reasonably have caused." If the boxer or other Person satisfies these standards, the burden shifts to World Boxing to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

¹⁵ [Comment to Article 3.2.3: Departures from an International Standard or other rule unrelated to Sample collection or handling, Adverse Passport Finding, or boxer notification relating to whereabouts failure or B Sample opening – e.g., the International Standard for Education, International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information or International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions – may result in compliance proceedings by WADA but are not a defense in an anti-doping rule violation proceeding and are not relevant on the issue of whether the boxer committed an anti-doping rule violation. Similarly, World Boxing's violation of the document referenced in Article 20.7.7 of the Code shall not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation.]

which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case World Boxing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;

(iii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to the requirement to provide notice to the boxer of the B Sample opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case World Boxing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;¹⁶

(iv) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to boxer notification which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case World Boxing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.

3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the boxer or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the boxer or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the boxer or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the boxer's or other Person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or World Boxing.

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

¹⁶ *[Comment to Article 3.2.3 (iii): World Boxing would meet its burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding by showing that, for example, the B Sample opening and analysis were observed by an independent witness and no irregularities were observed.]*

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List, which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code.

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three (3) months after publication by WADA, without requiring any further action by World Boxing or its National Federations. All boxers and other Persons shall be bound by the Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all boxers and other Persons to familiarize themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

World Boxing shall provide its National Federations with the most recent version of the Prohibited List. Each National Federation shall in turn ensure that its members, and the constituents of its members, are also provided with the most recent version of the Prohibited List.¹⁷

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The Prohibited List shall identify those Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods which are prohibited as doping at all times (both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition) because of their potential to enhance performance in future Competitions or their masking potential, and those substances and methods which are prohibited In-Competition only. The Prohibited List may be expanded by WADA for a particular sport. Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods may be included in the Prohibited List by general category (e.g., anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method.¹⁸

4.2.2 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

¹⁷ [Comment to Article 4.1: The current Prohibited List is available on WADA's website at <https://www.wada-ama.org>. The Prohibited List will be revised and published on an expedited basis whenever the need arises. However, for the sake of predictability, a new Prohibited List will be published every year whether or not changes have been made.]

¹⁸ [Comment to Article 4.2.1: Out-of-Competition Use of a Substance which is only prohibited In-Competition is not an anti-doping rule violation unless an Adverse Analytical Finding for the Substance or its Metabolites or Markers is reported for a Sample collected In-Competition.]

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except as identified on the Prohibited List. No Prohibited Method shall be a Specified Method unless it is specifically identified as a Specified Method on the Prohibited List.¹⁹

4.2.3 Substances of Abuse

For purposes of applying Article 10, Substances of Abuse shall include those Prohibited Substances which are specifically identified as Substances of Abuse on the Prohibited List because they are frequently abused in society outside of the context of sport.

4.3 WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List

WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List, the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, the classification of a substance or method as a Specified Substance, Specified Method or Substance of Abuse is final and shall not be subject to any challenge by a boxer or other Person including, but not limited to, any challenge based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions ("TUEs")

4.4.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.2 TUE Applications

4.4.2.1 Boxers who are not International-Level boxers shall apply to their National Anti-Doping Organisation for a TUE. If the

¹⁹ *[Comment to Article 4.2.2: The Specified Substances and Specified Methods identified in Article 4.2.2 should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping Substances or methods. Rather, they are simply Substances and Methods which are more likely to have been consumed or used by a boxer for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.]*

National Anti-Doping Organisation denies the application, the boxer may appeal exclusively to the appellate body described in Article 13.2.2.

4.4.2.2 Boxers who are International-Level boxers shall apply to World Boxing.

4.4.3 TUE Recognition²⁰

4.4.3.1 Where the boxer already has a TUE granted by their National Anti-Doping Organisation pursuant to Article 4.4 of the Code for the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question, and if that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, World Boxing must recognise it for purposes of international-level Competition. If World Boxing considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognise it, World Boxing must notify the boxer and the boxer's National Anti-Doping Organisation promptly, with reasons. The boxer or the National Anti-Doping Organisation shall have twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.7.

If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review within the twenty-one (21) day deadline, the boxer's National Anti-Doping Organisation must determine whether the original TUE granted by that National Anti-Doping Organisation should nevertheless remain valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (provided that the boxer ceases to be an International-Level boxer and does not participate in international-level Competition). Pending the National Anti-Doping

²⁰ *[Comment to Article 4.4.3: If World Boxing refuses to recognize a TUE granted by a National Anti-Doping Organisation only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction with the criteria in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the matter should not be referred to WADA. Instead, the file should be completed and re-submitted to World Boxing.]*

[Comment to Article 4.4.3: World Boxing may agree with a National Anti-Doping Organisation that the National Anti-Doping Organisation will consider TUE applications on behalf of World Boxing.]

Organisation's decision, the TUE remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition).²¹

4.4.3.2 If World Boxing chooses to test a boxer who is not an International-Level boxer, World Boxing must recognise a TUE granted to that boxer by their National Anti-Doping Organisation unless the boxer is required to apply for recognition of the TUE pursuant to Articles 5.8 and 7.0 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.4 TUE Application Process ²²

4.4.4.1 If the boxer does not already have a TUE granted by their National Anti-Doping Organisation for the substance or method in question, the boxer must apply directly to World Boxing.

4.4.4.2 An application to World Boxing for grant or recognition of a TUE must be made as soon as possible, save where Articles 4.1 or 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions apply. The application shall be made in accordance with Article 6 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions as posted on World Boxing's website.

4.4.4.3 World Boxing shall establish a panel (Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee ("TUEC")) or refer the responsibility

²¹ *[Comment to Article 4.4.3.1: Further to Articles 5.7 and 7.1 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, World Boxing must publish and keep updated a notice on its website that sets out clearly (1) which boxers under its authority are required to apply to it for a TUE, (2) which TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organisations it will automatically recognize in lieu of such application and (3) which TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organisations will have to be submitted to it for recognition. If a boxer's TUE falls into a category of automatically recognized TUEs, then the boxer does not need to apply to World Boxing for recognition of that TUE.]*

²² *[Comment to Article 4.4.4: The submission of falsified documents to a TUEC or World Boxing, offering or accepting a bribe to a Person to perform or fail to perform an act, procuring false testimony from any witness, or committing any other fraudulent act or any other similar intentional interference or Attempted interference with any aspect of the TUE process shall result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under Article 2.5.]*

A boxer should not assume that their application for the grant or recognition of a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any Use or Possession or Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted is entirely at the boxer's own risk.]

to a Delegated Third Party, to consider applications for the grant or recognition of TUEs.

- (a) The TUEC shall consist of a Chair and two (2) members with experience in the care and treatment of Athletes and sound knowledge of clinical, sports and exercise medicine. Each appointed member shall serve a term of four (4) years.
- (b) Before serving as a member of the TUEC, each member must sign a conflict of interest and confidentiality declaration. The appointed members shall not be employees of World Boxing.
- (c) When an application to World Boxing for the grant or recognition of a TUE is made, the Chair of the TUEC shall appoint two (2) other members to consider the application.
- (d) Before considering a TUE application, each member shall disclose to the World Boxing Ethics Chief any circumstances likely to affect their impartiality with respect to the boxer making the application. If a member appointed to consider an application is unwilling or unable to assess the boxer's TUE application, for any reason, the World Boxing Ethics chief may appoint a replacement or appoint a new TUEC (e.g. from the pre-established pool of candidates). The Chair cannot serve as a member of the TUEC if there are any circumstances which are likely to affect the impartiality of the TUE decision.

4.4.4.4 The TUEC shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and usually (i.e., unless exceptional circumstances apply) within no more than twenty-one (21) days of receipt of a complete application. Where the application is made in a reasonable time prior to an Event, the TUEC must use its best endeavors to issue its decision before the start of the Event.

4.4.4.5 The TUEC decision shall be the final decision of World Boxing and may be appealed in accordance with Article

4.4.7. World Boxing TUEC decision shall be notified in writing to the boxer, and to WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. It shall also promptly be reported into ADAMS.

4.4.4.6 If World Boxing (or the National Anti-Doping Organisation, where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of World Boxing denies the boxer's application, it must notify the boxer promptly, with reasons. If World Boxing grants the boxer's application, it must notify not only the boxer but also their National Anti-Doping Organisation. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation considers that the TUE granted by World Boxing does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.7.

If the National Anti-Doping Organisation refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by World Boxing remains valid for international-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by World Boxing becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the twenty-one (21) day review deadline expires.

4.4.5 Retroactive TUE Applications

If World Boxing chooses to collect a Sample from a boxer who is not an International-Level boxer or a National-Level boxer, and that boxer is Using a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons, World Boxing must permit that boxer to apply for a retroactive TUE.

4.4.6 Expiration, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

4.4.6.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) will be withdrawn if the boxer does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUEC upon granting of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUEC if it is subsequently determined that

the criteria for granting of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) where applicable may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.

4.4.6.2 In such event, the boxer shall not be subject to any Consequences based on their Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, withdrawal, or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 5.1.1.1 of the International Standard for Results Management of an Adverse Analytical Finding, reported shortly after the TUE expiry, withdrawal or reversal, shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.

4.4.7 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions

4.4.7.1 WADA may decide to review World Boxing's decision not to recognize a TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation that is referred to WADA by the boxer or the boxer's National Anti-Doping Organisation. In addition, WADA must review World Boxing's decision to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the boxer's National Anti-Doping Organisation. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.²³

4.4.7.2 Any TUE decision by World Boxing (or by a National Anti-Doping Organisation where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of World Boxing that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the boxer and/or the

²³ [Comment to Article 4.4.7.1: WADA shall be entitled to charge a fee to cover the costs of: (a) any review it is required to conduct in accordance with Article 4.4.7; and (b) any review it chooses to conduct, where the decision being reviewed is reversed.]

boxer's National Anti-Doping Organisation, exclusively to CAS.²⁴

4.4.7.3 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the boxer, the National Anti-Doping Organisation and/or World Boxing, exclusively to CAS.

4.4.7.4 A failure to render a decision within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant/recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application thus triggering the applicable rights of review/appeal.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations²⁵

5.1.1 Testing and investigations may be undertaken for any anti-doping purpose. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.1.2 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to whether the boxer has violated Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a boxer's Sample) or Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use by a boxer of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method).

5.2 Authority to Test

5.2.1 Subject to the limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3, World Boxing shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all boxers specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (Section "Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules").

²⁴ [Comment to Article 4.4.7.2: In such cases, the decision being appealed is the World Boxing's TUE decision, not WADA's decision not to review the TUE decision or (having reviewed it) not to reverse the TUE decision. However, the time to appeal the TUE decision does not begin to run until the date that WADA communicates its decision. In any event, whether the decision has been reviewed by WADA or not, WADA shall be given notice of the appeal so that it may participate if it sees fit.]

²⁵ [Comment to Article 5.1: Where Testing is conducted for anti-doping purposes, the analytical results and data may be used for other legitimate purposes under the Anti-Doping Organisation's rules. See, e.g., Comment to Article 23.2.2 of the Code.]

- 5.2.2** World Boxing may require any boxer over whom it has Testing authority (including any boxer serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a Sample at any time and at any place.²⁶
- 5.2.3** WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.10 of the Code.
- 5.2.4** If World Boxing delegates or contracts any part of Testing to a National Anti-Doping Organisation directly or through a National Federation, that National Anti-Doping Organisation may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the National Anti-Doping Organisation's expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, World Boxing shall be notified.

5.3 Event Testing

- 5.3.1** Except as otherwise provided below, only a single organisation shall have authority to conduct Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At International Events, World Boxing (or other international organisation which is the ruling body for an Event) shall have authority to conduct Testing. At National Events, the National Anti-Doping Organisation of that country shall have authority to conduct Testing. At the request of World Boxing (or other international organisation which is the ruling body for an *Event*), any *Testing* during the *Event Period* outside of the *Event Venues* shall be coordinated with World Boxing (or the relevant ruling body of the *Event*).
- 5.3.2** If an Anti-Doping Organisation, which would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event, desires to conduct Testing of boxers at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organisation shall first confer with World Boxing (or other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event) to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organisation is not satisfied with the response from World Boxing (or other international

²⁶ [Comment to Article 5.2.2: World Boxing may obtain additional authority to conduct Testing by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements with other Signatories. Unless the boxer has identified a sixty-minute Testing window between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., or has otherwise consented to Testing during that period, World Boxing will not test a boxer during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicion that the boxer may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether World Boxing had sufficient suspicion for Testing during this time period shall not be a defence to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]

organisation which is the ruling body of the Event), the Anti-Doping Organisation may, in accordance with the procedures described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing World Boxing (or other international organisation which is the ruling body for the Event). WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorisation to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results Management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organisation initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.²⁷

- 5.3.3** Every World Boxing Event organiser must plan for Testing to take place and must ensure that, during the Event, the necessary facilities, Sample collection materials and Testing personnel are available, and the Testing procedures are correctly applied in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and pursuant to instructions issued by World Boxing.
- 5.3.4** At World Boxing Events or Competitions World Boxing shall be responsible for coordinating Testing, in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 5.3.5** The overall costs of Testing and Sample analysis shall be the responsibility of the organising committee of the World Boxing's Event. World Boxing may at its own discretion decide to take responsibility for those costs. In all cases, World Boxing shall have the right to select or approve the Sample collection agency or laboratory for the Event.

5.4 Testing Requirements

- 5.4.1** World Boxing shall conduct test distribution planning and Testing as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

²⁷ *[Comment to Article 5.3.2: Before giving approval to a National Anti-Doping Organisation to initiate and conduct Testing at an International Event, WADA shall consult with the international organisation which is the ruling body for the Event. Before giving approval to an International Federation to initiate and conduct Testing at a National Event, WADA shall consult with the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the country where the Event takes place. The Anti-Doping Organisation "initiating and directing Testing" may, if it chooses, enter into agreements with a Delegated Third Party to which it delegates responsibility for Sample collection or other aspects of the Doping Control process.]*

5.4.2 Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.

5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Information

5.5.1 World Boxing has established a Registered Testing Pool of those boxers who are required to provide whereabouts information in the manner specified in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and who shall be subject to Consequences for Article 2.4 violations as provided in Article 10.3.2. World Boxing shall coordinate with National Anti-Doping Organisations to identify such boxers and to collect their whereabouts information.

5.5.2 Where possible, World Boxing shall make available through ADAMS a list which identifies those boxers included in its Registered Testing Pool by name. World Boxing shall regularly review and update as necessary its criteria for including boxers in its Registered Testing Pool, and shall periodically (but not less than quarterly) review the list of boxers in its Registered Testing Pool to ensure that each listed boxers continues to meet the relevant criteria. boxers shall be notified before they are included in the Registered Testing Pool and when they are removed from that pool. The notification shall contain the information set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.5.3 Where a boxer is included in an international Registered Testing Pool by World Boxing and in a national Registered Testing Pool by their National Anti-Doping Organisation, the National Anti-Doping Organisation and World Boxing shall agree between themselves which of them shall accept that boxer's whereabouts filings; in no case shall a boxer be required to make whereabouts filings to more than one of them.

5.5.4 In accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, each boxer in the Registered Testing Pool shall do the following: (a) advise World Boxing of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis; (b) update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) make himself or herself available for Testing at such whereabouts.

5.5.5 For purposes of Article 2.4, a boxer's failure to comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test, as

defined in Annex B of the International Standard for Results Management, where the conditions set forth in Annex B are met.

5.5.6 A boxer in World Boxing's *Registered Testing Pool* shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements set in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* unless and until (a) the *boxer* gives written notice to World Boxing that he or she has retired or (b) World Boxing has informed him or her that he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in World Boxing's *Registered Testing Pool*.

5.5.7 Whereabouts information provided by a boxer while in the Registered Testing Pool will be accessible where possible through ADAMS to WADA and to other Anti-Doping Organisations having authority to test that boxer as provided in Article 5.2. Whereabouts information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; it shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting Doping Control, providing information relevant to the Athlete Biological Passport or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

5.5.8 World Boxing may, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, collect whereabouts information from boxers who are not included within a Registered Testing Pool. If it chooses to do so, a boxer's failure to provide requested whereabouts information on or before the date required by World Boxing or the boxer's failure to provide accurate whereabouts information shall result in World Boxing elevating the boxer to World Boxing's Registered Testing Pool.

5.6 Retired *Boxers* Returning to *Competition*

5.6.1 If an International-Level Boxer or National-Level boxer in World Boxing's Registered Testing Pool retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the boxer shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the boxer has made himself or herself available for Testing, by giving six-months prior written notice to World Boxing and their National Anti-Doping Organisation.

WADA, in consultation with World Boxing and the boxer's National Anti-Doping Organisation, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be unfair to the boxer. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.6.1 shall be Disqualified unless the boxer can establish that he or she could not have reasonably known that this was an International Event or a National Event.

- 5.6.2** If a boxer retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the boxer must notify the Anti-Doping Organisation that imposed the period of Ineligibility in writing of such retirement. If the boxer then wishes to return to active competition in sport, the boxer shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the boxer has made himself or herself available for Testing by giving six-month prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the boxer retired, if that period was longer than six (6) months) to World Boxing and to their National Anti-Doping Organisation.

5.7 Independent Observer Program

World Boxing and the organising committees for World Boxing's Events, as well as the National Federations and the organising committees for National Events, shall authorize and facilitate the Independent Observer Program at such Events.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited, Approved Laboratories and Other Laboratories

- 6.1.1** For purposes of directly establishing an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 2.1, Samples shall be analyzed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by World Boxing.²⁸

²⁸ [Comment to Article 6.1.1: Violations of Article 2.1 may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a WADA-accredited laboratory or another laboratory approved by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]

6.1.2 As provided in Article 3.2, facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means. This would include, for example, reliable laboratory or other forensic testing conducted outside of WADA-accredited or approved laboratories.

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples and Data

Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information shall be analyzed 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 program described in Article 4.5 of the Code, or to assist World Boxing in profiling relevant parameters in a boxer's urine, blood or other matrix, including for DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose.²⁹

6.3 Research on Samples and Data

Samples, related analytical data and Doping Control information may be used for anti-doping research purposes, although no Sample may be used for research without the boxer's written consent. Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information used for research purposes shall first be processed in such a manner as to prevent Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information being traced back to a particular boxer. Any research involving Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information shall adhere to the principles set out in Article 19 of the Code.³⁰

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

In accordance with Article 6.4 of the Code, World Boxing shall ask laboratories to analyze Samples in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

²⁹ *[Comment to Article 6.2: For example, relevant Doping Control-related information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2, or both.]*

³⁰ *[Comment to Article 6.3: As is the case in most medical or scientific contexts, use of Samples and related information for quality assurance, quality improvement, method improvement and development or to establish reference populations is not considered research. Samples and related information used for such permitted non-research purposes must also first be processed in such a manner as to prevent them from being traced back to the particular boxer, having due regard to the principles set out in Article 19 of the Code, as well as the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.]*

Laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the standard Sample analysis menu, or as requested by World Boxing. Results from any such analysis shall be reported to World Boxing and have the same validity and Consequences as any other analytical result.³¹

6.5 Further Analysis of a Sample Prior to or During Results Management

There shall be no limitation on the authority of a laboratory to conduct repeat or additional analysis on a Sample prior to the time World Boxing notifies a boxer that the Sample is the basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation charge. If after such notification World Boxing wishes to conduct additional analysis on that Sample, it may do so with the consent of the boxer or approval from a hearing body.

6.6 Further Analysis of a Sample After it has been Reported as Negative or has Otherwise not Resulted in an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Charge

After a laboratory has reported a Sample as negative, or the Sample has not otherwise resulted in an anti-doping rule violation charge, it may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of either the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA. Any other Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to test the Boxer that wishes to conduct further analysis on a stored Sample may do so with the permission of the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA, and shall be responsible for any follow-up Results Management. Any Sample storage or further analysis initiated by WADA or another Anti-Doping Organisation shall be at WADA's or that organisation's expense. Further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.7 Split of A or B Sample

Where WADA, an Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management authority, and/or a WADA-accredited laboratory (with approval from WADA or the Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management authority) wishes to split an A or B Sample for the purpose of using the first part of the split Sample for an A Sample analysis and the second part of the split Sample for confirmation, then the procedures set forth in the International Standard for Laboratories shall be followed.

³¹ *[Comment to Article 6.4: The objective of this Article is to extend the principle of "Intelligent Testing" to the Sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognised that the resources available to fight doping are limited and that increasing the Sample analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of Samples which can be analysed.]*

6.8 WADA's Right to Take Possession of Samples and Data

WADA may, in its sole discretion at any time, with or without prior notice, take physical possession of any Sample and related analytical data or information in the possession of a laboratory or Anti-Doping Organisation. Upon request by WADA, the laboratory or Anti-Doping Organisation in possession of the Sample or data shall immediately grant access to and enable WADA to take physical possession of the Sample or data. If WADA has not provided prior notice to the laboratory or Anti-Doping Organisation before taking possession of a Sample or data, it shall provide such notice to the laboratory and each Anti-Doping Organisation whose Samples or data have been taken by WADA within a reasonable time after taking possession. After analysis and any investigation of a seized Sample or data, WADA may direct another Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to test the boxer to assume Results Management responsibility for the Sample or data if a potential anti-doping rule violation is discovered.³²

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RESPONSIBILITY, INITIAL REVIEW, NOTICE AND PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS

Results Management under these Anti-Doping Rules establishes a process designed to resolve anti-doping rule violation matters in a fair, expeditious and efficient manner.

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

7.1.1 Except as otherwise provided in Articles 6.6, 6.8 and Code Article 7.1, Results Management shall be the responsibility of, and shall be governed by, the procedural rules of the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection (or, if no Sample collection is involved, the Anti-Doping Organisation which first provides notice to a boxer or other Person of a potential anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doping rule violation).

7.1.2 In circumstances where the rules of a National Anti-Doping Organisation do not give the National Anti-Doping Organisation

³² [Comment to Article 6.8: Resistance or refusal to WADA taking physical possession of Samples or data could constitute Tampering, Complicity or an act of non-compliance as provided in the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories, and could also constitute a violation of the International Standard for Laboratories. Where necessary, the laboratory and/or the Anti-Doping Organisation shall assist WADA in ensuring that the seized Sample or data are not delayed in exiting the applicable country.]

[Comment to Article 6.8: WADA would not, of course, unilaterally take possession of Samples or analytical data without good cause related to a potential anti-doping rule violation, non-compliance by a Signatory or doping activities by another Person. However, the decision as to whether good cause exists is for WADA to make in its discretion and shall not be subject to challenge. In particular, whether there is good cause or not shall not be a defense against an anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences.]

authority over a boxer or other Person who is not a national, resident, license holder, or member of a sport organisation of that country, or the National Anti-Doping Organisation declines to exercise such authority, Results Management shall be conducted by the applicable International Federation or by a third party with authority over the boxer or other Person as directed by the rules of the applicable International Federation.

- 7.1.3** In the event the Major Event Organisation assumes only limited Results Management responsibility relating to a Sample initiated and taken during an Event conducted by a Major Event Organisation, or an anti-doping rule violation occurring during such Event, the case shall be referred by the Major Event Organisation to the applicable International Federation for completion of Results Management.
- 7.1.4** Results Management in relation to a potential whereabouts failure (a filing failure or a missed test) shall be administered by World Boxing or the National Anti-Doping Organisation with whom the boxer in question files whereabouts information, as provided in the International Standard for Results Management. If World Boxing determines a filing failure or a missed test, it shall submit that information to WADA through ADAMS, where it will be made available to other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations.
- 7.1.5** Other circumstances in which World Boxing shall take responsibility for conducting Results Management in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving boxers and other Persons under its authority shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the Code.
- 7.1.6** WADA may direct World Boxing to conduct Results Management in particular circumstances. If World Boxing refuses to conduct Results Management within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, such refusal shall be considered an act of non-compliance, and WADA may direct another Anti-Doping Organisation with authority over the boxer or other Person, that is willing to do so, to take Results Management responsibility in place of World Boxing or, if there is no such Anti-Doping Organisation, any other Anti-Doping Organisation that is willing to do so. In such case, World Boxing shall reimburse the costs and attorney's fees of conducting Results Management to the other Anti-Doping Organisation designated by WADA, and a failure to reimburse costs and attorney's fees shall be considered an act of non-compliance.

7.2 Review and Notification Regarding Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

World Boxing shall carry out the review and notification with respect to any potential anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management.

7.3 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving a boxer or other Person notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation as provided above, World Boxing shall refer to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

7.4 Provisional Suspensions³³

7.4.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension after an Adverse Analytical Finding or Adverse Passport Finding

If World Boxing receives an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Adverse Passport Finding (upon completion of the Adverse Passport Finding review process) for a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method that is not a Specified Substance or a Specified Method, it shall impose a Provisional Suspension on the boxer promptly upon or after the review and notification required by Article 7.2.

A mandatory Provisional Suspension may be eliminated if: (i) the boxer demonstrates to CAS ADD that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product, or (ii) the violation involves a Substance of Abuse and the Boxer establishes entitlement to a reduced period of Ineligibility under Article 10.2.4.1.

The CAS ADD's decision not to eliminate a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the boxer's assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable.

7.4.2 Optional Provisional Suspension Based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances, Specified Methods, Contaminated Products, or Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

³³ [Comment to Article 7.4: Before a Provisional Suspension can be unilaterally imposed by World Boxing, the internal review specified in these Anti-Doping Rules and the International Standard for Results Management must first be completed.]

World Boxing may impose a Provisional Suspension for anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.4.1 prior to the analysis of the boxer's B Sample or final hearing as described in Article 8.

An optional Provisional Suspension may be lifted at the discretion of World Boxing at any time prior to the CAS ADD's decision under Article 8, unless provided otherwise in the International Standard for Results Management.

7.4.3 Opportunity for Hearing or Appeal

Notwithstanding Articles 7.4.1 and 7.4.2, a Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the boxer or other Person is given: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing, either before or on a timely basis after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension.

The imposition of a Provisional Suspension, or the decision not to impose a Provisional Suspension, may be appealed in an expedited process in accordance with Article 13.2.

7.4.4 Voluntary Acceptance of Provisional Suspension

Boxers on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension if done so prior to the later of: (i) the expiration of ten (10) days from the report of the B Sample (or waiver of the B Sample) or ten (10) days from the notice of any other anti-doping rule violation, or (ii) the date on which the boxer first competes after such report or notice.

Other Persons on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension if done so within ten (10) days from the notice of the anti-doping rule violation.

Upon such voluntary acceptance, the Provisional Suspension shall have the full effect and be treated in the same manner as if the Provisional Suspension had been imposed under Article 7.4.1 or 7.4.2; provided, however, at any time after voluntarily accepting a Provisional Suspension, the boxer or other Person may withdraw such acceptance, in which event the boxer or other Person shall not receive any credit for time previously served during the Provisional Suspension.

7.4.5 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent B Sample analysis (if requested by the boxer or World Boxing) does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the boxer shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the boxer has been removed from an Event based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, then, if it is still possible for the boxer to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the Event, the boxer may continue to take part in the Event.

7.5 Results Management Decisions

Results Management decisions or adjudications by World Boxing must not purport to be limited to a particular geographic area or the World Boxing's sport and shall address and determine without limitation the following issues: (i) whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed or a Provisional Suspension should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific Articles that have been violated, and (ii) all Consequences flowing from the anti-doping rule violation(s), including applicable Disqualifications under Articles 9 and 10.10, any forfeiture of medals or prizes, any period of Ineligibility (and the date it begins to run) and any Financial Consequences.³⁴

7.6 Notification of Results Management Decisions

World Boxing shall notify boxers, other Persons, Signatories and WADA of Results Management decisions as provided in Article 14 and in the International Standard for Results Management.

³⁴ [Comment to Article 7.5: Results Management decisions include Provisional Suspensions.

Each decision by World Boxing should address whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed and all Consequences flowing from the violation, including any Disqualifications other than Disqualification under Article 10.1 (which is left to the ruling body for an Event). Pursuant to Article 15, such decision and its imposition of Consequences shall have automatic effect in every sport in every country. For example, for a determination that a boxer committed an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Sample taken In-Competition, the boxer's results obtained in the Competition would be Disqualified under Article 9 and all other competitive results obtained by the boxer from the date the Sample was collected through the duration of the period of Ineligibility are also Disqualified under Article 10.10; if the Adverse Analytical Finding resulted from Testing at an Event, it would be the Major Event Organisation's responsibility to decide whether the boxer's other individual results in the Event prior to Sample collection are also Disqualified under Article 10.1.]

7.7 Retirement from Sport³⁵

If a boxer or other Person retires while the World Boxing's Results Management process is underway, World Boxing retains authority to complete its Results Management process. If a boxer or other Person retires before any Results Management process has begun, and World Boxing would have had Results Management authority over the boxer or other Person at the time the boxer or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, World Boxing has authority to conduct Results Management.

ARTICLE 8 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION

For any Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, World Boxing shall provide a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and Operationally Independent hearing panel in compliance with the Code and the International Standard for Results Management.

8.1 Fair Hearings

8.1.1 Fair, Impartial and Operationally Independent Hearing Panel

8.1.1.1 World Boxing has delegated its Article 8 responsibilities (first instance hearings, waiver of hearings and decisions) to CAS Anti-Doping Division (CAS ADD). The procedural rules of CAS ADD to the hearing of first instance shall apply. The CAS ADD will always ensure that the boxer or other Person is provided with a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and Operationally Independent hearing panel in compliance with the Code and the International Standard for Results Management.

8.1.1.2 CAS ADD shall establish a Hearing Panel which has jurisdiction to hear and determine whether a boxer or other Person, subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, has committed an anti-doping rule violation and, if applicable, to impose relevant Consequences.

8.1.1.3 Board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of World Boxing or its affiliates

³⁵ *[Comment to Article 7.7: Conduct by a boxer or other Person before the boxer or other Person was subject to the authority of any Anti-Doping Organisation would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the boxer or other Person membership in a sports Organisation.]*

(e.g. National Federations or confederation), as well as any Person involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter, cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks of the Hearing Panel. In particular, no member shall have previously considered any TUE application, Results Management decision, or appeals in the same given case.

8.1.1.4 The Hearing Panel shall consist of an independent Chair and two (2) other independent members determined solely by CAS ADD.

8.1.1.5 Each member shall be appointed by taking into consideration their requisite anti-doping experience including their legal, sports, medical and/or scientific expertise.

8.1.1.6 The Hearing Panel shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from World Boxing or any third party.

8.1.2 Hearing Process

8.1.2.1 When World Boxing sends a notice to a boxer or other Person notifying them of a potential anti-doping rule violation, and the boxer or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 8.3.1 or Article 8.3.2, then the case shall be referred to the Hearing Panel / CAS ADD for hearing and adjudication, which shall be conducted in accordance with the principles described in Articles 8 and 9 of the International Standard for Results Management.

8.1.2.2 Hearings held in connection with Events in respect to boxers and other Persons who are subject to these Anti-Doping Rules may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the Hearing Panel / CAS ADD.³⁶

8.1.2.3 WADA, the National Federation and the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the boxer or other Person may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, World Boxing

³⁶ *[Comment to Article 8.1.2.4: For example, a hearing could be expedited on the eve of a major Event where the resolution of the anti-doping rule violation is necessary to determine the boxer's eligibility to participate in the Event, or during an Event where the resolution of the case will affect the validity of the boxer's results or continued participation in the Event.]*

shall keep them fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.2 Notice of Decisions

- 8.2.1** At the end of the hearing, or promptly thereafter, the Hearing Panel / CAS ADD shall issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and which includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of Ineligibility imposed, the Disqualification of results under Article 10.10 and if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.
- 8.2.2** World Boxing shall notify that decision to the boxer or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. The decision may be appealed as provided in Article 13.

8.3 Waiver of Hearing

- 8.3.1** A boxer or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may waive a hearing and agree with the Consequences proposed by World Boxing.
- 8.3.2** However, if the boxer or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within fifteen (15) days or a deadline otherwise specified in the notice sent by the World Boxing asserting the violation, then they shall be deemed to have waived a hearing, to have admitted the violation, and to have accepted the proposed Consequences.
- 8.3.3** In cases where Article 8.3.1 or 8.3.2 applies, a hearing before the Hearing Panel / CAS ADD shall not be required. Instead, World Boxing shall promptly issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and which includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of Ineligibility imposed, the Disqualification of results under Article 10.10 and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.
- 8.3.4** World Boxing shall notify that decision to the boxer or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under

Article 13.2.3, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. World Boxing shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.

8.4 Single Hearing Before CAS

Anti-doping rule violations asserted against International-Level boxers, National-Level boxers or other Persons may, with the consent of the boxer or other Person, World Boxing (where it has Results Management responsibility in accordance with Article 7) and WADA, can be heard in a single hearing directly at CAS.³⁷

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

An anti-doping rule violation in boxing in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that competition with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.³⁸

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 Disqualification of Results in the Event during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

10.1.1 An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to Disqualification of all of the boxer's individual results obtained in that Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.2.

Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the seriousness of the

³⁷ *[Comment to Article 8.4: In some cases, the combined cost of holding a hearing in the first instance at the international or national level, then rehearing the case de novo before CAS can be very substantial. Where all of the parties identified in this Article are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single hearing, there is no need for the boxer or Anti-Doping Organisations to incur the extra expense of two (2) hearings. An Anti-Doping Organisation may participate in the CAS hearing as an observer. Nothing set out in Article 8.4 precludes the boxer or other Person and World Boxing (where it has Results Management responsibility) to waive their right to appeal by agreement. Such waiver, however, only binds the parties to such agreement and not any other entity with a right of appeal under the Code.]*

³⁸ *[Comment to Article 9: For Team Sports, any awards received by individual players will be Disqualified. However, Disqualification of the team will be as provided in Article 11. In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams, Disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of World Boxing.] CAN WE DELETE? Not relevant*

boxer's anti-doping rule violation and whether the boxer tested negative in the other Competitions.³⁹

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

10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

The period of Ineligibility for a violation of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential elimination, reduction or suspension pursuant to Article 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7:

10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility, subject to Article 10.2.4, shall be four (4) years where:

10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance or a Specified Method, unless the boxer or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.⁴⁰

10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance or a Specified Method and World Boxing can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, subject to Article 10.2.4.1, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years.

10.2.3 As used in Article 10.2, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those boxers or other Persons who engage in conduct which they knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was

³⁹ [Comment to Article 10.1.1: Whereas Article 9 Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive (e.g., the 100 meter backstroke), this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event (e.g., the swimming World Championships).] CAN WE DELETE? Not relevant

⁴⁰ [Comment to Article 10.2.1.1: While it is theoretically possible for a boxer or other Person to establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional without showing how the Prohibited Substance entered one's system, it is highly unlikely that in a doping case under Article 2.1 a boxer will be successful in proving that the boxer acted unintentionally without establishing the source of the Prohibited Substance.]

a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not “intentional” if the substance is a Specified Substance and the boxer can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered “intentional” if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the boxer can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.⁴¹

10.2.4 Notwithstanding any other provision in Article 10.2, where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Substance of Abuse:

10.2.4.1 If the boxer can establish that any ingestion or Use occurred Out-of-Competition and was unrelated to sport performance, then the period of Ineligibility shall be three (3) months Ineligibility.

In addition, the period of Ineligibility calculated under this Article 10.2.4.1 may be reduced to one (1) month if the boxer or other Person satisfactorily completes a Substance of Abuse treatment program approved by World Boxing. The period of Ineligibility established in this Article 10.2.4.1 is not subject to any reduction based on any provision in Article 10.6.⁴²

10.2.4.2 If the ingestion, Use or Possession occurred In-Competition, and the boxer can establish that the context of the ingestion, Use or Possession was unrelated to sport performance, then the ingestion, Use or Possession shall not be considered intentional for purposes of Article 10.2.1 and shall not provide a basis for a finding of Aggravating Circumstances under Article 10.4.

⁴¹ [Comment to Article 10.2.3: Article 10.2.3 provides a special definition of “intentional” which is to be applied solely for purposes of Article 10.2.]

⁴² [Comment to Article 10.2.4.1: The determinations as to whether the treatment program is approved and whether the boxer or other Person has satisfactorily completed the program shall be made in the sole discretion of World Boxing. This Article is intended to give World Boxing the leeway to apply their own judgment to identify and approve legitimate and reputable, as opposed to “sham”, treatment programs. It is anticipated, however, that the characteristics of legitimate treatment programs may vary widely and change over time such that it would not be practical for WADA to develop mandatory criteria for acceptable treatment programs.]

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Article 10.6 or 10.7 are applicable:

- 10.3.1** For violations of Article 2.3 or 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be four (4) years except: (i) in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, if the boxer can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years; (ii) in all other cases, if the boxer or other Person can establish exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction of the period of Ineligibility, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range from two (2) years to four (4) years depending on the boxer or other Person's degree of Fault; or (iii) in a case involving a Protected Person or Recreational boxer, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range between a maximum of two (2) years and, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person or Recreational boxer's degree of Fault.
- 10.3.2** For violations of Article 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the boxer's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two (2) years and one (1) year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to boxers where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the boxer was trying to avoid being available for Testing.
- 10.3.3** For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a Protected Person shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by the boxers Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for boxer Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.⁴³

⁴³ *[Comment to Article 10.3.3: Those who are involved in doping boxers or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the boxer who test positive. Since the authority of sport organisations is generally limited to Ineligibility for accreditation, membership and other sport benefits, reporting boxer Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]*

10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the boxer or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.⁴⁴

10.3.6 For violations of Article 2.11, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation by the boxer or other Person.⁴⁵

10.4 Aggravating Circumstances which may Increase the Period of Ineligibility

If World Boxing establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration), 2.9 (Complicity or Attempted Complicity) or 2.11 (Acts by a boxer or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting) that Aggravating Circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased by an additional period of Ineligibility of up to two (2) years depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the Aggravating Circumstances, unless the boxer or other Person can establish that he or she did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.⁴⁶

10.5 Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence

⁴⁴ [Comment to Article 10.3.5: Where the "other Person" referenced in Article 2.10 is an entity and not an individual, that entity may be disciplined as provided in Article 12.]

⁴⁵ [Comment to Article 10.3.6: Conduct that is found to violate both Article 2.5 (Tampering) and Article 2.11 (Acts by a boxer or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities) shall be sanctioned based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.]

⁴⁶ [Comment to Article 10.4: Violations under Articles 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration), 2.9 (Complicity or Attempted Complicity) and 2.11 (Acts by a boxer or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities) are not included in the application of Article 10.4 because the sanctions for these violations already build in sufficient discretion up to a lifetime ban to allow consideration of any Aggravating Circumstance.]

If a boxer or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.⁴⁷

10.6 Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence

10.6.1 Reduction of Sanctions in Particular Circumstances for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

All reductions under Article 10.6.1 are mutually exclusive and not cumulative.

10.6.1.1 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance (other than a Substance of Abuse) or Specified Method, and the boxer or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years of Ineligibility, depending on the boxer's or other Person's degree of Fault.

10.6.1.2 Contaminated Products

In cases where the boxer or other Person can establish both No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance (other than a Substance of Abuse) came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no

⁴⁷ [Comment to Article 10.5: This Article and Article 10.6.2 apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. They will only apply in exceptional circumstances, for example, where a boxer could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, No Fault or Negligence would not apply in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabelled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Boxers are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the Administration of a Prohibited Substance by the boxer's personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the boxer (Boxers are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the boxer's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other Person within the boxer's circle of associates (Boxers are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction under Article 10.6 based on No Significant Fault or Negligence.]

period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years Ineligibility, depending on the boxer's or other Person's degree of Fault.⁴⁸

10.6.1.3 Protected Persons or Recreational boxers

Where the anti-doping rule violation not involving a Substance of Abuse is committed by a Protected Person or Recreational boxer, and the Protected Person or Recreational boxer can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years Ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person or Recreational boxer's degree of Fault.

10.6.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.6.1

If a boxer or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.6.1 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the boxer or other Person's degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the 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 eight (8) years.⁴⁹

⁴⁸ *[Comment to Article 10.6.1.2: In order to receive the benefit of this Article, the boxer or other Person must establish not only that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, but must also separately establish No Significant Fault or Negligence. It should be further noted that boxers are on notice that they take nutritional supplements at their own risk. The sanction reduction based on No Significant Fault or Negligence has rarely been applied in Contaminated Product cases unless the boxer has exercised a high level of caution before taking the Contaminated Product. In assessing whether the boxer can establish the source of the Prohibited Substance, it would, for example, be significant for purposes of establishing whether the boxer actually Used the Contaminated Product, whether the boxer had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be contaminated on the Doping Control form.]*

This Article should not be extended beyond products that have gone through some process of manufacturing. Where an Adverse Analytical Finding results from environment contamination of a "non-product" such as tap water or lake water in circumstances where no reasonable person would expect any risk of an anti-doping rule violation, typically there would be No Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5.]

⁴⁹ *[Comment to Article 10.6.2: Article 10.6.2 may be applied to any anti-doping rule violation except those Articles where intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation (e.g., Article 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 or 2.11) or an element of a particular sanction (e.g., Article 10.2.1) or a range of Ineligibility is already provided in an Article based on the boxer or other Person's degree of Fault.]*

10.7 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or Other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault

10.7.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Code Violations⁵⁰

10.7.1.1 World Boxing may, prior to an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the Consequences (other than Disqualification and mandatory Public Disclosure) imposed in an individual case where the boxer or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person; or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to World Boxing or other Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management responsibility; or (iii) which results in WADA initiating a proceeding against a Signatory, WADA-accredited laboratory, or Athlete passport management unit (as defined in the International Standard for Laboratories) for non-compliance with the Code, International Standard or Technical Document; or (iv) with the approval by WADA, which results in a criminal or disciplinary body bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional or sport rules arising out of a sport integrity violation other than doping. After an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, World Boxing may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable Consequences with the approval of WADA.

The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the boxer or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the boxer or other

⁵⁰ *[Comment to Article 10.7.1: The cooperation of boxers, boxer Support Personnel and other Persons who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is important to clean sport.]*

Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport, non-compliance with the Code and/or sport integrity violations. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight (8) years. For purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall not include any period of Ineligibility that could be added under Article 10.9.3.2 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

If so requested by a boxer or other Person who seeks to provide Substantial Assistance, World Boxing shall allow the boxer or other Person to provide the information to it subject to a Without Prejudice Agreement.

If the boxer or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of Consequences was based, World Boxing shall reinstate the original Consequences. If World Boxing decides to reinstate suspended Consequences or decides not to reinstate suspended Consequences, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

10.7.1.2 To further encourage boxers and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organisations, at the request of World Boxing or at the request of the boxer or other Person who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation, or other violation of the Code, WADA may agree at any stage of the Results Management process, including after an appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, no mandatory Public Disclosure and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of Consequences, as otherwise provided in this Article.

Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article 10.7.1.2 may not be appealed.

10.7.1.3 If World Boxing suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.

In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorise World Boxing to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

10.7.2 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence

Where a boxer or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.⁵¹

10.7.3 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

Where a boxer or other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.5, and 10.6. If the boxer or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under

⁵¹ *[Comment to Article 10.7.2: This Article is intended to apply when a boxer or other Person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no Anti-Doping Organisation is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to circumstances where the admission occurs after the boxer or other Person believes he or she is about to be caught. The amount by which Ineligibility is reduced should be based on the likelihood that the boxer or other Person would have been caught had he or she not come forward voluntarily.]*

Article 10.7, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.8 Results Management Agreements

10.8.1 One-Year Reduction for Certain Anti-Doping Rule Violations Based on Early Admission and Acceptance of Sanction

Where a boxer or other Person, after being notified by World Boxing of a potential anti-doping rule violation that carries an asserted period of Ineligibility of four (4) or more years (including any period of Ineligibility asserted under Article 10.4), admits the violation and accepts the asserted period of Ineligibility no later than twenty (20) days after receiving notice of an anti-doping rule violation charge, the boxer or other Person may receive a one-year reduction in the period of Ineligibility asserted by World Boxing. Where the boxer or other Person receives the one-year reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility under this Article 10.8.1, no further reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility shall be allowed under any other Article.⁵²

10.8.2 Case Resolution Agreement

Where the boxer or other Person admits an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by World Boxing and agrees to Consequences acceptable to World Boxing and WADA (if applicable), at their sole discretion, then: (a) the boxer or other Person may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility based on an assessment by World Boxing and WADA of the application of Articles 10.1 through 10.7 to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the boxer or other Person's degree of Fault and how promptly the boxer or other Person admitted the violation; and (b) the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the boxer or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the agreed-upon period of Ineligibility going forward from the earlier of the date the boxer or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction or a Provisional Suspension which was subsequently respected by the boxer or other Person. The decision by WADA and World Boxing to enter or not enter into a case resolution agreement, and the amount of the reduction to, and the starting

⁵² [Comment to Article 10.8.1: For example, if World Boxing alleges that a boxer has violated Article 2.1 for Use of an anabolic steroid and asserts the applicable period of Ineligibility is four (4) years, then the boxer may unilaterally reduce the period of Ineligibility to three (3) years by admitting the violation and accepting the three-year period of Ineligibility within the time specified in this Article, with no further reduction allowed. This resolves the case without any need for a hearing.]

date of, the period of Ineligibility are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under Article 13.

If requested by a boxer or other Person who seeks to enter into a case resolution agreement under this Article, World Boxing shall allow the boxer or other Person to discuss an admission of the anti-doping rule violation with it subject to a Without Prejudice Agreement.⁵³

10.9 Multiple Violations

10.9.1 Second or Third Anti-Doping Rule Violations

10.9.1.1 For a boxer or other Person's second anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:

(a) A six-month period of Ineligibility; or

(b) A period of Ineligibility in the range between:

(i) the sum of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation plus the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, and

(ii) twice the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation.

The period of Ineligibility within this range shall be determined based on the entirety of the circumstances and the boxer or other Person's degree of Fault with respect to the second violation.

10.9.1.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfils the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5 or 10.6, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period

⁵³ [Comment to Article 10.8: Any mitigating or aggravating factors set forth in this Article 10 shall be considered in arriving at the Consequences set forth in the case resolution agreement, and shall not be applicable beyond the terms of that agreement.]

of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime Ineligibility.

10.9.1.3 The period of Ineligibility established in Articles 10.9.1.1 and 10.9.1.2 may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.7.

10.9.2 An anti-doping rule violation for which a boxer or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a violation for purposes of this Article 10.9. In addition, an anti-doping rule violation sanctioned under Article 10.2.4.1 shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 10.9.

10.9.3 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.9.3.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.9, except as provided in Articles 10.9.3.2 and 10.9.3.3, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if World Boxing can establish that the boxer or other Person committed the additional anti-doping rule violation after the boxer or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7, or after World Boxing made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If World Boxing cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.10.⁵⁴

10.9.3.2 If World Boxing establishes that a boxer or other Person committed an additional anti-doping rule violation prior to notification, and that the additional violation occurred twelve (12) months or more before or after the first-noticed violation, then the period of Ineligibility for the additional violation shall be calculated as if the additional violation were a stand-alone first violation and this period of

⁵⁴ [Comment to Article 10.9.3.1: The same rule applies where, after the imposition of a sanction, World Boxing discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to notification for a first anti-doping rule violation – e.g., World Boxing shall impose a sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two (2) violations had been adjudicated at the same time, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances.]

Ineligibility is served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility imposed for the earlier-noticed violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.2 applies, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

10.9.3.3 If World Boxing establishes that a boxer or other Person committed a violation of Article 2.5 in connection with the Doping Control process for an underlying asserted anti-doping rule violation, the violation of Article 2.5 shall be treated as a stand-alone first violation and the period of Ineligibility for such violation shall be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility, if any, imposed for the underlying anti-doping rule violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.3 is applied, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

10.9.3.4 If World Boxing establishes that a boxer or other Person has committed a second or third anti-doping rule violation during a period of Ineligibility, the periods of Ineligibility for the multiple violations shall run consecutively, rather than concurrently.

10.9.4 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during a Ten-Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.9, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.10 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9, all other competitive results of the boxer obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule 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.⁵⁵

10.11 Forfeited Prize Money

If World Boxing recovers prize money forfeited as a result of an anti-doping rule violation, it shall take reasonable measures to allocate and distribute this prize money to the boxers who would have been entitled to it had the forfeiting boxer not competed.⁵⁶

10.12 Financial Consequences

10.12.1 Where a boxer or other Person commits an anti-doping rule violation, World Boxing may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to (a) recover from the boxer or other Person costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of Ineligibility imposed and/or (b) fine the boxer or other Person in an amount up to 50,000 Euros, only in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed.

10.12.2 The imposition of a financial sanction or the World Boxing's recovery of costs shall not be considered a basis for reducing the Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these Anti-Doping Rules.

10.13 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Where a boxer is already serving a period of Ineligibility for an anti-doping rule violation, any new period of Ineligibility shall commence on the first day after the current period of Ineligibility has been served. Otherwise, except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.13.1 Delays Not Attributable to the boxer or other Person

⁵⁵ *[Comment to Article 10.10: Nothing in these Anti-Doping Rules precludes clean boxers or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]*

⁵⁶ *[Comment to Article 10.11: This Article is not intended to impose an affirmative duty on World Boxing to take any action to collect forfeited prize money. If World Boxing elects not to take any action to collect forfeited prize money, it may assign its right to recover such money to the boxer(s) who should have otherwise received the money. "Reasonable measures to allocate and distribute this prize money" could include using collected forfeited prize money as agreed upon by World Boxing and its boxers.]*

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control, and the boxer or other Person can establish that such delays are not attributable to the boxer or other Person, World Boxing or the Hearing Panel] / CAS ADD, then the period of Ineligibility may start at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified.⁵⁷

10.13.2 Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligibility Served

10.13.2.1 If a Provisional Suspension is respected by the boxer or other Person, then the boxer or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. If the boxer or other Person does not respect a Provisional Suspension, then the boxer or other Person shall receive no credit for any period of Provisional Suspension served. If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the boxer or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

10.13.2.2 If a boxer or other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from World Boxing and thereafter respects the Provisional Suspension, the boxer or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the boxer's or other Person's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.⁵⁸

⁵⁷ *[Comment to Article 10.13.1: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organisation to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be lengthy, particularly where the boxer or other Person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Article to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.]*

⁵⁸ *[Comment to Article 10.13.2.2: A boxer's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension is not an admission by the boxer and shall not be used in any way to draw an adverse inference against the boxer.]*

10.13.2.3 No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the boxer elected not to compete or was suspended.

10.14 Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

10.14.1 Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

No boxer or other Person who has been declared Ineligible or is subject to a Provisional Suspension may, during a period of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension, participate in any capacity in a Competition or activity (other than authorised anti-doping Education or rehabilitation programs) authorised or organised by any Signatory, Signatory's member organisation, or a club or other member organisation of a Signatory's member organisation, or in Competitions authorized or organised by any professional league or any international- or national-level Event organisation or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

A boxer or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as a boxer in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the authority of a Code Signatory or member of a Code Signatory, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such boxer or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event, and does not involve the boxer or other Person working in any capacity with Protected Persons.

A boxer or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing and any requirement by World Boxing to provide whereabouts information.⁵⁹

⁵⁹ *[Comment to Article 10.14.1: For example, subject to Article 10.14.2 below, Ineligible boxers cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organised by their National Federation or a club which is a member of that National Federation or which is funded by a governmental agency. Further, an Ineligible boxer may not compete in a non-Signatory professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), Events organised by a non-Signatory International Event organisation or a non-Signatory national-level Event organisation without triggering the Consequences set forth in Article 10.14.3. The term "activity" also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee,*

10.14.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.14.1, a boxer may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of World Boxing's or other Signatory's member organisation during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the boxer's period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.⁶⁰

10.14.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

Where a boxer or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.14.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility, including a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, may be adjusted based on the boxer's or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether a boxer or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organisation whose Results Management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

A boxer or other Person who violates the prohibition against participation during a Provisional Suspension described in Article 10.14.1 shall receive no credit for any period of Provisional Suspension served and the results of such participation shall be Disqualified.

Where a boxer Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility or a Provisional

or volunteer of the organisation described in this Article. Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall also be recognised by other sports (see Article 15.1, Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions). A boxer or other Person serving a period of Ineligibility is prohibited from coaching or serving as an boxer Support Person in any other capacity at any time during the period of Ineligibility, and doing so could also result in a violation of Article 2.10 by another boxer. Any performance standard accomplished during a period of Ineligibility shall not be recognized by World Boxing or its National Federations for any purpose.]

⁶⁰ [Comment to Article 10.14.2: In many Team Sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), boxers cannot effectively train on their own so as to be ready to compete at the end of the boxer's period of Ineligibility. During the training period described in this Article, an Ineligible boxer may not compete or engage in any activity described in Article 10.14.1 other than training.]

Suspension, World Boxing shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.14.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.5 or 10.6, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by World Boxing and its National Federations.

10.15 Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Testing of Teams

Where one (1) member of a team (outside of Team Sports) has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of all members of the team during the Event Period.

11.2 Consequences for Teams

11.2.1 An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a team in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained by the team in that Competition, with all resulting Consequences for the team and its members, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

11.2.2 An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a team occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the results obtained by the team in that Event with all Consequences for the team and its members, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 11.2.3.

11.2.3 Where a boxer who is a member of a team committed an anti-doping rule violation during or in connection with one (1) Competition in an Event, if the other member(s) of the team establish(es) that he or she/they bear(s) No Fault or Negligence for that violation, the results

of the team in any other Competition(s) in that Event shall not be Disqualified unless the results of the team in the Competition(s) other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the boxer's anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS BY WORLD BOXING AGAINST OTHER SPORTING BODIES

When World Boxing becomes aware that a National Federation or any other sporting body over which it has authority has failed to comply with, implement, uphold, and enforce these Anti-Doping Rules within that organisation's or body's area of competence, World Boxing has the authority and may take the following additional disciplinary actions:

- 12.1** Exclude all, or some group of, members of that organisation or body from specified future Events or all Events conducted within a specified period of time.
- 12.2** Take additional disciplinary actions with respect to that organisation's or body's recognition, the eligibility of their members to participate in World Boxing's activities, and/or fine that organisation or body based on the following:
 - 12.2.1** Four (4) or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed by boxers or other Persons affiliated with that organisation or body during a twelve (12) month period (whether the Results Management authority is World Boxing or any other Anti-Doping Organisation). In such event: (a) all or some group of members of that organisation or body may be banned from participation in any World Boxing activities for a period of up to two (2) years and/or (b) that organisation or body may be fined in an amount up to 100,000 Euros.
 - 12.2.2** Four (4) or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.2.1 by boxers or other Persons affiliated with that organisation or body during a twelve (12) month period. In such event, that organisation or body may be suspended for a period of up to four (4) years.
 - 12.2.3** More than one boxer or other Person affiliated with that organisation or body commits an anti-doping rule violation during an International Event. In such event, that organisation or body may be fined in an amount up to 50,000 Euros.

12.2.4 That organisation or body has failed to make diligent efforts to keep World Boxing informed about a boxer's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from World Boxing or its appointed Anti-doping body. In such event, that organisation or body may be fined in an amount up to 10,000 Euros per boxer, in addition to reimbursement of all of the World Boxing costs incurred in Testing that organisation's or body's boxers.

12.3 Withhold some or all funding or other financial and non-financial support to that organisation or body.

12.4 Oblige that organisation or body to reimburse World Boxing 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 a boxer or other Person affiliated with that organisation or body.

ARTICLE 13 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS ⁶¹

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.7 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, the Code or the International Standards. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker. Any party to the appeal may submit evidence, legal arguments and claims that were not raised in the first instance hearing so long as they arise from the same cause of action or same general facts or circumstances raised or addressed in the first instance hearing.⁶²

⁶¹ *[Comment to Article 13: The object of the Code is to have anti-doping matters resolved through fair and transparent internal processes with a final appeal. Anti-doping decisions by Anti-Doping Organisations are made transparent in Article 14. Specified Persons and organisations, including WADA, are then given the opportunity to appeal those decisions. Note that the definition of interested Persons and organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13 does not include boxers, or their National Federations, who might benefit from having another competitor Disqualified.]*

⁶² *[Comment to Article 13.1.1: The revised language is not intended to make a substantive change to the 2015 Code, but rather for clarification. For example, where a boxer was charged in the first instance hearing only with Tampering but the same conduct could also constitute Complicity, an appealing party could pursue both Tampering and Complicity charges against the boxer in the appeal.]*

13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

In making its decision, CAS shall not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.⁶³

13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within World Boxing's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in World Boxing's process.⁶⁴

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Implementation of Decisions and Authority

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six month notice requirement for a retired boxer to return to competition under Article 5.6.1; a decision by WADA assigning Results Management under Article 7.1 of the Code; a decision by World Boxing not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management; a decision to impose, or lift, a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing; World Boxing's failure to comply with Article 7.4; a decision that World Boxing lacks authority to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, Consequences or to reinstate, or not reinstate, Consequences under Article 10.7.1; failure to comply with Articles 7.1.4 and 7.1.5 of the Code; failure to comply with Article 10.8.1; a decision under Article 10.14.3; a decision by World

⁶³ [Comment to Article 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]

⁶⁴ [Comment to Article 13.1.3: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of World Boxing's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of World Boxing's process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in World Boxing's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

Boxing not to implement another Anti-Doping Organisation's decision under Article 15; and a decision under Article 27.3 of the Code may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level boxers or International Events

In cases arising from participation in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level boxers, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.⁶⁵

13.2.2 Appeals Involving Other boxers or Other Persons

In cases where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to an appellate body, in accordance with rules adopted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation having authority over the boxer or other Person.

The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair, impartial, Operationally Independent and Institutionally Independent hearing panel; the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision.

If no such body as described above is in place and available at the time of the appeal, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with the applicable procedural rules.

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

13.2.3.1 Appeals Involving International-Level boxers or International Events

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the 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) World Boxing; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Person's country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games,

⁶⁵ [Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]

including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

13.2.3.2 Appeals Involving Other athletes or Other Persons

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the appellate body shall be as provided in the National Anti-Doping Organisation's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (a) the 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) World Boxing; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Person's country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and World Boxing shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the appellate body.

Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organisation whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

13.2.3.3 Duty to Notify

All parties to any CAS appeal must ensure that WADA and all other parties with a right to appeal have been given timely notice of the appeal.

13.2.3.4 Appeal from Imposition of Provisional Suspension

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from the imposition of a Provisional Suspension is the boxer or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

13.2.3.5 Appeal from Decisions under Article 12

Decisions by World Boxing pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation or other body.

13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.⁶⁶

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by World Boxing

Where, in a particular case, World Boxing fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if World Boxing had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal may be reimbursed to WADA by World Boxing.⁶⁷

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

World Boxing shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the boxer or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organisations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.

⁶⁶ *[Comment to Article 13.2.4: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when an Anti-Doping Organisation appeals a decision after the Athlete's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]*

⁶⁷ *[Comment to Article 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and Results Management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for World Boxing to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with World Boxing and give it an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision]*

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals⁶⁸

13.6.1 Appeals to CAS

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 that led to the decision being appealed:

- (a) Within fifteen (15) days from the notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision from the Anti-Doping Organisation that had Results Management authority;
- (b) If such a request is made within the fifteen (15) 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.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of:

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed, or
- (b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

13.6.2 Appeals Under Article 13.2.2

The time to file an appeal to an independent and impartial body in accordance with rules established by the National Anti-Doping Organisation shall be indicated by the same rules of the National Anti-Doping Organisation.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of:

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed, or

⁶⁸ *[Comment to Article 13.6: Whether governed by CAS rules or these Anti-Doping Rules, a party's deadline to appeal does not begin running until receipt of the decision. For that reason, there can be no expiration of a party's right to appeal if the party has not received the decision.]*

(b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

14.1 Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations

14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to boxers and other Persons

Notice to boxers or other Persons of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14.

If at any point during Results Management up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, World Boxing decides not to move forward with a matter, it must notify the boxer or other Person, (provided that the boxer or other Person had been already informed of the ongoing Results Management).

14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to National Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to the boxer's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14, simultaneously with the notice to the boxer or other Person.

If at any point during Results Management up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, World Boxing decides not to move forward with a matter, it must give notice (with reasons) to the Anti-Doping Organisations with a right of appeal under Article 13.2.3.

Notices can be sent by mail and/or email.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation shall include: the boxer's or other Person's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the boxer's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Results Management.

Notification of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall also include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

14.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, the boxer's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organisations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, National Federation, until World Boxing has made Public Disclosure as permitted by Article 14.3.

14.1.6 Protection of Confidential Information by an Employee or Stakeholder of World Boxing

World Boxing shall ensure that information concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and other asserted anti-doping rule violations remains confidential until such information is Publicly Disclosed in accordance with Article 14.3. World Boxing shall ensure that its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents, consultants, and Delegated Third Parties are subject to fully enforceable contractual duty of confidentiality and to fully enforceable procedures for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorized disclosure of such confidential information.

14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation or Violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension Decisions and Request for Files

14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions or decisions related to violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension rendered pursuant to Article 7.6, 8.2, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.14.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, World Boxing shall provide an English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

14.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organisation having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

14.3 Public Disclosure

14.3.1 After notice has been provided to the boxer or other Person in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, and to the applicable Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with Article 14.1.2, the identity of any boxer or other Person who is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and the nature of the violation involved, and whether the boxer or other Person is subject to a Provisional Suspension may be Publicly Disclosed by World Boxing.

14.3.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, or a new period of Ineligibility, or reprimand, has been imposed under Article 10.14.3, World Boxing must Publicly Disclose the disposition of the anti-doping matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the boxer or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved (if any) and the Consequences imposed. World Boxing must also Publicly Disclose within twenty (20) days the results of appellate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.⁶⁹

14.3.3 After an anti-doping rule violation has been determined to have been committed in an appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2 or such appeal has been waived, or in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 or where such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8,

⁶⁹ *[Comment to Article 14.3.2: Where Public Disclosure as required by Article 14.3.2 would result in a breach of other applicable laws, World Boxing's failure to make the Public Disclosure will not result in a determination of non-compliance with Code as set forth in Article 4.2 of the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.]*

World Boxing may make public such determination or decision and may comment publicly on the matter.

- 14.3.4** In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the boxer or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the fact that the decision has been appealed may be Publicly Disclosed. However, the decision itself and the underlying facts may not be Publicly Disclosed except with the consent of the boxer or other Person who is the subject of the decision. World Boxing shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the boxer or other Person may approve.
- 14.3.5** Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the World Boxing's website and leaving the information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.
- 14.3.6** Except as provided in Articles 14.3.1 and 14.3.3, no Anti-Doping Organisation, National Federation, or WADA-accredited laboratory, or any official of any such body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to, or based on information provided by the boxer, other Person or their entourage or other representatives.
- 14.3.7** The mandatory Public Disclosure required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the boxer or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor, Protected Person or Recreational boxer. Any optional Public Disclosure in a case involving a Minor, Protected Person or Recreational boxer shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

14.4 Statistical Reporting

World Boxing shall, at least annually, publish publicly a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities, with a copy provided to WADA. World Boxing may also publish reports showing the name of each boxer tested and the date of each Testing.

14.5 Doping Control Information Database and Monitoring of Compliance

To enable WADA to perform its compliance monitoring role and to ensure the effective use of resources and sharing of applicable Doping Control information

among Anti-Doping Organisations, World Boxing shall report to WADA through ADAMS Doping Control-related information, including, in particular:

- (a) Athlete Biological Passport data for International-Level boxers and National-Level boxers;
- (b) Whereabouts information for boxers including those in Registered Testing Pools;
- (c) TUE decisions, and
- (d) Results Management decisions

as required under the applicable International Standard(s).

14.5.1 To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning, avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by various Anti-Doping Organisations, and to ensure that Athlete Biological Passport profiles are updated, World Boxing shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests to WADA by entering the Doping Control forms into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

14.5.2 To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for TUEs, World Boxing shall report all TUE applications, decisions and supporting documentation using ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

14.5.3 To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for Results Management, World Boxing shall report the following information into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines outlined in the International Standard for Results Management: (a) notifications of anti-doping rule violations and related decisions for Adverse Analytical Findings; (b) notifications and related decisions for other anti-doping rule violations that are not Adverse Analytical Findings; (c) whereabouts failures; and (d) any decision imposing, lifting or reinstating a Provisional Suspension.

14.5.4 The information described in this Article will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the boxer, the boxer's National Anti-Doping Organisation, and any other Anti-Doping Organisations with Testing authority over the boxer.

14.6 Data Privacy

14.6.1 World Boxing and its delegated third parties may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to boxers and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct its Anti-Doping Activities under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information), these Anti-Doping Rules, and in compliance with applicable law.

14.6.2 Without limiting the foregoing, World Boxing shall:

- (a) Only process personal information in accordance with a valid legal ground;
- (b) Notify any Participant or Person subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, in a manner and form that complies with applicable laws and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, that their personal information may be processed by World Boxing and other Persons for the purpose of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules;
- (c) Ensure that any third-party agents (including any Delegated Third Party) with whom World Boxing shares the personal information of any Participant or Person is subject to appropriate technical and contractual controls to protect the confidentiality and privacy of such information.

ARTICLE 15 IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

15.1 Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions by Signatory Anti-Doping Organisations

15.1.1 A decision of an anti-doping rule violation made by a Signatory Anti-Doping Organisation, an appellate body (Article 13.2.2 of the Code) or CAS shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the proceeding upon World Boxing and its National Federations, as well as every Signatory in every sport with the effects described below:

15.1.1.1 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a Provisional Suspension (after a Provisional Hearing has occurred or the boxer or other Person has either accepted the Provisional Suspension or has waived the right to a

Provisional Hearing, expedited hearing or expedited appeal offered in accordance with Article 7.4.3) automatically prohibits the boxer or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory during the Provisional Suspension.

15.1.1.2 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a period of Ineligibility (after a hearing has occurred or been waived) automatically prohibits the boxer or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory for the period of Ineligibility.

15.1.1.3 A decision by any of the above-described bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation automatically binds all Signatories.

15.1.1.4 A decision by any of the above-described bodies to Disqualify results under Article 10.10 for a specified period automatically Disqualifies all results obtained within the authority of any Signatory during the specified period.

15.1.2 World Boxing and its National Federations shall recognise and implement a decision and its effects as required by Article 15.1.1, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date World Boxing receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.

15.1.3 A decision by an Anti-Doping Organisation, a national appellate body or CAS to suspend, or lift, Consequences shall be binding upon World Boxing and its National Federations without any further action required, on the earlier of the date World Boxing receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.

15.1.4 Notwithstanding any provision in Article 15.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by a Major Event Organisation made in an expedited process during an Event shall not be binding on World Boxing or its National Federations unless the rules of the Major Event Organisation provide the boxer or other Person with an opportunity to an appeal under non-expedited procedures.⁷⁰

⁷⁰ [Comment to Article 15.1.4: By way of example, where the rules of the Major Event Organisation give the boxer or other Person the option of choosing an expedited CAS appeal or a CAS appeal under normal CAS procedure, the final decision or adjudication by the Major Event Organisation is binding on other Signatories regardless of whether the boxer or other Person chooses the expedited appeal option.]

15.2 Implementation of Other Decisions by Anti-Doping Organisations

World Boxing and its National Federations may decide to implement other anti-doping decisions rendered by Anti-Doping Organisations not described in Article 15.1.1 above, such as a Provisional Suspension prior to a Provisional Hearing or acceptance by the boxer or other Person.⁷¹

15.3 Implementation of Decisions by Body that is not a Signatory

An anti-doping decision by a body that is not a Signatory to the Code shall be implemented by World Boxing and its National Federations, if World Boxing finds that the decision purports to be within the authority of that body and the anti-doping rules of that body are otherwise consistent with the Code.⁷²

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against a boxer or other Person unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten (10) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 17 EDUCATION

World Boxing shall plan, implement, evaluate and promote Education in line with the requirements of Article 18.2 of the Code and the International Standard for Education.

⁷¹ *[Comment to Articles 15.1 and 15.2: Anti-Doping Organisation decisions under Article 15.1 are implemented automatically by other Signatories without the requirement of any decision or further action on the Signatories' part. For example, when a National Anti-Doping Organisation decides to Provisionally Suspend a boxer, that decision is given automatic effect at the International Federation level. To be clear, the "decision" is the one made by the National Anti-Doping Organisation, there is not a separate decision to be made by the International Federation. Thus, any claim by the boxer that the Provisional Suspension was improperly imposed can only be asserted against the National Anti-Doping Organisation. Implementation of Anti-Doping Organisations' decisions under Article 15.2 is subject to each Signatory's discretion. A Signatory's implementation of a decision under Article 15.1 or Article 15.2 is not appealable separately from any appeal of the underlying decision. The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organisations shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]*

⁷² *[Comment to Article 15.3: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, World Boxing, other Signatories and National Federations should attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found a boxer to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a Prohibited Substance in the boxer's body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in the Code, then World Boxing and all other Signatories should recognise the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and the boxer's National Anti-Doping Organisation should conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in the Code should be imposed. World Boxing or other Signatory's implementation of a decision, or their decision not to implement a decision under Article 15.3, is appealable under Article 13.]*

World Boxing may decide that boxers complete Anti-doping Education activities before and/or during their participation in World Boxing Events as a condition of participation.

Failure by the boxer or support personnel to complete Anti-Doping Education activities as requested by World Boxing may result in the imposition of sanctions under World Boxing's disciplinary rules, unless the boxer provides a justification for such failure, which shall be assessed by World Boxing on a case by case basis.

ARTICLE 18 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

- 18.1** All National Federations and their members shall comply with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Rules. All National Federations and other members shall include in their policies, rules and programs the provisions necessary to ensure that World Boxing may enforce these Anti-Doping Rules (including carrying out Testing) directly in respect of boxers (including National-Level boxers) and other Persons under their anti-doping authority as specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (Section "Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules").
- 18.2** Each National Federation shall incorporate these Anti-Doping Rules either directly or by reference into its governing documents, constitution and/or rules as part of the rules of sport that bind their members so that the National Federation may enforce them itself directly in respect of boxers (including National-Level boxers) and other Persons under its anti-doping authority.
- 18.3** By adopting these Anti-Doping Rules, and incorporating them into their governing documents and rules of sport, National Federations shall cooperate with and support World Boxing in that function. They shall also recognise, abide by and implement the decisions made pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the decisions imposing sanctions on Persons under their authority.
- 18.4** All National Federations shall take appropriate action to enforce compliance with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Rules by inter alia:
- (i) conducting Testing only under the documented authority of World Boxing and using their National Anti-Doping Organisation or other Sample collection authority to collect Samples in compliance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations;
 - (ii) recognising the authority of the National Anti-Doping Organisation in their country in accordance with Article 5.2.1 of the Code and assisting as

appropriate with the National Anti-Doping Organisation's implementation of the national Testing program for their sport;

- (iii) analysing all Samples collected using a WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory in accordance with Article 6.1; and
- (iv) ensuring that any national level anti-doping rule violation cases discovered by National Federations are adjudicated by an Operationally Independent hearing panel in accordance with Article 8.1 and the International Standard for Results Management.

18.5 All National Federations shall establish rules requiring all boxers preparing for or participating in a Competition or activity authorised or organised by a National Federation or one of its member organisations, and all boxer Support Personnel associated with such boxers, to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit to the Results Management authority of the Anti-Doping Organisation in conformity with the Code as a condition of such participation.

18.6 All National Federations shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to World Boxing and to their National Anti-Doping Organisations and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to conduct the investigation.

18.7 All National Federations shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent boxer Support Personnel who are Using Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods without valid justification from providing support to boxers under the authority of World Boxing or the National Federation.

18.8 All National Federations shall conduct anti-doping Education in coordination with their National Anti-Doping Organisations.

ARTICLE 19 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF WORLD BOXING

19.1 In addition to the roles and responsibilities described in Article 20.3 of the Code for International Federations, World Boxing shall report to WADA on World Boxing's compliance with the Code and the International Standards in accordance with Article 24.1.2 of the Code.

19.2 Subject to applicable law, and in accordance with Article 20.3.4 of the Code, all World Boxing Executive Board members, directors, officers and those employees (and those of appointed Delegated Third Parties), who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control, must sign a form provided by World

Boxing, agreeing to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules as Persons in conformity with the Code for direct and intentional misconduct.

- 19.3** Subject to applicable law, and in accordance with Article 20.3.5 of the Code, any World Boxing employee who is involved in Doping Control (other than authorised anti-doping Education or rehabilitation programs) must sign a statement provided by World Boxing confirming that they are not Provisionally Suspended or serving a period of Ineligibility and have not been directly or intentionally engaged in conduct within the previous six (6) years which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to them.

ARTICLE 20 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF BOXERS

- 20.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 20.2** To be available for Sample collection at all times.⁷³
- 20.3** To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and use.
- 20.4** To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 20.5** To disclose to World Boxing and their National Anti-Doping Organisation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the boxer committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.
- 20.6** To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

Failure by any boxer or boxer Support Personnel to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under World Boxing's Ethics and Judicial Procedures.

⁷³ *[Comment to Article 20.2: With due regard to an boxer's human rights and privacy, legitimate anti-doping considerations sometimes require Sample collection late at night or early in the morning. For example, it is known that some Athletes Use low doses of EPO during these hours so that it will be undetectable in the morning.]*

- 20.7** To disclose the identity of their boxer Support Personnel upon request by World Boxing or a National Federation, or any other Anti-Doping Organisation with authority over the boxer.
- 20.8** Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by a boxer, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under World Boxing's Ethics and Judicial Procedures.

ARTICLE 21 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF BOXER SUPPORT PERSONNEL

- 21.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 21.2** To cooperate with the boxer Testing program.
- 21.3** To use their influence on boxer values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.
- 21.4** To disclose to World Boxing and their National Anti-Doping Organisation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.
- 21.5** To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

Failure by any boxer Support Personnel to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under World Boxing's Ethics and Judicial Procedures.

- 21.6** Boxer Support Personnel shall not use or possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.

Any such Use or Possession may result in a charge of misconduct under World Boxing's Ethics and Judicial Procedures.

- 21.7** Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by boxer Support Personnel, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under World Boxing's Ethics and Judicial Procedures.

ARTICLE 22 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER PERSONS SUBJECT TO THESE ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 22.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 22.2** To disclose to World Boxing and their National Anti-Doping Organisation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.
- 22.3** To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

Failure by any other Person subject to these Anti-Doping Rules to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under World Boxing's Ethics and Judicial Procedures.

- 22.4** Not to use or possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.
- 22.5** Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by a Person, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under World Boxing's Ethics and Judicial Procedures.

ARTICLE 23 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

- 23.1** The official text of the Code shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.
- 23.2** The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.
- 23.3** The Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the Signatories or governments.
- 23.4** The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the Code are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the Code or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 23.5** Where the term “days” is used in the Code or an International Standard, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.

- 23.6** The Code shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the Code is accepted by a Signatory and implemented in its rules. However, pre-Code anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "First violations" or "Second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-Code violations.
- 23.7** The Purpose, Scope and Organisation of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code and Appendix 1, Definitions, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

ARTICLE 24 FINAL PROVISIONS

- 24.1** Where the term “days” is used in these Anti-Doping Rules, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.
- 24.2** These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 24.3** These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and the International Standards and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code and the International Standards. The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.
- 24.4** Where the Code comments are included in these Anti-Doping Rules:] The comments annotating various provisions of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 24.6** These Anti-Doping Rules shall enter into force on 1 June 2023 (the “Effective Date”). They repeal any previous version of World Boxing’s Anti-Doping Rules.
- 24.7** These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date. However:
- 24.7.1** Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.
- 24.7.2** Any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after

the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, and not by the substantive anti-doping rules set out in these Anti-Doping Rules, unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of “lex mitior” appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case. For these purposes, the retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.9.4 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 16 are procedural rules, not substantive rules, and should be applied retroactively along with all of the other procedural rules in these Anti-Doping Rules (provided, however, that Article 16 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date).

- 24.7.3** Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a filing failure or a missed test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Results Management) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, but it shall be deemed to have expired twelve (12) months after it occurred.
- 24.7.4** With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the boxer or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the boxer or other Person may apply to World Boxing or other Anti-Doping Organisation which had Results Management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of these Anti-Doping Rules. Such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These Anti-Doping Rules shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.
- 24.7.5** For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10.9.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of Ineligibility which would have been

assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be applied.⁷⁴

- 24.7.6** Changes to the Prohibited List and Technical Documents relating to substances or methods on the Prohibited List shall not, unless they specifically provide otherwise, be applied retroactively. As an exception, however, when a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method has been removed from the Prohibited List, a boxer or other Person currently serving a period of Ineligibility on account of the formerly Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may apply to World Boxing or other Anti-Doping Organisation which had Results Management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of the removal of the substance or method from the Prohibited List.

⁷⁴ *[Comment to Article 24.7.5: Other than the situation described in Article 24.7.5, where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date and the period of Ineligibility imposed has been completely served, these Anti-Doping Rules may not be used to re-characterize the prior violation.]*

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS⁷⁵

ADAMS: The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

Administration: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the Use or Attempted Use by another Person of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method Used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories, establishes in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

Adverse Passport Finding: A report identified as an Adverse Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

Aggravating Circumstances: Circumstances involving, or actions by, a boxer or other Person which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction. Such circumstances and actions shall include, but are not limited to: the boxer or other Person Used or Possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, Used or Possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions or committed multiple other anti-doping rule violations; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the boxer or Person engaged in deceptive or obstructive conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation; or the boxer or other Person engaged in Tampering during Results Management. For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of circumstances and conduct described herein are not exclusive and other similar circumstances or conduct may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility.

⁷⁵ [Comment to Definitions: Defined terms shall include their plural and possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech.]

Anti-Doping Activities: Anti-doping Education and information, test distribution planning, maintenance of a Registered Testing Pool, managing Athlete Biological Passports, conducting Testing, organizing analysis of Samples, gathering of intelligence and conduct of investigations, processing of TUE applications, Results Management, monitoring and enforcing compliance with any Consequences imposed, and all other activities related to anti-doping to be carried out by or on behalf of an Anti-Doping Organisation, as set out in the Code and/or the International Standards.

Anti-Doping Organisation: WADA or 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, other Major Event Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

Boxer (athlete): Any Person who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation). An Anti-Doping Organisation has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to a boxer who is neither an International-Level boxer nor a National-Level boxer, and thus to bring them within the definition of “boxer”. In relation to boxers who are neither International-Level nor National-Level boxers, an Anti-Doping Organisation may elect to: conduct limited Testing or no Testing at all; analyse Samples for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance TUEs. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any boxer over whom an Anti-Doping Organisation has elected to exercise its authority to test and who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and 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 is a boxer.⁷⁶

Athlete Biological Passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.

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

⁷⁶ [Comment to boxers: Individuals who participate in sport may fall in one of five categories: 1) International-Level boxer, 2) National-Level boxer, 3) individuals who are not International- or National-Level boxers but over whom the International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation has chosen to exercise authority, 4) Recreational boxers, and 5) individuals over whom no International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation has, or has chosen to, exercise authority. All International- and National-Level boxers are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international and national level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations.]

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.

Atypical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A single bout, match, game, knock-out phase or singular sport contest.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (“Consequences”): A 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 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 boxer or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.14; (c) Provisional Suspension means the boxer or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.

Contaminated Product: A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.

Decision Limit: The value of the result for a threshold substance in a Sample, above which an Adverse Analytical Finding shall be reported, as defined in the International Standard for Laboratories.

Delegated Third Party: Any Person or organisation to which World Boxing delegates any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other Anti-Doping Organisations that conduct Sample collection or other Doping Control services or anti-doping Educational programs for World Boxing, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform Doping Control services for World Boxing (e.g., non-employee Doping Control officers or chaperones). This definition does not include CAS.

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

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal and the enforcement of Consequences, including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to Testing, investigations, whereabouts, TUEs, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, Results Management and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 (Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension).

Education: The process of learning to instill values and develop behaviors that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.

Event: A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, World Championships of an International Federation, or Pan American Games).

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

Event Venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the Event.

Fault: Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing a boxer's or other Person's degree of Fault include, for example, the boxer's or other Person's experience, whether the boxer or other Person is a Protected Person, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the boxer and the level of care and investigation exercised by the boxer in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the boxer's or other Person's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the boxer's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that a boxer would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of

Ineligibility, or the fact that the boxer only has a short time left in a career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1 or 10.6.2.⁷⁷

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

In-Competition: The period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day before the start of a Competition in which the boxer is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition.⁷⁸

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers and/or auditors, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process prior to or during certain Events and report on their observations as part of WADA's compliance monitoring program.

Individual Sport: Any sport that is not a Team Sport.

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

Institutional Independence: Hearing panels on appeal shall be fully independent institutionally from the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Results Management. They must therefore not in any way be administered by, connected or subject to the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Results Management.

International Event: An Event or Competition 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.

International-Level boxer: Boxers who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. For the sport of boxing, International-Level boxers are defined as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules.⁷⁹

⁷⁷ [Comment to Fault: The criterion for assessing a boxer's degree of Fault is the same under all Articles where Fault is to be considered. However, under Article 10.6.2, no reduction of sanction is appropriate unless, when the degree of Fault is assessed, the conclusion is that No Significant Fault or Negligence on the part of the boxer or other Person was involved.]

⁷⁸ [Comment to In-Competition: Having a universally accepted definition for In-Competition provides greater harmonisation among Athletes across all sports, eliminates or reduces confusion among boxers about the relevant timeframe for In-Competition Testing, avoids inadvertent Adverse Analytical Findings in between Competitions during an Event and assists in preventing any potential performance enhancement benefits from Substances prohibited Out-of-Competition being carried over to the Competition period.]

⁷⁹ [Comment to International-Level boxer: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, World Boxing is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify boxers as International-Level boxers, e.g., by ranking, by

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. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

Major Event Organisations: 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 variable(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minimum Reporting Level: The estimated concentration of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) in a Sample below which WADA-accredited laboratories should not report that Sample as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Minor: A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years.

National Anti-Doping Organisation: The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, manage test results and conduct Results Management 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 or Competition involving International- or National-Level boxers that is not an International Event.

National Federation: A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by World Boxing as the entity governing boxing in that nation or region.

participation in particular International Events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that boxers are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level boxers. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.]



National-Level boxer: Boxers who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

National Olympic Committee: The organisation recognised 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 Fault or Negligence: The boxer or other Person's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Protected Person or Recreational boxer, for any violation of Article 2.1, the boxer must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the boxer's system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The boxer or other Person's establishing that any 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. Except in the case of a Protected Person or Recreational boxer, for any violation of Article 2.1, the boxer must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the boxer's system.

Operational Independence: This means that (a) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the Anti-Doping Organisation with responsibility for Results Management or its affiliates (e.g., member federation or confederation), as well as any Person involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of hearing panels of that Anti-Doping Organisation with responsibility for Results Management and (b) hearing panels shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from the Anti-Doping Organisation or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the hearing panel or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the hearing panel, are not involved in the investigation of, or decisions to proceed with, the case.

Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not In-Competition.

Participant: Any boxer or boxer Support Person.

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 or intends to exercise control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited 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 never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organisation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.⁸⁰

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

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

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

Protected Person: A boxer or other natural Person who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any Registered Testing Pool and has never competed in any International Event in an open category; or (iii) for reasons other than age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.⁸¹

⁸⁰ [Comment to Possession: Under this definition, anabolic steroids found in a boxer's car would constitute a violation unless the boxer establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, World Boxing must establish that, even though the boxer did not have exclusive control over the car, the boxer knew about the anabolic steroids and intended to have control over them. Similarly, in the example of anabolic steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of a boxer and spouse, World Boxing must establish that the boxer knew the anabolic steroids were in the cabinet and that the boxer intended to exercise control over them. The act of purchasing a Prohibited Substance alone constitutes Possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third-party address.]

⁸¹ [Comment to Protected Person: The Code treats Protected Persons differently than other boxers or Persons in certain circumstances based on the understanding that, below a certain age or intellectual capacity, a boxer or other Person may not possess the mental capacity to understand and appreciate the prohibitions against conduct contained in the Code. This would include, for example, a Paralympic Athlete with a documented lack of legal capacity due to an intellectual impairment. The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.]

Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.4.3, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the boxer with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.⁸²

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

Publicly Disclose: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Recreational boxer: A natural Person who is so defined by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation; provided, however, the term shall not include any Person who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an International-Level boxer (as defined by each International Federation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) or National-Level boxer (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations), has represented any country in an International Event in an open category or has been included within any Registered Testing Pool or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation.⁸³

Regional Anti-Doping Organisation: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of educational programs at a regional level.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority boxers established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organisations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organisation's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Results Management: The process encompassing the timeframe between notification as per Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, or in certain cases

⁸² [Comment to Provisional Hearing: A Provisional Hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a Provisional Hearing, the boxer remains entitled to a subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an "expedited hearing", as that term is used in Article 7.4.3, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]

⁸³ [Comment to Recreational boxer: The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.]

(e.g., Atypical Finding, Athlete Biological Passport, whereabouts failure), such pre-notification steps expressly provided for in Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, through the charge until the final resolution of the matter, including the end of the hearing process at first instance or on appeal (if an appeal was lodged).

Sample or Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.⁸⁴

Signatories: Those entities accepting the Code and agreeing to implement the Code, as provided in Article 23 of the Code.

Specified Method: See Article 4.2.2.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.

Strict Liability: The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, Negligence, or knowing Use on the boxer's part be demonstrated by the Anti-Doping Organisation in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

Substance of Abuse: See Article 4.2.3.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.7.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (a) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in Article 10.7.1.1, and (b) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organisation or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case or proceeding which is initiated or, if no case or proceeding is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case or proceeding could have been brought.

Tampering: Intentional conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a Sample, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a Sample, falsifying documents submitted to an Anti-Doping Organisation or TUE

⁸⁴ [Comment to Sample or Specimen: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the Anti-Doping Organisation or hearing body to affect Results Management or the imposition of Consequences, and any other similar intentional interference or Attempted interference with any aspect of Doping Control.⁸⁵

Target Testing: Selection of specific boxers for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

Technical Document: A document adopted and published by WADA from time to time containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an International Standard.

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

Testing Pool: The tier below the Registered Testing Pool which includes boxers from whom some whereabouts information is required in order to locate and Test the boxer Out-of-Competition.

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE): A Therapeutic Use Exemption allows a boxer with a medical condition to Use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, but only if the conditions set out in Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions are met.

Trafficking: Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an boxer, boxer Support Person or any other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance Used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not

⁸⁵ [Comment to Tampering: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness or a witness who has provided testimony or information in the Doping Control process. Tampering includes misconduct which occurs during the Results Management process. See Article 10.9.3.3. However, actions taken as part of a Person's legitimate defence to an anti-doping rule violation charge shall not be considered Tampering. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organisations.]

intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

UNESCO Convention: The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

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

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

Without Prejudice Agreement: For purposes of Articles 10.7.1.1 and 10.8.2, a written agreement between an Anti-Doping Organisation and a boxer or other Person that allows the boxer or other Person to provide information to the Anti-Doping Organisation in a defined time-limited setting with the understanding that, if an agreement for Substantial Assistance or a case resolution agreement is not finalised, the information provided by the boxer or other Person in this particular setting may not be used by the Anti-Doping Organisation against the boxer or other Person in any Results Management proceeding under the Code, and that the information provided by the Anti-Doping Organisation in this particular setting may not be used by the boxer or other Person against the Anti-Doping Organisation in any Results Management proceeding under the Code. Such an agreement shall not preclude the Anti-Doping Organisation, boxer or other Person from using any information or evidence gathered from any source other than during the specific time-limited setting described in the agreement.