



ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURAL RULES OF THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES OF AIBA

Approved by the Executive Committee on July 18, 2013

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On the basis of Art. 60 of the AIBA Statutes (the “**Statutes**”), the Executive Committee issues the following Organizational and Procedural Rules of the Judicial Authorities (the “**Procedural Rules**”). The board of directors of World Series of Boxing SA (“**WSB SA**”) has confirmed the application of the Procedural Rules to matters relating to the World Series of Boxing Competition.

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Application

Subject to specific rules set out in the AIBA Statutes, Bylaws, Disciplinary Code, Code of Ethics and AIBA Technical & Competition Rules, these rules lay down the organization and procedure to be followed by the Judicial Authorities of AIBA. The term “AIBA Technical & Competition Rules” is the generic term given to the set of technical and competition rules that apply to AIBA Olympic Boxing (AOB), AIBA Professional Boxing (APB) and World Series of Boxing (WSB).

2. Judicial Authorities of AIBA

2.1 The Judicial Authorities of AIBA are:

- (a) The Disciplinary Commission; and
- (b) The Chairman of the Disciplinary Commission ruling alone.

2.2 For the avoidance of doubt, the Judicial Authorities have jurisdiction in respect of matters relating to all AIBA Competitions (AOB, APB and WSB).

3. Number of Members

The Disciplinary Commission consists of a Chairman and a maximum number of four (4) other ordinary members.

4. Headquarters

The seat of the Judicial Authorities is based at the AIBA Headquarters. However, if justified by the circumstances, the Judicial Authorities may hold hearings elsewhere.

5. Composition of the Panel which will hear the Case

5.1 The panel will consist of three (3) members including the Chairman (except in cases where the Chairman acting alone may determine the proceedings in accordance with the Disciplinary Code).

5.2 The Chairman will designate the members who will hear the case.

- 5.3 If a member of the panel is challenged, withdraws or is revoked, the Chairman will designate a replacement from among the other members of the Judicial Authorities.
- 5.4 The panel may be helped in its task by an assistant who is not part of any other body of AIBA and who is chosen by the Chairman.
- 5.5 The tasks of the Judicial Authorities' secretariat will be, unless decided otherwise by the Chairman, carried out by staff at the AIBA Headquarters.

6. Assistance to the Judicial Authorities

The members of the permanent AIBA Commissions must, at the request of the Chairman, assist the Judicial Authorities with their inquiries in any proceeding.

7. Language

- 7.1 The language of the proceedings is English.
- 7.2 Upon the joint request from all parties, the Chairman may authorize the use of a different language. Both the parties and the Judicial Authorities will then express themselves exclusively in that language (either by themselves or through the use of an interpreter).
- 7.3 If a party produces a document that is written in a language that is not the one used for the proceedings, the Judicial Authorities may require, on their own initiative or upon request, that the document be accompanied by a certified translation in the language of the proceedings.
- 7.4 If a witness or an expert expresses themselves in a different language, the Judicial Authorities may require, on their own initiative or upon request, that an interpreter be present.

8. Confidentiality

- 8.1 The proceedings will be kept confidential.
- 8.2 After making a decision, the Judicial Authorities may, subject to the agreement of the parties, disclose the main points of the decision or proceed to publish the full decision. If appropriate, the Judicial Authorities will take steps to conceal the identity of the parties and of any other participant in the proceedings.

9. Reversing Precedent

Whenever the Judicial Authorities are of the opinion that their legal position adopted in previous cases should be changed, they are formally required to seek and obtain the agreement of the majority of the members of the panel, except in cases where the Judicial Authorities must apply a decision of a competent Court or Tribunal.

The aforementioned agreement is to be reached either in a plenary session of the panel members or by means of an official circular.

10. Archives

All documentation relating to the proceedings will be filed in the archives of AIBA. The records will not be available to the public and will be retained for a period of six years.

11. Unforeseen Cases

In the cases not foreseen or not regulated by these Procedural Rules, the Judicial Authorities are called upon to decide a case according to customary law and failing that according to the rules the Judicial Authorities would establish if they were a legislator.

CHAPTER II GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

A. Authorities

12. Conduct of the Case

12.1 The Chairman of the Judicial Authorities will conduct the proceedings and carry out all necessary acts of investigation to reach a decision. In particular, the Chairman may conduct separate investigatory hearings or hear evidence from the parties acting alone, and may set mandatory time limits with respect to the conduct of the proceedings.

12.2 The Chairman may delegate the investigation of the case to another member of the Judicial Authorities.

12.3 The Chairman may relax any of these procedural rules if it is considered necessary to do so and such action does not deny justice to any party to the proceedings.

13. The Decision

The Judicial Authorities make their decision by a majority vote. Every member is obliged to vote. There can be no abstentions.

14. Jurisdiction

14.1 The Judicial Authorities will declare whether they are competent to hear the case.

14.2 If in doubt, the Judicial Authorities will consult with another authority they consider may have jurisdiction.

14.3 If the Judicial Authorities consider that they are not competent to hear the case, they will make a decision of refusal to proceed. The Judicial Authorities must then immediately refer the case to the other authority they consider competent and inform the parties of the situation.

14.4 Any agreement between the parties will have no effect on the competence of the Judicial Authorities.

15. Conflict of Jurisdiction

15.1 Conflicts of jurisdiction involving the Judicial Authorities must be settled by the Executive Committee of AIBA.

16. Withdrawal

16.1 Any member of the Judicial Authorities, or the assistant or any other person involved in the proceedings, must withdraw from the proceedings in the following circumstances:

- (a) They have a personal interest in the outcome of the case;
- (b) They have previously taken part in the same case in a different role, notably having acted as counsel to one of the parties or having participated in the case as an expert or witness;
- (c) They are married, blood-related to one of the parties, counsel or a person that has already participated in the same case as a member of a previous Judicial Authorities; and
- (d) That due to other circumstances they do not consider themselves able to reach a decision in a totally independent and impartial manner.

17. Challenge a Member of the Judicial Authorities

17.1 A party may request that a member of the Judicial Authorities handling the case, which includes the assistant, be removed from the case if any serious reason or reasons cast doubt on the impartiality or the independence of the person concerned.

17.2 The party that wishes to challenge a member must do so in writing to the Judicial Authorities within 5 days from the discovery of the grounds of the challenge or will forfeit the right to challenge. Challenges must be substantiated.

17.3 Should grounds for a challenge arise during the proceedings, the party must make them known immediately and without delay.

18. Decision regarding the Challenge

- 18.1 If the challenge of a member of the Judicial Authorities (or other person) appears to be neither unfounded nor without merit, the Chairman of the Judicial Authorities will transmit the request to the member (or other person) being challenged and will fix a time within which the said member (or other person) may respond to the challenge.
- 18.2 If the member (or other person) admits the validity of the challenge, that member or other person must withdraw from the case and the Judicial Authorities will designate a replacement.
- 18.3 If the reason for disputing competence is contested, the Judicial Authorities will decide summarily on the challenge, in the absence of the member or other person concerned. The decision can be taken without having heard the complainant, if there is one to be heard.
- 18.4 If a challenge is made with regard to all of the members of the Judicial Authorities, the Judicial Authorities will decide on the validity of the challenge, after having consulted the other parties of the case.

19. Consequences of a Challenge

- 19.1 Any act of procedure involving a member or person who has been withdrawn according to Art. 16 or challenged according to Art. 17 must be cancelled and re-issued, provided that the party requesting the withdrawal requested it at the same time. However, any evidence submitted during the proceedings (including witnesses' statements, expert opinions, etc.) will remain valid as long as the challenged member or person was not in a position to influence such evidence.
- 19.2 If the grounds to challenge are only discovered once the case has been closed, the article governing the reconsideration of the decision is applicable.

20. Revocation

The concerned Judicial Authorities may upon their own initiative and at any time revoke a member if they have knowledge of a reason set out in Art. 16, or 17, Art. 18) and Art. 19 (1) applies by analogy.

21. Provisional Measures

- 21.1 According to the circumstance of the case, the Judicial Authorities may on their own initiative or on that of their Chairman, or following the request of one of the parties, order any necessary provisional measures.

- 21.2 In urgent cases, and particularly in relation to matters that occur during an AIBA Competition (which, for the avoidance of doubt, include AOB Competitions, APB Competitions and WSB Competitions) where immediate action may be required, provisional measures may be directly ordered without a prior hearing of the party affected by them.
- 21.3 If the provisional measures were requested by one of the parties, the Judicial Authorities or the Chairman of the Judicial Authorities may order such measures subject to the deposit of sufficient guarantees.

B. *Parties and Counsel*

22. Parties

- 22.1 Those persons or establishments subject to the AIBA Statutes, Bylaws, Disciplinary Code, Code of Ethics and AIBA Technical & Competition Rules who are affected by a decision which could or will be reached by the Judicial Authorities can be considered as parties.
- 22.2 Those parties who are unable to effectively participate in the proceedings must do so through their legal representative.
- 22.3 AIBA and WSB SA (in relation to cases relating to a World Series of Boxing Competition) may be a party to the proceedings.

23. Place of Residence or Headquarters

- 23.1 The parties are obliged to inform the Judicial Authorities of their current address or headquarters. Failing that, the Judicial Authorities may send any notification to the last known address or refrain from sending any notification.
- 23.2 The parties must provide the Judicial Authorities with notice of any change of address.

24. Intervention and Participation of Third Parties

- 24.1 A party which considers that another party also subject to the AIBA Statutes, Bylaws, Disciplinary Code, Code of Ethics and AIBA Technical & Competition Rules should participate in the hearing of the case, may submit a reasoned request to that effect to the Judicial Authorities. The Judicial Authorities will then decide to whether to accept or reject the request after having heard the other party concerned as well as the parties to the case.
- 24.2 Another party subject to AIBA Statutes, Bylaws, Disciplinary Code, Code of Ethics and AIBA Technical & Competition Rules which considers that its rights and obligations will be or could be affected by the decision to be reached by the Judicial Authorities may make a request to intervene in the case concerned. The Judicial Authorities will decide to accept or reject the request after having heard the other party as well as the parties to the case.

- 24.3 If the request to participate or to intervene in the proceedings is granted, the other party concerned becomes a party to the case and the Judicial Authorities will fix a deadline for that party to submit a formal submission.
- 24.4 AIBA is entitled to assist the Judicial Authorities and make submissions to the Judicial Authorities on all proceedings, and should be kept informed of the progress of the proceedings.

25. Basic Procedural Rights

- 25.1 The fundamental procedural rights are guaranteed to all parties, including:

- (a) the right to equality without discrimination;
- (b) the right to be heard;
- (c) the right to present one's case;
- (d) the right to access the case file;
- (e) the right to provide and present evidence;
- (f) the right to obtain a reasoned decision; and
- (g) the right to legal representation

before a decision is made which affects their rights and obligations.

- 25.2 If the protection of an overriding private interest makes it necessary, the Judicial Authorities may accept that evidence be shown to them in the absence of the parties. If the Judicial Authorities intend to use this evidence against one or other of the parties, they must indicate the nature of the evidence and give the party the opportunity to respond and present counter-evidence.

26. Legal Representation

- 26.1 During the proceedings, each party is free to be represented by counsel of its choice, except where personal action is required.
- 26.2 The Judicial Authorities may require counsel to present proof of engagement and/or a power of attorney. If such proof is not provided, the Judicial Authorities will declare null and void the acts of procedure accomplished by such counsel unless the party concerned gives express confirmation of its engagement.
- 26.3 Such powers automatically imply full rights upon counsel to do whatever may be necessary to bring the case up to the point where a final decision is made. Any restriction to the contrary decided upon between the party and its counsel will be considered as ineffective and disregarded by the Judicial Authorities and the other parties.
- 26.4 The withdrawal of engagement or power of attorney will only take effect once the Judicial Authorities and the other parties have been notified.

C. Procedural Acts

27. Notification of Acts of the Judicial Authorities

- 27.1 The Judicial Authorities notify the parties of their acts of procedure, as well as their decisions, in writing at the address that has been indicated as per Art. 23. The notification is validly made at that address if notice of any change of address has not been given to the Judicial Authorities by the party concerned.
- 27.2 Email or facsimile notifications are permitted where an email address or fax number is specified by a party.
- 27.3 If a party is represented by counsel, the Judicial Authorities are to notify their acts of procedure to the party's counsel. If the party has numerous counsels, the notification is valid when made to one of them.
- 27.4 The notification of an act of procedure is considered effective the moment the notification arrives within the sphere of influence of the party or the establishment it is sent to. A refusal to accept the notification is still considered to be correctly notified.

28. Faulty Notification

Faulty notification of an act of procedure by the Judicial Authorities will not cause any damage to, or loss of rights to any party to the case.

29. Written Submissions

The written submissions of the parties must contain an explanation of the facts pertinent to the case, indicate the means of evidence relied upon, contain conclusions and be signed.

30. Errors in a Submission

If a submission does not meet all the formal requirements, the Judicial Authorities will fix a short deadline for the party concerned to correct it while indicating that a submission still failing to meet procedural requirements after that time will not be taken into consideration.

31. Proof of Notification or Transmission of Acts of Procedure

- 31.1 The burden of proof of notification of an act of procedure lies with the Judicial Authorities.
- 31.2 The burden of proof for the transmission of an act of procedure lies with the party sending it.

- 31.3 Successful notification and transmission of an act of procedure of the Judicial Authorities is accomplished by means of proof of receipt and that of a party by means of proof of transmission.

D. Statute of Limitations

32. Respect of the Period of Prescription

- 32.1 A party will deliver its acts of procedure within the prescriptive periods fixed in these Procedural Rules or those fixed by the Judicial Authorities, subject to other applicable rules.
- 32.2 A prescriptive period is considered as having been respected once the act of procedure is either:
- (a) personally delivered to the Judicial Authorities; or
 - (b) sent by priority post before midnight on the last day of the deadline; or
 - (c) sent by fax within the same day; or
 - (d) sent by email within the same day.

The sender is responsible for any delay should technical difficulties arise.

- 32.3 It is also considered as having been respected if the act of procedure is sent to an incompetent authority of AIBA within the time limit prescribed. That authority will transmit the act to the competent authority without delay.

33. Start and End of the Period of Prescription

- 33.1 If the prescription period depends on the receipt of an act of procedure, the time limit starts on the day after receipt.
- 33.2 If the last day of the prescription period falls on a weekend, an official holiday or a day on which normal business is not conducted in the place of residence or the headquarters of the party concerned, or that of its counsel, the deadline expires at the end of the next business day.
- 33.3 Official holidays and days on which business is not normally conducted form an integral part of the prescriptive period for calculating the deadline.

34. Extension of the Period of Prescription

- 34.1 The prescriptive period fixed by the rules cannot be extended.
- 34.2 The Chairman of the Judicial Authorities is permitted to vary periods of prescription at his discretion, provided that no such variation may cause injustice to any party.

35. Restitution of the Period of Prescription

- 35.1 If a party or party's counsel has been prevented by no fault of their own from acting before the fixed deadline, for other reasons than faulty notification, the time within which the act of procedure would otherwise have been delivered is extended, provided that:
- (a) the party concerned makes a request for an extension of time within 10 days of becoming free to act once again and provides the Judicial Authorities with proof of what prevented the party or party's counsel from acting in time;
 - (b) the party delivers the missing act of procedure within the new deadline; and
 - (c) the delivery of the missing act of procedure may still have an effect on the ruling.

E. Default

36. Default at the Hearing

- 36.1 Whenever a party, in spite of having been correctly summoned to appear, fails to appear at a hearing, the proceedings will continue and the acts of procedure carried out in their absence cannot be contested.
- 36.2 If the party in default is the complainant, the Judicial Authorities may simply reject the claims submitted.
- 36.3 If the party in default is the respondent, the facts presented by the complainant will be considered as being admitted in full. The Judicial Authorities however may take steps to obtain proof of the facts it deems to be pertinent.

F. Procedure

37. Powers of the Chairman of the Judicial Authorities

- 37.1 The Chairman conducts the proceedings and may take any action required of the Judicial Authorities by acting alone without the presence of the additional members of the Judicial Authorities, except that decisions must be made by all members.
- 37.2 The Chairman ensures the smooth running of the proceedings and is competent to call to order and/or denounce any party in breach of the rules of appropriate conduct to the Disciplinary Commission.
- 37.3 The Chairman may decide of his own initiative and under a simplified procedure, to not consider a request or demand that is obviously inadmissible and may directly reject it without further process. Such a decision must be summarily substantiated and the cause of rejection indicated.

38. Suspension of the Procedure

The Chairman of the Judicial Authorities may at his own initiative or upon request, suspend the proceedings at any point if he considers it necessary to do so.

39. Exchanges of Submission

39.1 Once the Judicial Authorities have received the complainant's first submission, the respondent is invited to reply. If the circumstances or the complexity of the case makes it justifiable, the Judicial Authorities may require a second exchange of submission.

39.2 At any point in the proceedings, the Judicial Authorities are free to require a clarification of standpoints or an additional exchange of submission on one or a number of points.

40. Procedural Particularities

40.1 Once the initial exchange of submission is completed, the Judicial Authorities determine the means of establishing the facts of the case and communicate this to the parties.

40.2 The Judicial Authorities may require the parties to give oral evidence or decide to rule on the basis of the documentary evidence alone.

40.3 The Judicial Authorities will indicate to the parties the evidence which they accept and reject. They can also decide to reserve their right to consider certain evidence at a later stage.

G. Administration of Evidence

41. Means of Evidence

41.1 The Judicial Authorities are in charge of establishing the facts of the case and will proceed where necessary to gather evidence, in particular using the following methods:

- (a) interrogation of the parties;
- (b) hearing of witnesses;
- (c) production of documents, including audio or video evidence;
- (d) expert appraisal; and
- (e) direct observation.

41.2 Evidence may only be gathered for pertinent facts to the case.

42 Evaluation of Evidence

- 42.1 The Judicial Authorities are free to appraise the evidence obtained. They will admit the means of evidence proposed by a party if it appears to the Judicial Authorities as being apt to clarify the facts of the case.
- 42.2 The Judicial Authorities may draw up a written report summarizing the administration of the evidence.

43. Presence of the Parties and Examination of the Documents

The parties have the right to be present during the administration of the evidence and to examine all the documentary evidence.

44. Obligation to cooperate with the Administration of Evidence

- 44.1 Only persons subject to the AIBA Statutes, Bylaws, Disciplinary Code, Code of Ethics and AIBA Technical & Competition Rules are obliged to:
- (a) give oral evidence;
 - (b) act as an expert;
 - (c) provide documents (including audio or video evidence); and/or
 - (d) give any other type of evidence.
- 44.2 Those persons who are bound by obligations of confidence (unless freed from their obligation), related to the party by marriage, by descent or ascent parenthood, or by collateral parenthood up to and including the 3rd degree, are not obliged to cooperate in the administration of evidence.
- 44.3 If a party refuses to cooperate with the administration of evidence, the Judicial Authorities will consider any prevailing circumstances and rule based on the evidence in their possession. If the party who refuses is the complainant, the Judicial Authorities may decide to reject the claims.
- 44.4 Any party in violation of the obligation to cooperate may be referred to the Disciplinary Commission by the Judicial Authorities.

45. Interrogation of the Parties

The Judicial Authorities will urge the parties to tell the truth.

46. Hearing of Witnesses

- 46.1 Once the Judicial Authorities have verified the identity of the witnesses, the witness will be required to tell the truth. The Judicial Authorities will remind those who are subject to the AIBA Statutes, Bylaws, Disciplinary Code, Code of Ethics and AIBA Technical & Competition Rules of the penalties which are incurred for false testimony.

46.2 The Judicial Authorities will interrogate the witnesses. The parties are then allowed to ask questions, the Judicial Authorities intervening if the questions are not admissible.

47. Expert Evidence

47.1 Whenever specialized knowledge is necessary to determine or clarify the facts of the case, the Judicial Authorities may call in an expert.

47.2 The Judicial Authorities select the expert and, in consultation with the parties, draw up a list of questions to which the expert is to reply.

47.3 The expert communicates a written report to the Judicial Authorities within the time allotted by the Judicial Authorities.

47.4 The Judicial Authorities may, on their own initiative or on a party's request:

- (a) ask the expert additional questions;
- (b) summon the expert to appear at the hearing;
- (c) demand a new expert appraisal if the report is incomplete, unclear or contradictory.

47.5 The rules concerning the withdrawal, challenge and revocation of members of the Judicial Authorities will also apply to the expert.

48. Television and Video Images

For disciplinary matters, television and video images may be taken into consideration whether they are favorable or unfavorable to the person concerned.

49. Closing Submissions

49.1 The Chairman of the Judicial Authorities may, either on his initiative or upon request, demand that the parties are to appear before the Judicial Authorities to give final oral submissions

49.2 If more than one party is present, the Chairman allows each party two turns to make their submissions. The respondent is to speak last.

49.3 The Chairman may request the parties to submit a final written submission without holding a hearing.

50. Closing of the Proceedings

At the end of the examination of the evidence, the Judicial Authorities will close the proceedings.

H. The Decision

51. Deliberations

- 51.1 The parties will not be present while the Judicial Authorities deliberate.
- 51.2 At the end of the hearing, the Judicial Authorities may decide to rule on the case by orally communicating the decision to the parties. The full reasoned decision will be communicated to the parties within a reasonable time after the hearing, taking into consideration the complexity of the case.
- 51.3 If the Judicial Authorities decide to defer their decision, the Judicial Authorities may first notify the parties of the decision and later communicate the reasoned decision to the parties within a reasonable time, taking into consideration the complexity of the case.
- 51.4 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Art. 51(2), the Judicial Authorities will, except in exceptional circumstances, notify the reasoned decision to the parties no later than three (3) months from the date on which the party concerned was notified of the commencement of the case or three (3) months from the last day of the hearing.

52. Form, Contents and Notification of Decisions

- 52.1 The decision is notified in writing to the parties. It must be signed by the Chairman of the Judicial Authorities and contain the following:
- (a) the date and the place of the ruling;
 - (b) the names of the members of the Judicial Authorities, the assistant of the Judicial Authorities (if present), the parties and their counsel (if present);
 - (c) summary of the allegations, evidence, standpoints of the parties if they are not clear from the documents of the case and the conclusions;
 - (d) the relevant AIBA article(s) or rule(s) that apply to the case; and
 - (e) the decision itself.
- 52.2 The decision will be notified to the AIBA Headquarters or in the case concerning World Series of Boxing to the WSB Headquarters and where applicable, to the Judicial Authorities that rendered the previous decision.

I. Costs and Counsels' Fees

53. Costs, Advance Payments

- 53.1 The Judicial Authorities are entitled to claim the necessary amount to pay for the cost of the proceedings, which includes the cost of the decision and all other expenses.

- 53.2 The Chairman of the Judicial Authorities will request the parties or the complainant, as the case may be, to pay in advance the estimated costs of the proceedings. Such a payment may become a condition in order to proceed with the administration of evidence.
- 53.3 The Chairman fixes an appropriate deadline for the parties or the complainant, as the case may be, to pay the amount requested. If the party has not paid by the end of the deadline, another deadline is given to the party accompanied by a warning that if the amount is not paid, that parties conclusions will be rejected without further process, or the acts requested by the party will be abandoned.
- 53.4 If the postal or banking order has been sent before midnight on the day of the deadline, the payment is considered to have met the deadline. The burden of proof lies with the party making payment.

54. Allocation of Costs

- 54.1 In principle, the Judicial Authorities declare that the losing party must pay for the costs of the proceedings. The Judicial Authorities may forego costs or divide them between the parties.
- 54.2 If no party loses, AIBA will bear the costs of the proceedings.

55. Counsels' Fees

No counsels' fees are awarded. Therefore, the losing party will not pay any of the counsel's fees of the winning party.

J. Reconsideration, Interpretation and Rectification

56. Reconsideration

- 56.1 The Judicial Authorities may reconsider their decision, either on their own initiative or upon request of one of the parties, when new pertinent facts arise or if new evidence is discovered, unless they could have been brought forward during the proceedings leading to the decision.
- 56.2 A request for reconsideration must be made to the Judicial Authorities within 30 days of the discovery of the need to have the decision reconsidered.
- 56.3 The decision made shall be final.

57. Interpretation or Rectification

If a decision is unclear, ambiguous, contradictory, or if it contains editing mistakes or errors of calculation, the Judicial Authorities will interpret or rectify the decision on their own initiative or upon a written request made by one of the parties.

CHAPTER III FINALITY OF DECISIONS

58. *Decisions Subject to Appeal*

Save as provided in Art. 59 below, final decisions are not subject to appeal. Provisional or interim decisions made by the Judicial Authorities during the course of the procedure cannot be appealed against.

59. *Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)*

59.1 Only final decisions of the AIBA Judicial Authorities made pursuant to:

- (a) the World Anti-Doping Code, and
- (b) relating to a dispute to which Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter applies

are subject to an appeal to the CAS, the headquarters of which are in Lausanne (Switzerland).

59.2 The provisions of the CAS Code of Sports-Related Arbitration will apply to the appeal proceedings. The CAS will primarily apply the AIBA Statutes, Bylaws, Disciplinary Code, Code of Ethics and AIBA Technical & Competition Rules and secondarily Swiss law.

59.3 The appeal does not have a suspensive effect, except if the case concerns the payment of a sum of money. However, the CAS may grant such an effect.

CHAPTER IV FINAL DISPOSITIONS

60. *Exclusion of Responsibility*

The members of the Judicial Authorities cannot be held personally liable to the parties for any error or harm.

61. *Transitory Provision*

These Procedural Rules are to be applied to all proceedings introduced after its coming into force.

62. *Measures in Execution*

The AIBA Executive Committee will take all necessary steps to ensure the application of the present Procedural Rules.

63. *Adoption and Coming into Force*

The present Procedural Rules were adopted by the Executive Committee on July 18, 2013 in Jeju Island, Korea who fixed the date for the Rules' coming into force as July 18, 2013.