

The International Cricket Council

Anti-Doping Code

Effective Date: 1 January 2012

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INTERNATIONAL CRICKET COUNCIL – ANTI-DOPING CODE

INTRODUCTION

The ICC is a *Signatory* to the World Anti-Doping Code (the “**Code**”). The ICC Anti-Doping Code (the “**ICC Code**”) is adopted and implemented pursuant to the mandatory provisions of the 2009 version of the *Code*, as part of the ICC’s continuing efforts to: (a) maintain the integrity of the sport of cricket; (b) protect the health and rights of all participants in the sport of cricket; and (c) keep the sport of cricket free from doping.

Unless otherwise indicated, references to Articles and Appendices are to articles and appendices of the ICC Code. Words in italicised text in the *ICC Code* are defined terms. Their definitions are set out in Appendix 1.

ARTICLE 1 SCOPE AND APPLICATION

- 1.1 Any player who participates or who has participated in the preceding twenty-four (24) months (whether as a member of a starting XI or as an officially designated substitute) in an *International Match* (a “**Player**”) shall thereby automatically become bound by and shall thereafter be required to comply with all of the provisions of the *ICC Code*. This includes (without limitation) the *Player* being personally responsible for:
- 1.1.1 acquainting him/herself, and ensuring that each *Person* from whom he/she takes advice (including medical personnel) is acquainted with all of the requirements of the *ICC Code*;
 - 1.1.2 knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation under the *ICC Code* and what substances and methods are prohibited;
 - 1.1.3 ensuring that anything he/she ingests or uses, as well as any medical treatment he/she receives, does not give rise to an anti-doping rule violation under the *ICC Code*; and
 - 1.1.4 making him/herself available upon request for *Testing*, both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition*.
- 1.2 A *Player* shall continue to be bound by and required to comply with the *ICC Code* unless and until:
- 1.2.1 he/she has not participated (whether as a member of a starting XI or as an officially designated substitute) in an *International Match* for a period of twenty-four (24) months; or
 - 1.2.2 he/she has notified the ICC in writing that he/she has retired from all formats of the sport of cricket at international level, ie *Test Matches*, *One Day International Matches* and *Twenty20 International Matches*;
- and the ICC shall continue to have jurisdiction over him/her under the *ICC Code* thereafter in respect of matters taking place prior to that point.
- 1.3 A *Player* who retires in accordance with Article 1.2.2 may not resume competing in an *International Match* unless he/she notifies the ICC in writing and makes him/herself available for unannounced *Out-of-Competition Testing*, including (if requested) complying

with the whereabouts requirements of Article 11 of the *International Standard for Testing*, for a period of at least three months prior to his/her desired return to competition. In exceptional circumstances only and where it is satisfied that the *Player* has not been involved in any doping practices following his/her retirement, the ICC may (at its sole discretion) waive such requirement.

- 1.4 Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or other *Person* working with, treating or assisting a *Player* (“**Player Support Personnel**”) shall also be bound by and shall be required to comply with all of the provisions of the *ICC Code*. This includes (without limitation) the *Player Support Personnel* being personally responsible for:
- 1.4.1 acquainting him/herself with all of the provisions of the *ICC Code*;
 - 1.4.2 cooperating with the *Testing of Players*; and
 - 1.4.3 using his/her influence on *Player* values and behaviour in order to foster positive attitudes towards anti-doping in the sport of cricket.
- 1.5 Without prejudice to Articles 1.1 to 1.4, the ICC and the *National Cricket Federations* shall be responsible for promoting anti-doping awareness and education in the sport of cricket.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the following anti-doping rule violations:

- 2.1 **The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Player’s Sample*.**
- 2.1.1 It is each *Player’s* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his/her body. A *Player* is responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in his/her *Sample*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Player’s* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1; nor is the *Player’s* lack of intent, fault, negligence or knowledge a defence to a charge that an anti-doping rule violation has been committed under Article 2.1.
 - 2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by either of the following (unless the *Player* establishes that such presence is consistent with a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4): (a) the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Player’s A Sample* where the *Player* waives analysis of the B *Sample* and the B *Sample* is not analysed; or (b) where the *Player’s B Sample* is analysed and the analysis of the *Player’s B Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the *Player’s A Sample*.
 - 2.1.3 Except in the case of those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, and subject to the special criteria established in the *Prohibited List* (and/or other *International Standards*) to distinguish between endogenous and exogenous production of certain substances, the presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Player’s Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.

- 2.2 Use or Attempted Use by a Player of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method, unless the Player establishes that such Use or Attempted Use is consistent with a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4.**
- 2.2.1** It is each *Player's* personal duty to ensure that he/she does not *Use* any *Prohibited Substance*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Player's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation of *Use* under Article 2.2; nor is the *Player's* lack of intent, fault, negligence or knowledge a defence to a charge that an anti-doping rule violation of *Use* has been committed under Article 2.2.
- 2.2.2** Without prejudice to Article 2.2.1, it is necessary that intent on the *Player's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation of *Attempted Use* under Article 2.2.
- 2.2.3** The success or failure of the *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. For an anti-doping rule violation to be committed under Article 2.2, it is sufficient that the *Player Used* or *Attempted to Use* the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.
- 2.2.4** Notwithstanding Article 2.2.3, however, a *Player's Use* of a substance *Out-of-Competition* shall not constitute an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 where the *Use* of that substance is not prohibited *Out-of-Competition*. However, the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *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.
- 2.3 Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in applicable anti-doping rules, or otherwise evading Sample collection.**
- 2.4 For a Player in the International Registered Testing Pool, failure to comply with the requirements regarding Player availability for Out-of-Competition Testing set out in the International Standard for Testing.**
- 2.4.1** Such non-compliance includes a failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with Article 11.3 of the *International Standard for Testing* (a "**Filing Failure**"), and/or a failure to be available for *Testing* at the declared whereabouts in accordance with Article 11.4 of the *International Standard for Testing* (a "**Missed Test**").
- 2.4.2** In accordance with Article 2.4 of the *Code*, any combination of three *Filing Failures* and/or *Missed Tests* committed within an eighteen-month period, whether declared by the ICC or any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with jurisdiction over the *Player*, shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation under this Article 2.4.
- 2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control.**
- 2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods.**
- 2.6.1** *Possession* by a *Player In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance*, or *Possession* by a *Player Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Method* or any *Prohibited Substance* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition*, unless the *Player* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a

therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 *Possession by a Player Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by a Player Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition, in connection with a Player, International Match or training, unless the Player Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to a Player in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.*

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

2.8 *Administration or Attempted administration to any Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or Attempted administration to any Player Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited Out-of-Competition, unless it is established that the administration or Attempted administration was consistent with a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4; or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted anti-doping rule violation.*

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

3.1.1 The ICC shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the ICC has established the commission of the alleged anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that 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.

3.1.2 Where the *ICC Code* places the burden of proof upon the *Player* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except where the *ICC Code* specifically provides (in Articles 10.4.2 and 10.6) that the *Player* or other *Person* must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

The *Anti-Doping Tribunal* shall not be bound by judicial rules governing the admissibility of evidence. Instead, facts relating to an anti-doping rule violation may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable at the hearing:

3.2.1 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.

3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the *International Standard* for

Laboratories. The *Player* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the *International Standard* for Laboratories occurred that could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*. In such an event, the ICC shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

- 3.2.3 Departures from any other *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy that did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the *Player* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation establishes that a departure from an *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy occurred that could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation charged, then the ICC shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation asserted.
- 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 *Player* or other *Person* to whom the decision pertained of those facts, unless the *Player* or other *Person* establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.
- 3.2.5 The *Anti-Doping Tribunal* may draw an inference adverse to the *Player* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on his/her 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 *Anti-Doping Tribunal*) and to answer questions from the ICC or the members of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*.

ARTICLE 4 *PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES AND PROHIBITED METHODS*

4.1 *The Prohibited List*

4.1.1 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*

- 4.1.1.1 The ICC Code incorporates and is based upon the *Prohibited List*. A copy of the current version of the *Prohibited List* is set out at Appendix 2.
- 4.1.1.2 WADA may amend the *Prohibited List* as set out in Article 4.1 of the *Code*. Unless provided otherwise by WADA, amendments to the *Prohibited List* shall come into effect under the *ICC Code* automatically three months after publication of such amendments by WADA on its website, without requiring any further action by the ICC. It is the responsibility of each *Player* and *Player Support Personnel* to be familiar with the most current version of the *Prohibited List*.
- 4.1.1.3 As described in Article 4.2.1 of the *Code*, WADA may expand the *Prohibited List* for the sport of cricket and/or the ICC may request that WADA include additional substances or methods, that have the potential for abuse in the sport of cricket, in the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the *Code*.

4.1.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the *ICC Code*, all *Prohibited Substances* shall be considered “**Specified Substances**” except: (a) substances in the class of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the *Prohibited List*. *Prohibited Methods* shall not be *Specified Substances*.

4.2 New Classes of Prohibited Substances

In the event WADA expands the *Prohibited List* by adding a new class of *Prohibited Substances* in accordance with Article 4.1 of the *Code*, WADA’s Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all *Prohibited Substances* within the new class of *Prohibited Substances* shall be considered *Specified Substances* within the meaning of Article 4.1.2.

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

4.3.1 The criteria for including substances and methods on the *Prohibited List* are set out in Article 4.3 of the *Code*. Such substances and methods may be included by general category (eg anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method. In accordance with Article 4.3.3 of the *Code*, WADA’s determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Prohibited List*, and its classification of substances into categories on the *Prohibited List*, shall be final and not be subject to challenge by a *Player* or other *Person*.

4.3.2 Many of the substances on the *Prohibited List* may appear either alone or as part of a mixture within medications and/or supplements that may be available with or without a physician’s prescription. *Players* are reminded that, pursuant to Article 2.1.1, they are strictly liable for any *Prohibited Substances* present in *Samples* collected from them. *Players* must ensure that *Prohibited Substances* do not enter or come to be present in their bodies and that *Prohibited Methods* are not *Used*.

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions

4.4.1 *Players* may be granted permission to *Use* one or more *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* for therapeutic reasons in the circumstances set out in *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. Where such permission (a “**Therapeutic Use Exemption**” or “**TUE**”) has been granted, the presence in a *Sample* of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (Article 2.1), *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* (Article 2.2), *Possession* of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* (Article 2.6) or administration or *Attempted* administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* (Article 2.8) shall not amount to an anti-doping rule violation provided that such presence, *Use* or *Attempted Use*, *Possession*, or administration or *Attempted* administration is consistent with the provisions of the *TUE*.

4.4.2 All *Players* needing to *Use* one or more *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* for therapeutic reasons must obtain a *TUE* prior to such *Use*.

The *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions allows for the retrospective grant of a *TUE* in only two situations: (a) where emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary; or (b) where due to other exceptional circumstances there was insufficient

time or opportunity for the *Player* to submit the *TUE* application (or for the ICC's *TUE Committee* to consider that application) prior to the time the *Player's Sample* was collected.

4.4.3 Any *Player* requiring a *TUE* under this *ICC Code* has the following options:

4.4.3.1 He/she may apply to the ICC's *TUE Committee* in accordance with Article 4.4.5 for the grant of a *TUE*.

4.4.3.2 He/she may apply to the ICC's *TUE Committee* in accordance with Article 4.4.4 for recognition of a *TUE* that he/she has obtained from another *Anti-Doping Organisation* with jurisdiction over him/her.

4.4.4 Applying to ICC's *TUE Committee* for recognition of a *TUE* granted by another *Anti-Doping Organisation*:

4.4.4.1 A *Player* who holds a valid *TUE* granted by another *Anti-Doping Organisation* should send the *Anti-Doping Manager*: (a) a copy of the *TUE* certificate issued to him/her by the other *Anti-Doping Organisation*; and (b) a copy of the application (including supporting medical documentation, if any) that he/she submitted to that *Anti-Doping Organisation* to get that *TUE*. The *Player* must also provide such further information as the ICC's *TUE Committee* may subsequently request.

4.4.4.2 Provided strictly that all of the information described in Article 4.4.4.1 has been submitted, where the *TUE* has been granted by a *NADO* with the necessary jurisdiction over the *Player*, that *TUE* will be given automatic recognition by the ICC's *TUE Committee*. Where it has been granted by another *Anti-Doping Organisation*, it may or may not be recognised, at the discretion of the ICC's *TUE Committee*.

4.4.4.3 Any recognition by the ICC's *TUE Committee* (automatic or otherwise) of a *TUE* granted by another *Anti-Doping Organisation* shall be treated as the grant of such *TUE* by the ICC's *TUE Committee* for the limited purpose of review by *WADA* pursuant to Article 4.4.6.

4.4.4.4 Unless and until such recognition by the ICC's *TUE Committee* (automatic or otherwise) is communicated to the *Player* in writing, he/she uses the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in issue entirely at his/her own risk.

4.4.5 Applying to the ICC's *TUE Committee* for a *TUE*:

4.4.5.1 A *Player* who needs to Use a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* and does not hold a *TUE* granted by another *Anti-Doping Organisation* to permit that Use must apply (using the ICC's Therapeutic Use Exemption (*TUE*) Application Form) to the ICC's *TUE Committee* (c/o the *Anti-Doping Manager*) for a *TUE* in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 8 of the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.5.2 The application must be accompanied by all of the information specified in Article 8 of the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, and the ICC's *TUE Committee* may require that further information be provided as necessary.

- 4.4.5.3** Since *Players* are subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* requirements all year round, the application must be made as soon as possible after the relevant diagnosis, and, in any event, no less than thirty (30) days before he/she needs the approval (for instance before his/her participation in an *International Match*).
- 4.4.5.4** The ICC's *TUE Committee* shall evaluate the application in accordance with the criteria set out in Article 4 of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.
- 4.4.5.5** The application will be processed as quickly as is reasonably practicable, but a *Player* may not assume that his/her application for a *TUE* (or for renewal of a *TUE*) will be granted by a particular time, or at all. Any *Player* who uses a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* prior to approval of his/her application for a *TUE* does so entirely at his/her own risk.
- 4.4.5.6** The *Anti-Doping Manager* will communicate the decision of the *TUE Committee* to the *Player*, with a copy to *WADA* and the *Player's National Cricket Federation*, as soon as is reasonably practicable after it is made. If the application is granted, then the *TUE* will become effective as of the date that the *Player* receives notice of such grant. If the application is denied, the *Player* may apply to *WADA* to review that denial in accordance with Article 4.4.6 and/or may appeal that denial in accordance with Article 13.
- 4.4.5.7** A *TUE* will be granted with effect for a specified period. It may also be granted subject to such conditions or restrictions as the ICC's *TUE Committee* may see fit. A *Player* who wishes to continue to *Use* the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in question beyond the period for which the *TUE* has been granted must make a new application for a further *TUE* in accordance with the provisions of this Article 4.4. Any *Player* who wishes to have any conditions or restrictions imposed by the ICC's *TUE Committee* varied must apply to *WADA* in accordance with Article 4.4.6.

4.4.6 Review of *TUEs* by *WADA*:

- 4.4.6.1** At the request of any *Player* or on its own initiative, *WADA* may at any time review the grant or denial by the ICC's *TUE Committee* of any application for a *TUE*. If *WADA* determines that that grant or denial does not comply with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* in force at the time of the application, then *WADA* may reverse that decision.
- 4.4.6.2** If *WADA* reverses the grant of a *TUE*, that reversal shall not apply retroactively, but rather only from the point that the *Player* receives notice of the reversal. Therefore, the *Player* shall not be subject to any *Consequences* based on his/her *Use* of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in question during the period from the date that the *TUE* came into effect until the date that the *Player* receives notice of *WADA's* reversal of the grant of the *TUE*.
- 4.4.6.3** Decisions made by *WADA* further to Article 4.4.6 may be appealed by the *Player* and/or by the ICC in accordance with Article 13.4.

- 4.4.7 For the avoidance of any doubt, all previously granted Abbreviated Therapeutic Use Exemptions (“**ATUEs**”) that have not already expired or been cancelled shall be deemed to have expired on 31 December 2009.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING

5.1 General principles

- 5.1.1 The ICC shall be responsible for drawing up and implementing a test distribution plan for international-level cricket in accordance with Article 4 of the *International Standard for Testing*. The ICC will engage one or more third parties to conduct such *Testing* on its behalf. All such *Testing* shall be conducted in substantial conformity with the *International Standard for Testing* and the *Cricket Testing Protocols*.
- 5.1.2 All *Players* (including *Players* serving a period of *Ineligibility* or a *Provisional Suspension*) must submit to *Testing* on behalf of the ICC upon request, at any time or place, with or without notice.
- 5.1.3 For the avoidance of doubt, the ICC may select *Players* for *Target Testing* (in accordance with the requirement of Article 5.1.3 of the *Code* to make *Target Testing* a priority) so long as such *Target Testing* is not used for any purpose other than legitimate *Doping Control* purposes.
- 5.1.4 The ICC acknowledges the jurisdiction that the *Code* confers on other *Anti-Doping Organisations* to test *Players*. The ICC shall recognise such *Testing* and the results thereof in accordance with Article 15.4 of the *Code*.
- 5.1.5 The ICC may authorise independent observers to observe *Testing* conducted under the ICC.

5.2 In-Competition Testing

- 5.2.1 *Players* shall be subject to *Testing* on behalf of the ICC at *International Matches*. The selection of the *International Matches* at which *Testing* is to take place shall be made by the ICC, and shall remain confidential except to those *Persons* with a reasonable need to know of such selection in order to facilitate such *Testing*.
- 5.2.2 A *Player* may be notified that he/she has been selected for *Testing* in connection with an *International Match* in which he/she is participating at any time from 0600 local time on the first day of the *International Match* in question until one hour after its completion or its abandonment for any reason (including rain) irrespective of whether there has been any play whatsoever in the *International Match* at the time of abandonment. Such periods (and only such periods) shall be deemed “**In-Competition**” periods for purposes of the *ICC Code*, so that, by way of example only:
- 5.2.2.1 the entire duration of any *International Match* lasting more than one day will be considered to be *In-Competition*;
- 5.2.2.2 where an *International Match* overflows into a ‘reserve’ day which has been set aside, then, for the purposes of the *ICC Code*, the *In-Competition* period shall continue until the completion of the *International Match*;

5.2.2.3 where a 'reserve' day has been set aside for an *International Match*, but the *International Match* concludes prior to the commencement of play on the 'reserve' day, then such 'reserve' day will not be considered to fall within the *In-Competition* period; and

5.2.2.4 where any *Player* is not selected as a member of a starting XI or as an officially designated substitute for a particular *International Match*, then the duration of such *International Match* will not be considered to fall within the *In-Competition* period relevant for that *Player*.

5.2.2.5 when participating in an *ICC Event*, a *Player* will only be deemed to be *In-Competition* during an *International Match* in which he/she is participating. 'Rest' days or other days during the *ICC Event* during which the *Player* is not participating in an *International Match* will not be considered to fall within the *In-Competition* period.

5.2.3 The actual timing of the *Testing* at a selected *International Match*, and the selection of *Players* to be tested at that *International Match*, shall be at the discretion of the ICC and (where applicable) in compliance with the Paragraph 1 of the *Cricket Testing Protocol*, set out at Appendix 3.

5.3 Out-of-Competition Testing

5.3.1 Ambit of Out-of-Competition Testing

5.3.1.1 Any period outside of an *In-Competition* period shall be deemed an "**Out-of-Competition**" period for purposes of the *ICC Code*. Any *Testing* of a *Player* outside of an *In-Competition* period shall therefore be considered *Out-of-Competition Testing* for the purposes of the *ICC Code*. Save in exceptional circumstances, such *Testing* shall be *No Advance Notice Testing*.

5.3.1.2 Where a *Sample* is collected during *Out-of-Competition Testing*, there shall only be an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 if analysis of the *Sample* establishes that a substance (or its *Markers* or *Metabolites*) that is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* - ie a substance that is listed in the section of the *Prohibited List* entitled "Substances and Methods Prohibited At All Times (In- and Out-of-Competition)" - is present in the *Sample*, or if such analysis reveals evidence of *Use of a Prohibited Method*.

5.3.1.3 A reasonable effort will be made to avoid inconvenience to a *Player* who is subjected to *Out-of-Competition Testing*. However, the ICC shall not be liable for any inconvenience or loss caused to the *Player* as a result of the *Out-of-Competition Testing*.

5.3.2 Additional Obligations on Players Included in the International Registered Testing Pool

5.3.2.1 The ICC shall establish criteria identifying *Players* to be included in a pool of *Players* to be known as the "**International Registered Testing Pool**", and shall publish those criteria, as well as a list of the *Players* meeting those criteria for the period in question. From time to time, the criteria shall be reviewed to ensure they remain fit for purpose, and the

membership of the *International Registered Testing Pool* shall be reviewed to ensure that it includes all *Players* meeting those criteria.

5.3.2.2 It is the personal responsibility of a *Player* who has been notified of his/her inclusion in the *International Registered Testing Pool*:

- (a) to provide written notification to the ICC (or, if the ICC agrees or WADA so specifies, his/her NADO) of his/her whereabouts in the next quarter, as specified in Article 11.3 of the *International Standard for Testing*;
- (b) to update that whereabouts information as necessary, in accordance with Article 11.4.2 of the *International Standard for Testing*, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and
- (c) to be available for *Testing* at such whereabouts, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the *International Standard for Testing*.

5.3.2.3 Subject to the results management procedure referenced at Article 7.4:

- (a) a *Player's* failure to advise the ICC (or, if the ICC agrees or WADA so specifies, his/her NADO) of his/her whereabouts shall be deemed a *Filing Failure* for the purposes of the ICC Code where the conditions of Article 11.3.5 of the *International Standard for Testing* are met; and
- (b) a *Player's* failure to be available for *Testing* at his/her declared whereabouts shall be deemed a *Missed Test* for the purposes of the ICC Code where the conditions of Article 11.4.3 of the *International Standard for Testing* are met.

5.3.2.4 The ICC may share whereabouts information provided to it by a *Player* pursuant to Article 5.3.2 with WADA and other *Anti-Doping Organisations* in accordance with Article 11.7.1(d) of the *International Standard for Testing*.

5.3.2.5 A *Player* who has been included in the *International Registered Testing Pool* must continue to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the *International Standard for Testing* unless and until either: (a) the ICC informs him/her in writing that he/she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the *International Registered Testing Pool*; or (b) the *Player* retires in accordance with Article 1.3.

5.3.3 Additional Obligations on *Players* Included in the *National Player Pool* and their relevant *National Cricket Federations*

5.3.3.1 The ICC may, from time to time, establish further criteria identifying an additional pool of *Players* to be known as the “**National Player Pool**” (or similar), who, together with their *National Cricket Federation* may be required to file and update certain additional whereabouts information in accordance with such filing requirements (and subject to the potential sanctions for non-compliance) that the ICC may determine appropriate.

5.3.3.2 The ICC established such an additional pool of *Players* on 1 August 2010 and developed a full set of requirements (known as the '**ICC Whereabouts Requirements for Out-of-Competition Testing**'), which identified the categories of *Players* to be identified in such a pool, described the information that needs to be filed by those *Players* and/or relevant *National Cricket Federations* and set out the consequences of failure to comply with the requirements. That set of requirements, which may be amended by the ICC from time to time, remains in full force and effect.

5.3.4 For the avoidance of doubt, a *Player* may be selected for *Out-of-Competition Testing* at any time and place, whether or not he/she has been included in the *International Registered Testing Pool*. The timing of *Out-of-Competition Testing* and the selection of *Players* to be tested shall be at the discretion of the ICC. Decisions relating to timing and selection of *Players* for *Out-of-Competition Testing* shall remain confidential except to those with a reasonable need to know of them in order to facilitate such *Testing*.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples collected under the *ICC Code* shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

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

6.2 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analysed: (a) 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*; (b) to detect the *Use of Prohibited Methods*; and/or (c) to assist the ICC in profiling relevant parameters in a *Player's* urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

6.3 Restrictions on Use of Samples

6.3.1 All *Samples* provided by a *Player* for the purposes of *Testing* under the *ICC Code* shall be the property of the ICC, and the ICC shall be entitled to determine all matters regarding the analysis and disposal of such *Samples* at all times in accordance with the *International Standards*.

6.3.2 No *Sample* may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 6.2 without the *Player's* written consent. A *Sample* used (with the *Player's* consent) for purposes other than as described in Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed so that it cannot be traced back to the *Player* that provided it.

6.4 Standards for *Sample* Analysis and Reporting

- 6.4.1 Laboratories shall analyse *Samples* and report results to the ICC in conformity with the *International Standard* for Laboratories.
- 6.4.2 The ICC shall pay the costs of collection and analysis of *Samples* under the *ICC Code*.
- 6.4.3 Any *Adverse Analytical Findings* reported by the laboratory shall be dealt with as set out in Article 7.1. Any *Atypical Findings* reported by the laboratory shall be dealt with as set out in Article 7.2.

6.5 Retesting *Samples*

A *Sample* collected pursuant to the *ICC Code* may be reanalysed for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the ICC or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by the ICC

Results management for tests initiated by the ICC (including tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with the ICC) shall be conducted as follows:

- 7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to the ICC in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory.
- 7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A *Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*, the *Independent Review Board* shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding* is consistent with an applicable *TUE*; or (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard* for *Testing* or *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.
- 7.1.3 .If the initial review of the *Adverse Analytical Finding* reveals that either: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding* is consistent with an applicable *TUE*; or (b) there has been an apparent departure from the *International Standard* for *Testing* or *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then the ICC shall notify the *Player*, WADA, and the *National Cricket Federation* and *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of the *Player* of that fact, and (subject to the rights of appeal set out at Article 13) the matter shall not proceed any further.
- 7.1.4 If the initial review of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal that: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding* is consistent with an applicable *TUE*; or (b) there has been an apparent departure from the *International Standard* for *Testing* or the *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then the *Anti-Doping Manager* shall promptly send the *Player* written notice (the “**Notice of Charge**”), copied to the *Player’s National Cricket Federation*, the *Player’s National Anti-Doping Organisation* and WADA, of the following:

7.1.4.1 that the *Player* has a case to answer under Article 2;

7.1.4.2 details of the anti-doping rule violation(s) that the *Player* is alleged to have committed, including details of the *Adverse Analytical Finding* and a copy of the laboratory documentation package supporting such *Adverse Analytical Finding*;

7.1.4.3 of the *Player's* rights in respect of analysis of the B *Sample*:

- (a) The *Player* shall have the right: (i) to have the laboratory analyse the B *Sample* to confirm the *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of the A *Sample*; and (ii) to attend at the laboratory (personally and/or through a representative, but at his/her own cost) to witness the opening and analysis of the B *Sample*. The ICC and the *Player's National Cricket Federation* may also be represented at the B *Sample* analysis.
- (b) The *Notice of Charge* may specify that the analysis of the B *Sample* will go ahead in any event, or it may require the *Player* to advise the ICC by a specified deadline if he/she wants the B *Sample* analysis to go ahead. In the latter case, the *Notice of Charge* shall warn the *Player* that, failing such request, the *Player* will be deemed to have waived his/her right to analysis of the B *Sample* analysis, and to have accepted the accuracy of the *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of the A *Sample*.
- (c) The *Notice of Charge* shall specify the scheduled date, time and place for the B *Sample* analysis (which shall be within the time period specified in the *International Standard* for Laboratories), if it is to go ahead. There shall be no right to an adjournment of the date scheduled for analysis of the B *Sample*, instead, any such adjournment shall be at the absolute discretion of the ICC. In the event that neither the *Player* nor any representative of the *Player* attends the B *Sample* analysis, the laboratory shall appoint an independent witness, in accordance with the *International Standard* for Laboratories, to verify that the B *Sample* container shows no signs of tampering and that the identifying numbers correspond to those on the collection documentation.

7.1.4.4 the *Consequences* applicable under the *ICC Code* if it is established that the *Player* has committed the anti-doping rule violation(s) charged (including identifying any discretion that may exist in relation to such *Consequences* under the *ICC Code*);

7.1.4.5 (where applicable) the matters relating to Provisional Suspension specified at Article 7.6; and

7.1.4.6 the matters specified at Article 7.7.

7.1.5 If the B *Sample* is analysed and the *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of the A *Sample* is not confirmed, then (unless the ICC charges the *Player* with an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Player*, his/her *National Cricket Federation*, his/her *National Anti-Doping Organisation* and WADA shall be so informed. In such circumstances, the proceedings instituted against the *Player* shall be discontinued, and any *Provisional Suspension* previously imposed shall be deemed vacated with immediate effect.

- 7.1.6** If the analysis of the B *Sample* confirms the *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of the A *Sample* to the satisfaction of the ICC, the findings shall be reported to the *Player*, his/her *National Cricket Federation*, his/her *National Anti-Doping Organisation*, and WADA, and the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 8.

7.2 Results Management for *Atypical Findings*

- 7.2.1** As provided in the *International Standards*, in certain circumstances where a *Prohibited Substance* that is detected in a *Sample* may also be produced endogenously, laboratories are directed to report the presence of such substance as an *Atypical Finding* that should be investigated further.
- 7.2.2** If a laboratory reports an *Atypical Finding* in respect of a *Sample* collected pursuant to the ICC Code, the *Independent Review Board* shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the *Atypical Finding* is consistent with an applicable *TUE*; or (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Atypical Finding*.
- 7.2.3** If the initial review of an *Atypical Finding* under Article 7.2.2 reveals either: (a) that the *Atypical Finding* is consistent with an applicable *TUE*; or (b) that there is an apparent departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Atypical Finding*, the ICC shall notify the *Player*, WADA, the *Player's National Cricket Federation* and the *Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation* and (subject to the rights of appeal set out at Article 13) the matter shall not proceed any further.
- 7.2.4** If the initial review of an *Atypical Finding* under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal that the *Atypical Finding* is consistent with an applicable *TUE* or a departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or the *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Atypical Finding*, the ICC shall conduct any follow-up investigation that may be required by the *International Standards*. If, once that investigation is completed, the *Independent Review Board* concludes that the *Atypical Finding* should be considered an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, the ICC shall pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.1.4.
- 7.2.5** Pending the outcome of the investigation, the ICC will keep the *Atypical Finding* confidential, unless one of the following circumstances exists:
- 7.2.5.1** If the ICC determines the B *Sample* should be analysed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the B *Sample* analysis after notifying the *Player*, with such notice to include a description of the *Atypical Finding* and the information described in Article 7.1.4.3.
- 7.2.5.2** If the ICC receives a request from a *National Cricket Federation* responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an *International Event*, asking the ICC to disclose whether any *Player* identified on a list provided by the *National Cricket Federation* has a pending *Atypical Finding*, the ICC shall so identify any such *Player* after first providing notice of the *Atypical Finding* to the *Player*.

7.3 Results Management for *Tests* initiated by another *Anti-Doping Organisation*

Unless otherwise agreed by the ICC, where another *Anti-Doping Organisation* tests a *Player* under its own rules, and that test results in an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, or if that *Anti-*

Doping Organisation uncovers other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation by such *Player*, it shall be the responsibility of that *Anti-Doping Organisation* to pursue the matter, including bringing charges (if appropriate) under its rules, failing which it shall be the responsibility of the *Player's National Cricket Federation* to pursue the matter under its own rules.

7.4 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations

- 7.4.1** Unless the ICC agrees or WADA provides that the *Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation* may take such responsibility, results management in respect of an apparent *Filing Failure* by a *Player* in the *International Registered Testing Pool* shall be conducted by the ICC in accordance with Article 11.6.2 of the *International Standard for Testing*.
- 7.4.2** Results management in respect of an apparent *Missed Test* by a *Player* in the *International Registered Testing Pool* as a result of an attempt to test the *Player* by or on behalf of the ICC shall be conducted by the ICC in accordance with Article 11.6.3 of the *International Standard for Testing* (with the administrative review, if any, carried out by the *Independent Review Board*).
- 7.4.3** Results management in respect of an apparent *Missed Test* by a *Player* as a result of an attempt to test the *Player* by or on behalf of another *Anti-Doping Organisation* shall be conducted by that other *Anti-Doping Organisation* in accordance with Article 11.7.6(c) of the *International Standard for Testing*.
- 7.4.4** Where, in any eighteen-month period, a *Player* in the *International Registered Testing Pool* is declared to have three *Filing Failures*, or three *Missed Tests*, or any combination of *Filing Failures* or *Missed Tests* adding up to three in total, whether under the ICC Code or under the rules of any other *Anti-Doping Organisation*, then (save only where Article 11.6.5(a) of the *International Standard for Testing* provides otherwise) the matter shall be referred to the *Independent Review Board* to determine, in accordance with Article 11.6.5 of the *International Standard for Testing*, whether the *Player* has a case to answer under Article 2.4.
- 7.4.5** If the *Independent Review Board* determines that the *Player* has a case to answer under Article 2.4, the *Anti-Doping Manager* shall promptly send the *Player* a written *Notice of Charge* (copied to the *Player's National Cricket Federation*, the *Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation* and WADA), amended as appropriate to confirm the following:
- 7.4.5.1** that the *Player* has a case to answer under Article 2.4;
 - 7.4.5.2** details of facts upon which the case to answer is based, including details of the *Filing Failures* and/or *Missed Tests* alleged, and copies of any relevant documentation;
 - 7.4.5.3** (where applicable) the matters relating to *Provisional Suspension* specified at Article 7.6; and
 - 7.4.5.4** the matters specified at Article 7.7.

7.5 Investigations

- 7.5.1** The ICC may conduct investigations in whatever manner it thinks fit into the activities of any *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* that the ICC believes may have committed an anti-doping rule violation. Such investigations may be conducted in conjunction with, and/or information obtained in such investigations may be shared with, other *Signatories* and/or other relevant authorities. The ICC shall have discretion, where it deems appropriate, to stay its own investigation pending the outcome of investigations being conducted by other *Signatories* and/or other relevant authorities.
- 7.5.2** In the event a *Player* (or *Player Support Personnel*) knows or suspects that any other *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Player* must report such knowledge or suspicion to the *Anti-Doping Manager* as soon as possible. All *Players* (and *Player Support Personnel*) shall have a continuing obligation to report any new knowledge or suspicion regarding any anti-doping rule violation to the *Anti-Doping Manager*, even if the *Player's* (or *Player Support Personnel's*) prior knowledge or suspicion has already been reported.
- 7.5.3** *Players* and *Player Support Personnel* must cooperate fully with investigations conducted pursuant to this Article 7.5.
- 7.5.3.1** The *Anti-Doping Manager* may make a written demand to a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* (a "**Demand**") to furnish to the *Anti-Doping Manager* any information regarding any suspected anti-doping rule violation, including, without limitation, a written statement setting forth the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel's* knowledge of facts and circumstances with respect to the suspected anti-doping rule violation.. The *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* shall furnish such information within seven business days of the making of such *Demand*, or within such other time as may be set by the *Anti-Doping Manager*. Any information furnished to the *Anti-Doping Manager* shall be kept confidential except when it becomes necessary to disclose such information in furtherance of the prosecution of an anti-doping rule violation, or when such information is reported to administrative, professional, or judicial authorities pursuant to an investigation or prosecution of non-sporting laws or regulations.
- 7.5.3.2** Each *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* waives and forfeits any rights, defences and privileges provided by any law in any jurisdiction to withhold information requested by the *Anti-Doping Manager* in a *Demand*. If a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* fails to produce such information, then, provided that the *Independent Review Board* agrees with the *Anti-Doping Manager* that there is a good faith basis for the *Demand*, his/her eligibility to participate (or, in the case of a *Player Support Personnel*, to assist in a *Player's* participation) in *International Matches* and *ICC Events* may be withdrawn, and he/she may be denied accreditation and access to *International Matches* and *ICC Events*, pending compliance with the *Demand*.
- 7.5.4** Where any *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* fails to comply with any of the obligations set out in Articles 7.5.2 or 7.5.3, without prejudice to any other *Consequences* that may be imposed against him/her under the ICC Code in relation to any alleged anti-doping rule violation(s), the ICC's Executive Board may impose

such sanction on the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* as it considers appropriate, having due regard to the circumstances of such failure.

- 7.5.5** Where, as the result of an investigation under this Article 7.5, the ICC forms the view that an anti-doping rule violation may have been committed, the ICC shall refer the matter to the *Independent Review Board*, to determine whether there is a case to answer.
- 7.5.6** If the *Independent Review Board* determines that the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has a case to answer under Article 2, the *Anti-Doping Manager* shall promptly send the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* a written *Notice of Charge* (copied to the *Player's National Cricket Federation*, the *Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation* and *WADA*), amended as appropriate to confirm the following:
- 7.5.6.1** that the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has a case to answer under Article 2 (specifying which particular anti-doping rule violation is alleged to have been committed);
- 7.5.6.2** details of facts upon which the case to answer is based, including copies of any relevant documentation;
- 7.5.6.3** (where applicable) the matters relating to *Provisional Suspension* specified at Article 7.6; and
- 7.5.6.4** the matters specified at Article 7.7.

7.6 *Provisional Suspension*

- 7.6.1** If analysis of a *Player's A Sample* results in an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a *Prohibited Substance* that is not a *Specified Substance*, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or the *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then the ICC shall *Provisionally Suspend* the *Player* pending the *Anti-Doping Tribunal's* determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation.
- 7.6.2** In any case not covered by Article 7.6.1 (for example, if the analysis of an *A Sample* has resulted in an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a *Prohibited Substance* that is a *Specified Substance*), where the ICC decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the provisions of this Article 7, the ICC may *Provisionally Suspend* the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* pending the *Anti-Doping Tribunal's* determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation.
- 7.6.3** Where a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1 or Article 7.6.2, the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* shall be given either: (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing* before imposition of the *Provisional Suspension* or on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of a *Provisional Suspension*. Where the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* is given an opportunity to challenge the imposition of a *Provisional Suspension* at a *Provisional Hearing*, the only grounds of challenge (which it shall be his/her burden to establish) shall be the following:

- 7.6.3.1** the charge(s) has/have no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against him/her; or
- 7.6.3.2** the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has a strong arguable case that he/she bears *No Fault* or *Negligence* for the anti-doping rule violation(s) charged, so that any period of *Ineligibility* that might otherwise be imposed for such a violation is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.5.1; or
- 7.6.3.3** some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a *Provisional Suspension* prior to a full hearing on the merits of the charge(s) against the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the *Provisional Suspension* would prevent the *Player* participating in a particular *Match* shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.

7.6.4 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of an *A Sample*, and any subsequent analysis of the *B Sample* analysis does not confirm the *A Sample* analysis, then the *Player* shall not be subject to any further *Provisional Suspension* on account of a violation of Article 2.1 of the *Code* (presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*).

7.6.5 During the period of any *Provisional Suspension*, a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* may not play, coach or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in: (a) any *International Match*, *ICC Event* or any other kind of function, event or activity that is authorised, organised, sanctioned, recognised or supported in any way by the ICC or any *National Cricket Federation* or member of a *National Cricket Federation*; or (b) any *Match* authorised or organised by any professional league, any *Major Event Organisation*, or any other international or national-level tournament/event organiser, whether or not the party authorising or organising the *Match* in question is a *Signatory*. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* may not be given accreditation for, or otherwise granted access to, any *International Match* or *ICC Event*, or other function, event or activity to which access is controlled by the ICC, any *National Cricket Federation* or member of a *National Cricket Federation*, and any accreditation previously issued shall be withdrawn. *National Cricket Federations* shall take all steps within their powers to give effect to this Article 7.6.5. In addition, the ICC will take the necessary steps to have the *Provisional Suspension* recognised and enforced by other relevant organisations in accordance with Article 15.4 (Mutual Recognition) of the *Code*.

7.7 Responding to a Notice of Charge

7.7.1 A *Notice of Charge* sent to a *Player* in accordance with Article 7.1.4 or Article 7.4.5 or to a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* in accordance with Article 7.5.6 shall also specify that, if the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* wishes to exercise his/her right to a hearing before the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*, he/she must submit a written request for such a hearing so that it is received by the *Anti-Doping Manager* as soon as possible, but in any event within fourteen (14) days of the receipt by the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* of the *Notice of Charge*. The request must also state how the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* responds to the charge(s) and must explain (in summary form) the basis for such response.

7.7.2 If the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* fails to file a written request for a hearing before the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* in accordance with Article 7.7.1 by the deadline specified in that Article, then the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* shall be deemed:

7.7.2.1 to have waived his/her entitlement to a hearing;

7.7.2.2 to have admitted that he/she has committed the anti-doping rule violation(s) specified in the *Notice of Charge*; and

7.7.2.3 to have acceded to the *Consequences* specified in the *Notice of Charge*.

In such circumstances, a hearing before the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* shall not be required. Instead, the ICC shall promptly issue a public decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation(s) specified in the *Notice of Charge* and the imposition of the *Consequences* specified in the *Notice of Charge*.

7.7.3 Where the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* does request a hearing in accordance with Article 7.7.1, the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 8.

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Hearings under the ICC Code

8.1.1 The ICC shall appoint a standing panel consisting of a President (who shall be a lawyer) and at least six other persons with experience and expertise in anti-doping (the "**Anti-Doping Panel**"). Each panel member shall be independent of the ICC.

8.1.2 Where the ICC alleges that a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, and the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* denies the allegation, and/or disputes the *Consequences* to be imposed for such violation under the *ICC Code*, then the case shall be referred to an *Anti-Doping Tribunal* for adjudication.

8.1.3 In conjunction with the Anti-Doping Manager, the President of the *Anti-Doping Panel* shall appoint three members from the panel (which may include the President) to sit as the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* to hear each case. At least one appointed member of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* shall be a lawyer, and shall sit as the Chairman of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*. Unless otherwise agreed between the parties, the appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* alleged to have violated the *ICC Code*.

8.1.4 The Chairman of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* shall convene a preliminary hearing with the ICC and its legal representatives, and with the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* and his/her legal representatives (if any). The preliminary hearing should take place as soon as possible by telephone conference call unless the Chairman determines otherwise. The non-participation of the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* or his/her representative at the preliminary hearing, after proper notice of the preliminary hearing has been provided, shall not prevent the Chairman of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* from proceeding with the preliminary

hearing, whether or not any written submissions are made on behalf of the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*.

8.1.5 The purpose of the preliminary hearing shall be to allow the Chairman to address any preliminary issues. In particular (but without limitation), the Chairman shall:

8.1.5.1 determine the date(s) upon which the full hearing shall be held;

8.1.5.2 establish dates reasonably in advance of the date of the full hearing at which:

- (a) the ICC shall submit an opening brief with argument on all issues that the ICC wishes to raise at the hearing and a list of the witnesses that the ICC intends to call at the hearing (and a summary of the subject areas of the witness's anticipated testimony), and enclosing copies of the documents that the ICC intends to introduce at the hearing;
- (b) the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* shall submit an answering brief, addressing the ICC's arguments and setting out argument on the issues that he/she wishes to raise at the hearing, as well as a list of the witnesses that he/she intends to call at the hearing (and a summary of the subject areas of the witness's anticipated testimony), and enclosing copies of the documents that he/she intends to introduce at the hearing; and
- (c) the ICC may (at its discretion) submit a reply brief, responding to the answer brief of the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* and listing any rebuttal witnesses or documents; and

8.1.5.3 make such order as the Chairman shall deem appropriate in relation to the production of relevant documents and/or other materials between the parties; provided that (save for good cause shown) no documents and/or other materials shall be ordered to be produced in relation to any *Adverse Analytical Finding* beyond the documents that the *International Standard* for Laboratories requires to be included in the laboratory documentation pack.

8.1.6 The *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* shall be required to raise at the preliminary hearing any legitimate objection that he/she may have to any of the members of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* convened to hear his/her case. Any unjustified delay in raising any such objection shall constitute a waiver of the objection. If any objection is made, the Chairman of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* shall rule on its legitimacy (or, if the objection relates to the Chairman, the President of the *Anti-Doping Panel* shall rule).

8.1.7 If, because of a legitimate objection or for any other reason, a member of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* is, or becomes, unwilling or unable to hear the case, then the Chairman of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* may, at his/her absolute discretion: (a) rule that a replacement member of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* should be appointed (in which case the President of the *Anti-Doping Panel* shall appoint the replacement); or (b) authorise the remaining members to hear the case on their own.

- 8.1.8** Subject to the discretion of the Chairman of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* to order otherwise for good cause shown by either party, or if otherwise agreed between the parties, hearings before the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* shall: (a) take place at the ICC's headquarters in Dubai, United Arab Emirates; and (b) be conducted on a confidential basis.
- 8.1.9** Each of the ICC and the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has the right to be present and to be heard at the hearing. Each of the ICC and the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* also has the right (at his/her or its own expense) to be represented at the hearing by legal counsel of his/her or its own choosing.
- 8.1.10** Subject to Article 3.2.5, the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* may choose not to appear in person at the hearing, but rather to provide a written submission for consideration by the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*, in which case the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* shall consider the submission in its deliberations. However, the non-attendance of the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* or his/her representative at the hearing, after proper notice of the hearing has been provided, shall not prevent the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* from proceeding with the hearing in his/her absence, whether or not any written submissions are made on his/her behalf.
- 8.1.11** The procedure followed at the hearing shall be at the discretion of the Chairman of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*, provided that the hearing is conducted in a fair manner with a reasonable opportunity for each party to present evidence (including the right to call and to question witnesses by telephone or video-conference where necessary), address the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* and present his/her case.
- 8.1.12** Save where the Chairman orders otherwise for good cause shown by either party, the hearing shall be in English, and certified English translations shall be submitted of any non-English documents put before the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*. The cost of the translation shall be borne by the party offering the document(s). If required by the Chairman, the ICC shall make arrangements to have the hearing recorded or transcribed (save for the private deliberations of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*). If requested by the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*, the ICC shall also arrange for a translator to attend the hearing to translate oral questions and/or answers. The costs of such transcription and translation shall be paid by the ICC, subject to any costs-shifting order that the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* may make further to Article 8.2.4.

8.2 Decisions of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*

- 8.2.1** The *Anti-Doping Tribunal* shall announce its decision in writing, with reasons, as soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing. That written decision will be sent without delay to the parties and to WADA and any other party that has a right, further to Article 13, to appeal the decision. The decision shall set out and explain:
- 8.2.1.1** with reasons, the *Anti-Doping Tribunal's* findings as to whether any anti-doping rule violation(s) has/have been committed;
- 8.2.1.2** with reasons, the *Anti-Doping Tribunal's* findings as to what *Consequences*, if any, are to be imposed;

8.2.1.3 with reasons, the date that such *Consequences* shall come into force and effect pursuant to Article 10.9; and

8.2.1.4 the rights of appeal applicable pursuant to Article 13.

8.2.2 Where possible, the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* shall have discretion to announce the substance of its decision to the parties prior to the issue of the written reasoned decision referred to in Article 8.2.1, in cases where a *Provisional Suspension* has been imposed or where it otherwise deems appropriate. For the avoidance of doubt, however: (a) the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* shall still be required to issue a written, reasoned decision in accordance with Article 8.2.1; and (b) the time to appeal pursuant to Article 13 shall not run until receipt of that written, reasoned decision.

8.2.3 The ICC shall pay the costs of convening the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* and of staging the hearing, subject to any costs-shifting order that the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* may make further to Article 8.2.4.

8.2.4 The *Anti-Doping Tribunal* has the power to make a costs order against any party. Subject thereto, each party shall bear its own costs, legal, expert, hearing, and otherwise.

8.2.5 Subject only to the rights of appeal under Article 13, the *Anti-Doping Tribunal's* decision shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the case and will be binding on all parties.

8.2.6 If the decision is that an anti-doping rule violation has been committed, then: (a) the decision shall be publicly reported in full as soon as possible, and in any event within no more than twenty (20) days of its issue; and (b) after the decision is publicly reported, the ICC may also publish such other parts of the proceedings before the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* as the ICC thinks fit.

8.2.7 If the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* is exonerated, then the decision shall not be published (save as set out in Article 14.2) and its confidentiality shall be strictly maintained by all parties.

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

An anti-doping rule violation in connection with or arising out of an *In-Competition* test automatically leads to *Disqualification* of the individual results obtained by the *Player's* individual performance in the *International Match* in question, with the following consequences: (a) forfeiture of any individual medals or other prizes awarded; and (b) forfeiture of any official ranking points achieved.

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 *Disqualification of Individual Results in an ICC Event During Which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurs*

Subject to Article 10.1.1, where a *Player* is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during or in connection with an *International Match* in an *ICC Event* where the *Player* also participated in other *International Matches* (for example, the anti-doping rule violation was committed during or in connection with the final of an *ICC Event* and the *Player* had participated in earlier rounds of the *ICC Event*), then in addition to the consequences set out at Article 9 (in

relation to the *Disqualification* of individual results obtained by the *Player's* individual performance in the particular *International Match* during or in connection with which the anti-doping rule violation was committed), the anti-doping rule violation will also lead to *Disqualification* of all of the individual results obtained by the *Player's* individual performances in the other *International Matches* that he/she participated in during the *ICC Event* in question with the following consequences: (a) forfeiture of any individual medals or other prizes awarded; and (b) forfeiture of any official ranking points achieved, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

10.1.1 If the *Player* establishes that he/she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the *Player's* individual results in the *International Matches* other than the *International Match* during or in connection with which the anti-doping rule violation occurred shall not be *Disqualified* unless the ICC establishes that the *Player's* results in the other *International Matches* were likely to have been affected by his/her anti-doping rule violation.

10.2 Imposition of a Period of *Ineligibility* for the Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Sample*), Article 2.2 (*Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*) or Article 2.6 (*Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods*) that is the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel's* first offence shall be two years, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of *Ineligibility* (as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5) or the conditions for increasing the period of *Ineligibility* (as provided in Article 10.6) are met.

10.3 Imposition of a Period of *Ineligibility* for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of *Ineligibility* imposed for anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 10.2:

10.3.1 For a violation of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to or otherwise evading *Sample* collection) or Article 2.5 (*Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control*) that is the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel's* first offence, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be two years, unless the conditions specified in Article 10.5 or in Article 10.6 are met.

10.3.2 For a violation of Article 2.4 (*Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests*) that is the *Player's* first offence, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be at a minimum one year and at a maximum two years, depending upon the *Player's* degree of fault.

10.3.3 For a violation of Article 2.7 (*Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking*) or Article 2.8 (administration or *Attempted* administration of *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*) that is the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel's* first offence, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime *Ineligibility* unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5 are met. Provided that:

10.3.3.1 an anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by a *Player Support Personnel* in relation to violations other than those involving *Specified Substances*, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such *Player Support Personnel*; and

10.3.3.2 significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 which also violate non-sporting laws or regulations shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.4 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of *Ineligibility* for *Specified Substances* under Specific Circumstances

10.4.1 Where a *Player* can establish how a *Specified Substance* entered his/her body or came into his/her *Possession* or a *Player Support Personnel* can establish how a *Specified Substance* came into his/her *Possession* and, in each case, that such *Specified Substance* was not intended to enhance the *Player's* sport performance or to mask the *Use* of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of *Ineligibility* established in Article 10.2 shall be replaced (assuming it is a first offence) with, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, a period of *Ineligibility* of two years.

10.4.2 To qualify for any elimination or reduction under this Article, the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his/her word that establishes, to the comfortable satisfaction of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*, the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or to mask the *Use* of a performance-enhancing substance.

10.4.3 Where the conditions set out in Articles 10.4.1 and 10.4.2 are satisfied, the degree of fault of the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*.

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

10.5.1 *No Fault or Negligence*

If a *Player* establishes in an individual case that he/she bears *No Fault or Negligence* in respect of the anti-doping rule violation in question, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When the anti-doping rule violation is under Article 2.1 (presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), the *Player* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his/her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under Article 10.7.

10.5.2 *No Significant Fault or Negligence*

If a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* establishes in an individual case that he/she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence* in respect of the anti-doping rule violation in question, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, 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 section may be no less than eight years. When the anti-doping rule violation is under Article 2.1 (presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), the *Player* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his/her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* reduced.

10.5.3 *Substantial Assistance* in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

10.5.3.1 In any individual case where a period of *Ineligibility* has been imposed, the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* may suspend a part of that period of

Ineligibility where the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to the ICC or other *Anti-Doping Organisation*, a criminal authority or a professional disciplinary body that results in the ICC or other *Anti-Doping Organisation* discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person* or that results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules by another *Person*; provided that if the decision to suspend a part of the period of *Ineligibility* is made after a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, then *WADA's* approval is required for such suspension.

- 10.5.3.2** 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 *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* and the significance of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport.
- 10.5.3.3** No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended under this Article 10.5.3. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than 8 years.
- 10.5.3.4** If the ICC or *Anti-Doping Tribunal* suspends any part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* under this Article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each *Anti-Doping Organisation* having a right to appeal the decision.
- 10.5.3.5** If the ICC subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of *Ineligibility* because the *Player* or other *Person* has failed to provide the *Substantial Assistance* that was anticipated, the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.

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

Where a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received either (a) notification of a *Sample* collection that could establish an anti-doping rule violation (in the case of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1), or (b) notification of the anti-doping rule violation (in the case of any other anti-doping rule violation), and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but not by more than half.

10.5.5 Where a *Player* or Other *Person* Establishes Entitlement to Reduction of Suspension in Sanction under More than One Provision of Article 10.5

Before applying any reduction or suspension under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.6. If the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* under two or more of Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, then

the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of *Ineligibility*

10.6.1 If the ICC establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (*Trafficking* or *Attempted Trafficking*) and 2.8 (*Administration* or *Attempted Administration*) that aggravating circumstances are present that justify the imposition of a period of *Ineligibility* greater than the standard period, then the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four years, unless the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* that he/she did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

10.6.2 A *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation promptly after being confronted with it by the ICC.

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

For a second anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be within the range set forth in the table below.¹

Second Violation	RS	FFMT	NSF	St	AS	TRA
First Violation						
RS	1-4	2-4	2-4	4-6	8-10	10-life
FFMT	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-life	life
NSF	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-life	life
St	2-4	6-8	6-8	8-life	life	life
AS	4-5	10-life	10-life	life	life	life
TRA	8-life	life	life	life	life	life

Definitions for purposes of the second anti-doping rule violation table:

RS (Reduced sanction for *Specified Substance* under Article 10.4): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.4 because it involved a *Specified Substance* and the other conditions under Article 10.4 were met.

¹ The table is applied by locating the first anti-doping rule violation in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the anti-doping rule violation. By way of example, assume a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* receives the standard period of *Ineligibility* for a first anti-doping rule violation under Article 10.2 and then commits a second anti-doping rule violation for which he/she receives a reduced sanction under Article 10.4. The table is used to determine the period of *Ineligibility* for the second anti-doping rule violation. The table is applied to this example by starting in the left-hand column and going down to the fourth row (which is “St” for standard sanction), then moving across the table to the first column (which is “RS” for reduced sanction for a *Specified Substance*), thus resulting in a 2-4 year range for the period of *Ineligibility* for the second anti-doping rule violation. The *Player* or *Player Support Personnel’s* degree of fault shall be the criterion used in assessing a period of *Ineligibility* within the applicable range.

FFMT (*Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests*): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.2 (*Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests*).

NSF (Reduced sanction for *No Significant Fault or Negligence*): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.5.2 because *No Significant Fault or Negligence* under Article 10.5.2 was established by the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*.

St (Standard sanction under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1.

AS (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 10.6 because the *Anti-Doping Organisation* established the conditions set forth under Article 10.6.

TRA (*Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking* and administration or *Attempted administration*): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.3.

10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

Where a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* who has committed a second anti-doping rule violation establishes an entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, and then shall apply the appropriate reduction or suspension, provided that the remaining period of *Ineligibility* after such reduction or suspension must be at least one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

10.7.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, unless the third violation fulfils the conditions for elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.4 or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (*Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests*), in which case the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be from eight years to life.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the ICC can establish that the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after he/she received notice pursuant to Article 7, or after the ICC made reasonable efforts to give such notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation. If the ICC cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation for sanctioning purposes, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction. However, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances under Article 10.6.

10.7.4.2 If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, the ICC discovers a second anti-doping rule violation by the *Player* or *Player*

Support Personnel that occurred prior to notification of the first violation, then an additional sanction shall be imposed based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Individual results in all *International Matches* dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be *Disqualified* in accordance with Article 10.8. To avoid the possibility of a finding of aggravating circumstances under Article 10.6 on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he/she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when the ICC discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during an Eight-Year Period

Any prior anti-doping rule violation shall only be taken into account for purposes of Article 10.7 if it took place within a period of eight years prior to the anti-doping rule violation under consideration.

10.8 *Disqualification of Individual Results Obtained in International Matches Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation*

In addition to the automatic *Disqualification*, pursuant to Article 9, of the individual results obtained by the *Player's* individual performance in the *International Match* which produced the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, all other individual results obtained from the date that the *Sample* in question was collected (whether *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through to the commencement of any *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility* period, shall (unless the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* determines that fairness requires otherwise) be *Disqualified* with the following consequences: (a) forfeiture of any individual medals or other prizes awarded; and (b) forfeiture of any official ranking points achieved. The lack of any evidence that the *Player's* performance was enhanced during subsequent *International Matches* shall not of itself be sufficient to trigger the *Anti-Doping Tribunal's* discretion under Article 10.8.

10.9 Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period

Except as provided below, the period of *Ineligibility* shall commence on the date that the decision imposing the period of *Ineligibility* is issued.

10.9.1 Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*, the period of *Ineligibility* may be deemed to have started at an earlier date, commencing as early as the date of last occurrence of the anti-doping rule violation (which, in the case of an Article 2.1 violation, would be on the date of *Sample* collection), taking into account any such period of delay.

10.9.2 Where the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* promptly (which means, in any event, before the *Player* competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with it by the ICC, the period of *Ineligibility* subsequently imposed on him/her may be back-dated so that it is deemed to have commenced as far back as the date of last occurrence of the anti-doping rule violation (which, in the case of an Article 2.1 violation, would be on the date of *Sample* collection). However, this discretion to back-date is subject to the following limit: the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* must actually serve at least one-half of the period of

Ineligibility, ie the commencement date of that period of *Ineligibility* cannot be back-dated such that he/she actually serves less than one-half of that period.

10.9.3 Any period of *Provisional Suspension* served by the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* (whether imposed in accordance with Article 7.6 or voluntarily accepted by the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* to be served. To get credit for any period of voluntary *Provisional Suspension*, however, the *Player* must have given written notice at the beginning of such period to the ICC. 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 the *Player's* status during such period.

10.10 Status During *Ineligibility*

10.10.1 Prohibition against Participation during *Ineligibility*

10.10.1.1 No *Player* or *Cricket Support Personnel* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, play, coach or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in: (a) an *International Match*, *ICC Event* or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorised, organised, sanctioned, recognised or supported in any way by the ICC or any *National Cricket Federation* or a club or other member organisation of the ICC or any *National Cricket Federation*; or (b) any *Match* or event authorised or organised by any professional league or any international or national level tournament/event organiser (whether or not the party authorising or organising the *Match* or event in question is a *Signatory*, any club or other body that is a member of, or affiliated to, or licensed by, a *Signatory* or a *Signatory's* member organisation). Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* shall not, during any period of *Ineligibility*, be given accreditation for, or otherwise granted access to, any *International Match*, *ICC Event*, function, event or activity of the type referred to in this Article and any such accreditation previously issued shall be withdrawn. *National Cricket Federations* shall take all steps within their powers to give effect to this Article 10.10.1.1. Furthermore, the ICC will take all necessary steps to have the period of *Ineligibility* recognised and enforced by other relevant parties, including other *Signatories* in accordance with Code Article 15.4 (Mutual Recognition).

10.10.1.2 A *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* who is subject to a period of *Ineligibility* longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in local sport events in a sport other than cricket, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or international tournament/event.

10.10.1.3 A *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* who is subject to a period of *Ineligibility* shall remain subject to *Testing* during that period. If a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* commits an anti-doping rule violation during a period of *Ineligibility* (including but not limited to an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1), this shall be treated as a separate anti-doping rule violation under the ICC Code.

10.10.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during *Ineligibility*

Where a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during such period of *Ineligibility*, the period of *Ineligibility* that was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of such participation. The new period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced under Article 10.5.2 if the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* establishes that he/she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence* for such participation. The determination of whether the prohibition against participation whilst *Ineligible* has been violated, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by the ICC, and such decision shall be subject to appeal in accordance with Article 13. In any case, any results obtained by the *Player* as a result of such participation shall be automatically *Disqualified* with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any individual medals, individual titles, individual ranking points and individual prizes obtained in that *International Match* or other tournament/event and the non-inclusion of the *Player's* performance statistics in that *International Match* or other tournament/event towards individual averages and/or records.

10.10.3 Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for *Specified Substances* as described in Article 10.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* will be withheld by the ICC or *National Cricket Federation* responsible for such financial support or other benefits.

10.11 Reinstatement *Testing*

10.11.1 As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, a *Player* must make him/herself available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by the ICC and any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with jurisdiction to test him/her during that period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, and must comply with the whereabouts requirements of the *International Standard for Testing* if requested by the ICC for that purpose.

10.11.2 If a *Player* who is subject to a period of *Ineligibility* does not make him/herself available for *Testing* (whether because of retirement or otherwise), the *Player* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until he/she has made him/herself available for *Testing* (by notifying the ICC in writing) for a period of time equal to the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as at the date that he/she first stopped making him/herself available for *Testing*.

10.11.3 During such remaining period of *Ineligibility*, a minimum of 2 tests must be conducted on the *Player*. The *National Cricket Federation* shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any *Anti-Doping Organisation* may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to the ICC. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of *Ineligibility*, upon request a *Player* must undergo *Testing* by the ICC for the *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods* that are prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing*.

10.11.4 Once the period of *Ineligibility* has expired, and the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then provided that the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has paid in full all amounts forfeited under the ICC Code, and has satisfied in full any award of costs made against him/her by any *Anti-Doping Tribunal* and/or by the CAS following any appeal made pursuant to Article

13, the *Player* will become automatically re-eligible to compete and no application by the *Player* or will be necessary.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES FOR TEAMS

- 11.1** Where, in any period of twelve months, more than one member of a *National Cricket Federation's* cricket team has been notified of a possible anti-doping rule violation under Article 7, the ICC shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of *Players* in that *National Cricket Federation's* cricket team.
- 11.2** Without limitation to Article 11.1, if more than two members of a *National Cricket Federation's* cricket team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an *International Match*, series of *International Matches* or *ICC Event*, the ICC's Executive Board may, in its discretion, impose such sanction on the team as it considers appropriate having due regard to the circumstances of such anti-doping rule violations (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from the *International Match* or series of *International Matches* or *ICC Event*, or other sanction). For the avoidance of doubt, such sanction shall be in addition to any *Consequences* imposed upon the individual *Player(s)* committing the anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL CRICKET FEDERATIONS

- 12.1** Where four or more violations of the *ICC Code* (other than Article 2.4 violations and violations involving *Specified Substances*) are found to have been committed by *Players* or *Player Support Personnel* affiliated to a *National Cricket Federation* within a 12-month period, the ICC's Executive Board may, in its discretion, fine the *National Cricket Federation* in an amount up to \$100,000 USD.
- 12.2** Where more than one *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* from one *National Cricket Federation* is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation (other than Article 2.4 violations and violations involving *Specified Substances*) during an *ICC Event*, the ICC's Executive Board may, in its discretion, fine the *National Cricket Federation* in an amount up to \$100,000 USD.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under the *ICC Code* may be challenged solely by appeal as set out in this Article 13 (or as otherwise provided in the *ICC Code*). Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless CAS orders otherwise.

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

- 13.2.1** The following decisions may each be appealed exclusively to CAS by any of the parties described in Article 13.2.2: a decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing (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, because too much time has passed); a decision under Article 10.10.2 in relation to participation whilst *Ineligible*; a decision

that the ICC lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; a decision by the ICC not to pursue an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation; a decision by the ICC not to bring a charge after an investigation under Article 7.5; (subject to Article 13.2.3) a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension*; and a decision under Article 18.5.3 to reduce a period of *Ineligibility* imposed under a predecessor version of the *ICC Code*.

13.2.2 In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the ICC; (d) any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; and (e) *WADA*.

13.2.3 The only *Person* who may appeal a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* affected by the *Provisional Suspension*. In accordance with Article 13.2.1, he/she may appeal that decision exclusively to CAS.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision

Where, in a particular case, the ICC fails to decide 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 the ICC had rendered a decision finding that no anti-doping rule violation has been committed. If CAS determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that *WADA* acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then *WADA*'s reasonable costs and legal fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to *WADA* by the ICC.

13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

13.4.1 Decisions by *WADA* reversing the grant or denial of a *TUE* further to Article 4.4.6 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *Player* or the ICC.

13.4.2 The denial of a *TUE* by the *TUE Committee*, if not reversed by *WADA*, may be appealed by the *Player* to CAS.

13.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

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

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

13.6.1 The deadline for filing an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the written reasoned decision by the appealing party. Where the appellant is a party other than the ICC, to be a valid filing under this Article, a copy of the appeal must also be filed on the same day with the ICC.

13.6.2 Article 13.6.1 notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party that was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision subject to appeal:

13.6.2.1 Within ten (10) days from receipt of the written, reasoned decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body that issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;

13.6.2.2 If such a request is made within the ten-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

13.6.3 Articles 13.6.1 and 13.6.2 notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:

13.6.3.1 twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or

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

13.7 Appeal Procedure

In all appeals to CAS pursuant to this Article 13:

13.7.1 CAS's Code of Sports-related Arbitration shall apply, save as modified or supplemented herein.

13.7.2 Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the parties to the decision being appealed, and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

13.7.3 Where required in order to do justice (for example to cure procedural errors at the first instance hearing), the appeals shall take the form of a re-hearing *de novo* of the issues raised by the case. In all other cases such appeals shall not take the form of a *de novo* hearing but instead shall be limited to a consideration of whether the decision being appealed was erroneous.

13.7.4 The governing law shall be English law and the appeal shall be conducted in English, unless the parties agree otherwise.

13.7.5 The decision of CAS shall be final and binding on all parties, and no right of appeal shall lie from the CAS decision.

ARTICLE 14 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND CONFIDENTIALITY

14.1 Neither the ICC nor any *National Cricket Federation*, *National Anti-Doping Organisation* or *WADA* shall publicly identify *Players* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings*, or who have been alleged to have violated other Articles of the *ICC Code*, until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged. Once it is decided that a violation of the *ICC Code* has been established, publication of that decision shall be determined in accordance with Articles 8.2.6, 8.2.7 and 14.2. The ICC shall also, within the time period for publication, send all first instance and appeal decisions to *WADA*.

14.2 In any case under the *ICC Code* where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Player* or *Cricket Support Personnel* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the

decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* who is the subject of the decision. The ICC 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 *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* may approve.

- 14.3** The ICC shall use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that persons under its control do not publicly identify *Players* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings* or *Atypical Findings*, or who have a *Provisional Suspension* imposed on them, or are alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under the *ICC Code*, unless and until an *Anti-Doping Tribunal* has determined that an anti-doping rule violation has been committed, and/or the anti-doping rule violation has been admitted. However, the ICC in its discretion may at any time disclose to other organisations such information as the ICC may consider necessary or appropriate to facilitate administration or enforcement of the *ICC Code*, provided that each organisation provides assurance satisfactory to the ICC that the organisation will maintain all such information in confidence. The ICC will not comment publicly on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* involved in the case or his/her representatives.
- 14.4** All communications with a laboratory in relation to *Testing* carried out under the *ICC Code* must be conducted in such a way that the laboratory is not advised of the identity of the *Player(s)* involved, save where required as part of the investigation of a potential case and/or the presentation of evidence to an *Anti-Doping Tribunal*.
- 14.5** Details of all *Testing* carried out under the *ICC Code*, i.e. date of test, name of *Player* tested, and whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, shall, wherever possible, be entered onto the *WADA Database*, and made available via that database to *WADA* and other *Anti-Doping Organisations* that have jurisdiction to test *Players*, so that duplication of anti-doping efforts may be avoided.
- 14.6** Whereabouts information provided to the ICC by a *Player* pursuant to Article 5.3.2 shall be entered onto the *WADA Database* on the basis that it shall be maintained in the strictest confidence at all times, it shall be used by *WADA* and other *Anti-Doping Organisations* only for *Doping Control* purposes, and it shall be destroyed when no longer relevant for such purposes.
- 14.7** All *Players* and *Player Support Personnel* shall be deemed to have agreed, for purposes of applicable data protection and other laws and for all other purposes, to have consented to the collection, processing, disclosure and use of information relating to them, including personal information relating to them, in accordance with the provisions of the *International Standard* for the Protection of Privacy and otherwise as required to implement the *ICC Code*.

ARTICLE 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

- 15.1** Any decision of an *Anti-Doping Tribunal* regarding a violation of the *ICC Code* shall be recognised by all *National Cricket Federations*, which shall immediately take all steps available to them to enforce and give effect to such decisions, including by requiring the organisers of any *Matches*, tournaments or events sanctioned by the *National Cricket Federation* to recognise, enforce and give effect to such decisions.
- 15.2** The *Testing*, *TUEs* and hearing results or other final adjudications of any *Signatory* to the *Code* that are consistent with the *Code* and are within the *Signatory's* authority shall be recognised and respected by the ICC and its *National Cricket Federations* (including in

respect of any *Matches*, tournaments or events sanctioned by such *National Cricket Federations*) automatically upon receipt of notice of the same, without the need for any further formality. Each of the ICC and its *National Cricket Federations* shall take all steps available to it to enforce and give effect to such decisions.

- 15.3** The *Testing*, *TUEs* and hearing results or other final adjudications of any non-*Signatory* whose applicable rules are otherwise consistent with the *Code* shall also be recognised and respected by the ICC and its *National Cricket Federations* (including in respect of any *Matches*, tournaments or events sanctioned by such *National Cricket Federation*) automatically upon receipt of notice of the same, without the need for any further formality. Each of the ICC and its *National Cricket Federations* shall take all steps available to it to enforce and give effect to such decisions.

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced under the *ICC Code* against a *Player* or other *Person* for an anti-doping rule violation unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date that the anti-doping rule violation occurred.

ARTICLE 17 COMPLIANCE AND STATISTICAL REPORTING

17.1 ICC's Compliance reports to WADA

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

17.2 Compliance by *National Cricket Federations*

It shall be a condition of membership of the ICC that all *National Cricket Federations* shall comply with the *ICC Code*.

17.3 Statistical Reporting

National Cricket Federations shall report to the ICC at the end of every calendar year results of all *Doping Controls* within their respective jurisdictions, sorted by *Player* and identifying each date on which the *Player* was tested, the entity conducting the test, and whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*. The ICC may periodically publish such data received from *National Cricket Federations*, save that (unless specifically agreed by the *National Cricket Federation* in question) the identity of the *Players* tested shall not be published.

ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THE ICC CODE

- 18.1** The *ICC Code* may be amended from time to time by the ICC. Such amendments shall come into effect on the date specified by the ICC.

- 18.2** The *ICC Code* shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes of any *Signatory* or government.

- 18.3** The headings used for the various Articles of the *ICC Code* are for the purpose of guidance only and shall not be deemed to be part of the substance of the *ICC Code* or to inform or affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

- 18.4** The *ICC Code* has been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the *Code* and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with the *Code*. The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* shall (if necessary) be used to assist in the understanding and interpretation of the *ICC Code*.
- 18.5** The *ICC Code* shall come into full force and effect on 1 January 2012 (the “**Effective Date**”). It shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the *Effective Date*; provided, however, that:
- 18.5.1** Any case pending prior to the *Effective Date*, or brought after the *Effective Date* but based on acts or omissions that occurred before the *Effective Date*, shall be governed by the predecessor version of the *ICC Code* in force at the time the anti-doping rule violation occurred, subject to any application of the principle of *lex mitior* by the hearing panel determining the case.
- 18.5.2** Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed prior to the *Effective Date*, whether under predecessor versions of the *ICC Code* and/or other relevant rules, count as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7. A prior offence involving a substance defined under the *ICC Code*, for which a period of *Ineligibility* of less than two years was imposed, shall be considered a Reduced Sanction violation for purposes of Article 10.7.1.
- 18.6** Subject to Article 18.2, the *ICC Code* is governed by and shall be construed in accordance with English law. Strictly without prejudice to the arbitration provisions of Articles 8 and 13 of the *ICC Code*, disputes relating to the *ICC Code* shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

Adverse Analytical Finding. A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity that, consistent with the *International Standard* for Laboratories and related technical documents, identifies in a *Sample* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the *Use of a Prohibited Method*.

Anti-Doping Manager. An appointee of the ICC with supervisory responsibilities in relation to the ICC Code, or his/her designee.

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

Anti-Doping Panel. As defined in Article 8.1.1.

Anti-Doping Tribunal. A panel of three persons (subject to Article 8.1.7) appointed by the ICC consisting of a Chair (who shall be legally qualified), and other lawyers and/or a medical expert and/or a technical expert with experience in anti-doping, to perform the functions assigned to the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* under the ICC Code. Each member of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* shall be independent of the ICC, which may provide reasonable compensation and reimbursement of expenses to such members.

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 laboratory or other WADA-approved entity 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*.

CAS. The Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Code. The 2009 World Anti-Doping Code.

Consequences. An anti-doping rule violation may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the *Player's* individual results in a particular *International Match* are invalidated, with the following consequences: (i) forfeiture of any individual medals or other prizes awarded; and (b) forfeiture of any official ranking points achieved; (b) Ineligibility means the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* is barred for a specified period of time from participation in the sport of cricket; and (c) Provisional Suspension means the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* is temporarily barred from participating in the sport of cricket pending a decision on the allegation that he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation.

Demand. As defined in Article 7.5.3.1.

Disqualification. See *Consequences*, above.

Doping Control. All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, *TUEs*, results management and hearings.

Effective Date. As defined in Article 18.5.

Filing Failure. As defined in Article 2.4.

ICC. The International Cricket Council or its designee.

ICC Events. Each of the following: (a) the ICC Cricket World Cup; (b) the ICC World Twenty20; (c) the ICC Under 19 Cricket World Cup; (d) the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup; (e) the ICC Champions Trophy; (f) the ICC World Cup Qualifying Tournament; (g) the ICC World Twenty20 Qualifying Tournament; and (h) any other event organised or sanctioned by the ICC from time to time to which the ICC deems it appropriate that the *ICC Code* should apply, provided that the ICC has given at least three months' notice to all *National Cricket Federations* participating in such event that it is to be deemed an *ICC Event* for the purposes of the *ICC Code*.

In-Competition. The period described in Article 5.2.2.

Independent Review Board. A standing panel appointed by the ICC, consisting of persons with medical, technical and/or legal experience in anti-doping, to perform the functions assigned to the *Independent Review Board* in the *ICC Code*. Further persons may be co-opted onto the *Independent Review Board* on a case-by-case basis, where there is a need for their specific expertise and/or experience. Each member of the *Independent Review Board* panel shall be independent of the ICC, which may provide reasonable compensation and reimbursement of expenses to such members.

Ineligibility. See *Consequences*, above.

International Event. A tournament/event where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a *Major Event Organisation*, or another international sport organisation is the ruling body for such tournament/event or appoints the technical officials for the tournament/event.

International Match. Each of the following (in men's and women's cricket): (a) any *Test Match*, *One Day International Match* or *Twenty20 International Match*; or (b) any *Match* played as part of an *ICC Event*.

International Registered Testing Pool or IRTP. As defined in Article 5.3.2.1.

International Standard. A standard adopted by WADA in support of the *Code*, as revised from time to time, such revisions becoming effective in relation to the *ICC Code* on the date specified by WADA, without the need for any further action by the ICC. The *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 parameter(s) that indicates the presence and/or Use of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

Match. A cricket match of any format and duration in length in which two cricket teams compete against each other.

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor. A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his/her country of residence.

Missed Test. As defined in Article 2.4.

National Anti-Doping Organisation or NADO. 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*, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes: (a) an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional *Anti-Doping Organisation* for such countries; and (b) for the purposes of TUEs only, the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC) and its successor bodies. 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 Cricket Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by the ICC as the entity governing the sport of cricket in a country (or collective group of countries associated for cricket purposes).

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

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

No Fault or Negligence. The *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* establishing that he/she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he/she had *Used* or been administered the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

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

Notice of Charge. As defined in Article 7.1.4.

One Day International Match. As defined by Section 33 (ICC Classification of Official Cricket) of the ICC's Operating Manual.

Out-of-Competition. The period(s) described in Article 5.3.1.1.

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

Player. As defined in Article 1.1.

Player Support Personnel. As defined in Article 1.4.

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

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

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

Prohibited Substance. Any substance so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Provisional Hearing. For purposes of Article 7.6, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension. See *Consequences*, above.

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

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

Specified Substances. As defined in Article 4.1.2.

Substantial Assistance. For purposes of Article 10.5.3, a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* must: (a) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information that he/she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations; and (b) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by the ICC, an *Anti-Doping Organisation* or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case that is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

Tampering. Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring; or providing fraudulent information to an *Anti-Doping Organisation*.

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

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

Test Matches. As defined by Section 33 (ICC Classification of Official Cricket) of the ICC's Operating Manual.

Trafficking. Selling, giving, administering, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* to any third party; provided, however, that this definition shall not include (a) the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a *Prohibited Substance* used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification; or (b) actions involving *Prohibited Substances* which are not prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such *Prohibited Substances* were not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

TUE. As defined in Article 4.4.1.

TUE Committee. A panel appointed by the ICC and composed of at least three physicians with a sound knowledge of clinical and exercise medicine. In all cases involving a *Player* with a disability, one of the physicians must have experience with the care and treatment of *Players* with disabilities.

Twenty20 International Matches. As defined by Section 33 (ICC Classification of Official Cricket) of the ICC's Operating Manual.

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.

WADA Database. An on-line database, with a state-of-the-art security system, maintained by *WADA* for purposes of collating anti-doping information, currently known as the Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS).

APPENDIX 2 – THE PROHIBITED LIST

At any given time, the current version of the *Prohibited List* is available on the anti-doping section of the ICC's website at the following address:

<http://icc-cricket.yahoo.net>

IMPORTANT NOTE: the *Prohibited List* is updated annually, with effect from 1 January each year. All *Players* and *Player Support Personnel* should therefore review the new *Prohibited List* (available on the ICC's website each year) every year in the lead up to 1 January to ensure that anything they ingest or use, as well as any medical treatment they receive, does not give rise to an anti-doping rule violation under the ICC Code.

APPENDIX 3 – THE CRICKET TESTING PROTOCOLS

PREAMBLE

The following protocols are designed to supplement the *International Standard for Testing* as necessary to reflect the specificities of cricket. They are not intended to amend or contradict the *International Standard for Testing*. In the event of any conflict between these protocols and the *International Standard for Testing*, the latter shall prevail.

In addition to the definitions set out in Appendix 1, for the purposes of this Appendix 3, the following definitions will also apply:

Doping Control Officer (DCO) means any official who has delegated responsibility for the on-site management of *Sample* collection at an *International Match*.

ICC Representative means the ICC's Anti-Doping Manager (or his/her appointed designee) or any other ICC representative duly authorised to carry out the duties set out in this Appendix 3.

Lead DCO means the *DCO* with overall responsibility for coordinating the on-site management of *Sample* collection at an *International Match*.

Match Referee means the person officially appointed to fulfil the duties of a 'Match Referee' at any *International Match*.

Team Manager means the manager of a cricket team participating in an *International Match* (or his/her designated representative).

1. The selection of *Players for In-Competition Testing (IST Article 4.4.1)*

1.1 Pursuant to Article 5.1.1 of the *ICC Code* and Article 4 of the *International Standard for Testing*, the ICC shall be responsible for drawing up a test distribution plan for international-level cricket. One element of that plan will be *In-Competition Testing at International Matches*.

1.2 At those *International Matches* at which *In-Competition Testing* is selected to take place, the *Players* that will be required to provide *Samples for Testing* will be selected at random in accordance with the following procedure:

1.2.1 Prior to or during the commencement of any day's play in an *International Match*, the *Match Referee* (or the *ICC Representative* where he/she is present) will convene a selection meeting in the doping control station or such other venue as he/she may deem appropriate.

1.2.1.1 The following individuals must attend the selection meeting: (a) the *Match Referee* (or the *ICC Representative* where he/she is present); and (b) the *Team Manager* of each of the two teams participating in the *International Match*.

1.2.1.2 In addition, the *Lead DCO* (where he/she is present at the time of the selection meeting) may attend the selection meeting.

1.2.1.3 Unless otherwise agreed by the *Match Referee* (or the *ICC Representative*), no other individuals shall be present at the selection meeting.

- 1.2.2** At the selection meeting, the *Match Referee* (or the *ICC Representative*) will provide a set of cards numbered one (1) to eleven (11) to each *Team Manager*.
- 1.2.3** Each *Team Manager* will simultaneously place his/her cards face down on a flat surface so as only to expose the reverse side of the cards, which should be blank. He/she may then rearrange those cards until he/she is completely satisfied that they are randomly set out and do not contain any identifying marks or features.
- 1.2.4** Once both *Team Managers* have confirmed that they are happy with the lay-out of their cards, they shall, in turn, and without revealing the numbers written on the face-down side of the cards, select two (2) cards from the opposite *Team Manager's* cards. Immediately upon selection of the opposition's cards, both *Team Managers* must, without revealing the numbers written on the face-down side of the cards, sign the reverse side of the two (2) cards that have been selected. The two (2) cards selected by each *Team Manager* will thereafter represent the two (2) *Players* from the opposition team that are required to provide a *Sample* for *Testing* at the *International Match*.
- 1.2.5** Then, in turn, and without revealing the number written on the face-down side of the card, each *Team Manager* will select a third card from the remaining cards in the opposite *Team Manager's* selection. Immediately upon selection of the third card, both *Team Managers* must, without revealing the number written on the face-down side of the card, sign the reverse side of the third card, again, and mark it with the capital letter 'R'. The third card selected by each *Team Manager* will thereafter represent the additional *Player* from each team that is to be the designated 'Reserve' *Player* who may be notified and called upon to provide a *Sample* for *Testing* at the *International Match* if either of the two *Players* selected from the same team cannot be notified because of exceptional circumstances, such as where a selected *Player* might have been taken to hospital during the *International Match* and prior to notification of his/her selection for *Testing*.
- 1.2.6** Once the random selection of the cards is complete, the *Match Referee* (or the *ICC Representative*) will then, without revealing the numbers written on the face-down sides of the cards, place the three (3) selected cards for each team (ie including the 'Reserve') into separate sealed envelopes and mark the name of the relevant team on each of the envelopes.
- 1.2.7** If, at any point in the procedure detailed in paragraphs 1.2.2 – 1.2.6, above, the numbers of the selected cards are revealed (whether inadvertently or otherwise) to either of the *Team Managers*, the selection process will automatically become void and the *Match Referee* (or the *ICC Representative*) will require the entire process to be repeated.
- 1.2.8** Once the selection process is complete, each envelope will be kept in the secure possession of the *Match Referee* (or the *ICC Representative*) until it is passed to the *Lead DCO* at the earliest opportunity. The *Lead DCO* should also obtain a copy of the official team sheet from the *Match Referee* at the earliest opportunity. The *Match Referee* should ensure that the official team sheet identifies the participating *Players* with numbers 1 – 11. Where that is not the case (for example because it identifies them by shirt number, or where no numbering identification is provided), the *Match Referee* should allocate the numbers 1 – 11 (in consecutive order) to each of the participating *Players* in each team, so that the *Players* selected for *Testing* can be accurately identified.
- 1.2.9** The *Lead DCO* shall determine when the envelope should be opened (such determination to be strictly at his/her discretion) and, once opened, he/she will then identify by comparing the numbers on the selected cards against the declared batting order numbers (and not the *Players' shirt numbers*) on the official team sheet those *Players* that have been selected for *Testing* at that *International Match*.

1.2.10 At the appropriate time, the *Lead DCO* will arrange for the nominated chaperones to notify those *Players* that have been selected for *Testing*. Where, because of exceptional circumstances, one of the selected *Players* cannot be notified, then the *Player* from the same team as that of the *Player* that has been selected but cannot be notified, whose number corresponds with the card marked 'R', will be selected for *Testing* instead and will be notified accordingly.

1.2.11 The *Lead DCO* will retain the signed selection cards and team sheets in a secure location and permit either *Team Manager* to inspect them as soon as all of the selected *Players* have been notified.

2. Collection of Samples (IST Article 6.3.3 and Annex G)

2.1 Those persons authorised to be present during the *Sample* collection session at any *International Match* are:

2.1.1 the *Lead DCO* and his/her assistants (including other *DCOs*);

2.1.2 the persons identified at IST Article 6.3.3; and

2.1.3 the *Anti-Doping Manager* and/or his/her designee(s).

2.2 If a *Sample* collected from a *Player* does not have a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis (as defined in the IST), the *DCO* shall inform the *Player* that he/she is required to provide a further *Sample* or *Samples*, until a *Sample* that has a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis is provided. (See IST Annex G). To facilitate this, the *Player* should fully void his/her bladder when providing a *Sample*, and any further *Sample* should not be collected for at least one hour after the previous *Sample* was collected. In the meantime, the *Player* should avoid unnecessary hydration (drinking liquids).

3. Storage of Samples and documentation (IST Article 8.3)

3.1 Storage of *Samples* prior to dispatch from collection site (IST Article 8.3.1):

3.1.1 The *Lead DCO* is responsible for ensuring that all *Samples* are stored in a manner that protects their identity, integrity and security whilst at the collection site.

3.1.2 The *Lead DCO* shall keep the *Samples* secured and under his/her control until they are passed to a third party (eg the laboratory, or a courier to take them to the laboratory). *Samples* must not be left unattended unless they are locked away in a refrigerator or cupboard, for example. In the absence of a secure area where the *Samples* may be left, the *Lead DCO* shall keep the *Samples* under his/her control. Access to *Samples* shall be restricted at all times to authorised personnel.

3.1.3 Where possible, *Samples* shall be stored in a cool environment and warm conditions should be avoided.

3.2 Secure handling of documentation for each *Sample* (IST Article 8.3.2):

3.2.1 The *Lead DCO* is responsible for ensuring that the documentation for each *Sample* is securely handled after completion.

3.2.2 Those parts of the *Sample* collection documentation that identify the *Player* and can be used to identify which *Player* provided a particular *Sample* shall be kept separately from the *Samples* themselves. Where a separate secure storage site is available at the collection site itself (lockable and/or accessible only by authorised personnel), the documentation may be stored there. Otherwise, it shall be kept by the *Lead DCO* and taken away from the site overnight.