



ANTI-DOPING AT AIBA

Doping has become more and more a topic in all sports. In 2003, AIBA Medical Commission and AIBA Headquarters worked hard to implement the World Anti-Doping Code in the AIBA Anti-Doping Rules. AIBA, as a signatory of the World Anti-Doping Code, agreed to comply with the principles of the Code and to fully implement and enforce it. Since then, AIBA remains in daily contact with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

AIBA has a strong will to protect the athlete's fundamental right to participate in doping-free sport and thus promote health, fairness and equality for athletes worldwide and to ensure harmonized, coordinated and effective anti-doping programs in the sport of boxing with regard to detection, deterrence and prevention of doping. AIBA is dedicated to make boxing a free-of-doping sport and is willing to take all necessary steps to achieve this goal.

AIBA's ambition is to increase sport participation and public awareness about its commitment to the anti-doping programs and to a clean sport of boxing.

The World Anti-Doping Code 2003 was fully reviewed and the new revised Code was approved by WADA's Foundation Board in November 2007.

Steps to Compliance to the new World Anti-Doping Code 2009

Code acceptance means that a sports organization agrees to the principles of the Code and agrees to implement and comply with the Code. Once a sports organization accepts the Code, it then needs to implement it. Code implementation means that a sports organization amends its rules and policies to include the mandatory articles and principles of the Code. Finally, enforcement means that a sports organization is enforcing its amended rules and policies in accordance with the Code.

AIBA, as a signatory of the World Anti-Doping Code, has also approved the new revised 2009 World Anti-Doping Code and had to issue its new AIBA Anti-Doping Rules in compliance with the new World Anti-Doping Code 2009. The new AIBA Anti-Doping Rules are effective as of 1.1.2009.

These new AIBA Anti-Doping Rules were fully adopted and will be implemented in conformance with AIBA's responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code. They will demonstrate AIBA's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the sport of boxing.

The AIBA Anti-Doping Rules 2009 are sport rules and procedures aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner and to preserve the spirit of sport.

On November 7th, 2008 WADA has sent to AIBA the official confirmation that the new AIBA Anti-Doping Rules 2009 are in-line with the new World Anti-Doping Code 2009.

AIBA requires as a condition of membership for its National Federations Members that they adopt the new AIBA Anti-Doping Rules 2009 and that their programs are in compliance with the Code. In a first stage, all the NFs will have to sign a letter of acknowledgment and acceptance of the new AIBA Anti-Doping Code 2009. All the NFs will have to sign this letter to confirm that they are bound by these anti-doping rules.

AIBA requires of all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a competition or activity authorized and/or organized by the AIBA or one of its member organizations to agree to be bound to the AIBA Anti-Doping Rules.

Steps to becoming Code compliant?

Step 1: Acceptance - Agree to the principles of the Code and agree to implement and comply with the Code.



Step 2: Implementation - Amend organization rules and policies to include the mandatory articles and principles of the Code.

Step 3: Enforcement - Enforce amended organization rules and policies in accordance with the Code.

Reporting to WADA on Code compliance is mandatory

Article 23.4.2 of the Code states: "To facilitate monitoring, each Signatory shall report to WADA on its compliance with the Code every second year and shall explain reasons for non-compliance."

To Develop and implement a credible Out-of-Competition Testing Program was one of the main requirement of WADA to give the compliance assessment to AIBA.

Following WADA's recommendation, AIBA has started and implemented a limited Out-of-Competition program in the last months of 2008. Taking into account that AIBA is planning to establish a consistent program in 2009, WADA considered that AIBA's case is not being seen as not compliant and they will continue to provide us with guidance and assistance during the next months.

This compliance with the Code is fully monitored by WADA. The final report and official declaration for non-compliance will be published in May 2009.

What would be the consequences of an official declaration of non-compliance by WADA's Foundation Board?

WADA, through the Foundation Board, reports cases of non-compliance to its stakeholders, including the International Olympic Committee (IOC), who have jurisdiction to impose sanctions. The Olympic Charter was amended in 2003 to state that adoption of the Code by the Olympic Movement is mandatory, and only sports that are compliant can be included and remain in the program of the Olympic Games. Similarly, if a country does not ratify the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport, it may also be subject to sanctions from the IOC and from other sports organizations, including losing the right to host major games.