

The International Cricket Council

Anti-Doping Code

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INTERNATIONAL CRICKET COUNCIL – ANTI-DOPING CODE

INTRODUCTION

Preface

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 in accordance with the ICC’s responsibilities under the *Code* and, 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. For the avoidance of doubt, the *ICC Code* reflects and supports the Fundamental Rationale for the *Code*, as more particularly set out in the *Code*.

The *ICC Code* contains sport rules governing the condition under which sport is played. Aimed at enforcing anti-doping rules in a global and harmonized manner, they are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws. They are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings, although they are intended to be applied in a manner which respects the principles of proportionality and human rights. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the *ICC Code*, which implements the *Code*, and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport.

As provided in the *Code*, the *ICC* shall be responsible for conducting all aspects of *Doping Control*. Any aspect of *Doping Control* or anti-doping *Education* may, however, be delegated by the *ICC* to a *Delegated Third Party*, such as a *National Cricket Federation*, however the *ICC* shall require the *Delegated Third Party* to perform such aspects in compliance with the *Code*, *International Standards* and the *ICC Code*.

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

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* and/or a *Domestic Match* (including, without limitation, any *Player* included in the *International Registered Testing Pool* and the *National Player Pool*) (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*;
- 1.1.4 making him/herself available at all times upon request for *Testing*, both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition*;
- 1.1.5 disclosing to the ICC and his/her *National Anti-Doping Organisation* any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that he/she infringed the anti-doping rules of that non-*Signatory* within the previous ten years; and
- 1.1.6 co-operating with the ICC and any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* conducting investigations into possible anti-doping rule violations.

The *ICC* has *Testing* authority over all *Players* who are selected to play in either *International Matches* and/or *Domestic Matches*. Within this category of *Players* who are bound by and required to comply with the *ICC Code*, the following *Players* shall be considered to be *International-Level Players* for the purposes of the *ICC Code* and subject to the specific provisions in the *ICC Code* applicable to *International-Level Players* (e.g. *Testing*, *TUEs*, whereabouts and *Results Management*): *Players* who are (or have been in the previous twenty-four (24) months) selected to play in *International Matches* and those *Players* included in the *International Registered Testing Pool* and the *National Player Pool*. The *ICC* will focus its *Testing* under the *ICC Code* on these *International-Level Players*.

Cricket players participating at the national level are governed by the anti-doping rules of their *National Anti-Doping Organization* and the *National Cricket Federation* under whose jurisdiction they participate (including in relation to *TUEs* and appeals), which rules shall comply with the provisions of the *Code* and the *ICC Code*. For the purposes of the *Code*, the *ICC* has delegated responsibility to conduct certain aspects of *Doping Control* and anti-doping *Education* in relation to cricket *Players* other than *International-Level Players* to its *National Cricket Federations*, who shall be considered a *Delegated Third Party* for that purpose. Pursuant to this delegation, it is the responsibility of each *National Cricket Federation* to collect *Samples* for *Doping Control* at *Domestic Matches*, to initiate and direct *Out-of-Competition Testing* on its *Players*¹, conduct anti-doping *Education* programmes in accordance with the *International Standard for Education*, and to ensure that all national level *Testing* on its *Players* and the *Results Management* for such tests comply with the *Code*, the *International Standards* and the *ICC Code*. However, pursuant to the *Code*, the *ICC* remains fully responsible for ensuring that any of the aforementioned delegated aspects are performed in compliance with the *Code*.

- 1.2 A *Player* shall continue to be bound by and required to comply with the *ICC Code* unless and until:

¹ *Testing* conducted by *National Cricket Federations* shall only be conducted under the documented authority of the *ICC* in accordance with Article 20.3.2 of the *Code*. For such *Testing*, *National Cricket Federations* shall use their *National Anti-Doping Organization* or other *Sample* collection authority to collect *Samples* in accordance with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

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* and/or *Domestic 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 the international level, ie Test Matches, One Day International Matches and Twenty20 International Matches;

and the *ICC* shall continue to have authority 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* in accordance with Article 5.4.

1.4 Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, physiotherapist, parent or other *Person* working with, treating or assisting a *Player* ("**Player Support Person**") 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 Person* being personally responsible for:

1.4.1 acquainting him/herself with all of the provisions of the *ICC Code*;

1.4.2 knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation under the *ICC Code* and what substances and methods are prohibited;

1.4.3 cooperating with the *Testing of Players*;

1.4.4 using his/her influence on *Player* values and behaviour in order to foster positive attitudes towards anti-doping in the sport of cricket;

1.4.5 disclosing to his/her *NADO* and the *ICC* any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that he/she infringed applicable anti-doping rules within the previous ten years;

1.4.6 co-operating with the *ICC* and any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* conducting investigations into possible anti-doping rule violations; and

1.4.7 not *Using or Possessing any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method* without valid justification.

1.5 The following individuals shall also, as a condition of their participation or involvement in the sport, be bound by and required to comply with all of the provisions of the *ICC Code* in so far as they are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*:

1.5.1 the *ICC*, including its board members, directors, officers and specified employees, and *Delegated Third Parties* and their employees; and

1.5.2 each of its *National Cricket Federations*, including their board members, directors, officers and specific employees, and *Delegated Third Parties* and their employees.

1.6 Without prejudice to Articles 1.1 to 1.5, 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 anti-doping rule violations set forth in Articles 2.1 through 2.11 of the *ICC Code*. The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 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 rule violation under Article 2.1.

NOTE: It is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, *Negligence* or knowledge on the *Player's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1. Consequently, lack of intent, *Fault*, *Negligence* or knowledge shall not be 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 any 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; (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*; or (c) where the *Player's A* or B *Sample* is split into two bottles and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split *Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the first part of the split *Sample* or the *Player* waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split *Sample*.

2.1.3 Except in the case of those substances for which a *Decision Limit* is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List* or a *Technical Document*, the presence of any reported quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Player's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.

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

2.2 **Use or Attempted Use by a *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 no *Prohibited Substance* enters his/her body and that he/she does not *Use* any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. 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* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* under Article 2.2.

NOTE: It is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, *Negligence* or knowledge on the *Player's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2. Consequently, lack of intent, *Fault*, *Negligence* or knowledge shall not be 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 *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

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

NOTE: For example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation of "evading *Sample* collection" if it were established that a *Player* was deliberately avoiding a *Doping Control* official to evade notification or *Testing*. A violation of "failing to submit to *Sample* collection" may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the *Player*, while "evading" or "refusing" *Sample* collection contemplates intentional conduct by the *Player*.

2.4 Whereabouts Failures by a *Player*

For a *Player* in the *International Registered Testing Pool*, any combination of three Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests (as such terms are defined in the *International Standard for Results Management*) committed within a twelve-month period, whether declared by the *ICC* or any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with authority over the *Player* (a "**Whereabouts Failure**"), shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation under this Article 2.4.

NOTE: A Filing Failure amounts to a failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*. A Missed Test constitutes a failure to be available for *Testing* at the declared whereabouts in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of *Doping Control* by a *Player* or other *Person*.

This Article prohibits intentional conduct that subverts or *Attempts* to subvert the *Doping Control* process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of *Prohibited Methods*. *Tampering* shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a *Sample*, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a *Sample*, falsifying documents submitted to an *Anti-Doping Organization* or *TUE* committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing body to affect *Results Management* or the imposition of *Consequences*, and any other similar intentional interference or *Attempted* interference with any aspect of *Doping Control*.

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods.

2.6.1 Possession by a *Player In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method*, or Possession by a *Player Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* 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 Person In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method*, or Possession by a *Player Support Person Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition*, in connection with a *Player*, *International Match* or training, unless the *Player Support Person* 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 by a Player or other Person.

2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration by a Player or other Person to any Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Player Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method 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.

2.9 Complicity or Attempted Complicity by a Player or other Person

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

2.10 Prohibited Association by a Player or other Person

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

2.10.1.1 (if subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organisation*) is serving a period of *Ineligibility*; or

2.10.1.2 (if not subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, and where *Ineligibility* has not been addressed in a *Results Management* process pursuant to the *Code*), has been convicted or found in a criminal,

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

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

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

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

2.10.4 If the *ICC* or other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with authority over the *Player* or other *Person* becomes aware of any *Player Support Person* who meets the criteria described in Article 2.10.1.1, 2.10.1.2 or 2.10.1.3 it shall submit that information to *WADA* and, where applicable, the *ICC*.

2.11 Acts by a *Player* or other *Person* to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities.

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

2.11.1 Any act which threatens or seeks to intimidate another *Person* with the intent of discouraging the *Person* from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the *ICC Code* or the *Code* to the *ICC*, *WADA*, an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or *Person* conducting an investigation for the *ICC*, *WADA* or an *Anti-Doping Organisation*.

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

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

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 *Hearing Panel*, 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, except as provided in Articles 3.2.2 and 3.2.3, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

The *Hearing Panel* 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** Analytical methods or *Decision Limits* approved by *WADA* after consultation within the relevant scientific community or which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any *Player* or other *Person* seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or to rebut this presumption of a scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify *WADA* of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. The *Anti-Doping Tribunal* or *CAS*, on its own initiative, may also inform *WADA* of any such challenge. Within 10 days of *WADA*'s receipt of such notice, and *WADA*'s receipt of the case file, *WADA* shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before *CAS*, at *WADA*'s request, the *CAS* panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge.
- 3.2.2** *WADA*-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by *WADA*, are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the *International Standard* for Laboratories. The *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 set forth in the *Code* or the *ICC Code* shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation and shall not constitute a defence to an anti-doping rule violation; provided, however, if the *Player* or other *Person* establishes that a departure from one of the specific *International Standard* provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Whereabouts Failure*, then the *ICC* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the *Whereabouts Failure*:
- (i) a departure from the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations related to *Sample* collection or *Sample* handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in which case the *ICC* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;
 - (ii) a departure from the *International Standard* for Results Management or *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations related to an *Adverse Passport Finding* which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule

violation, in which case the *ICC* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;

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

3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the *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 *Hearing Panel* considering an alleged anti-doping rule violation 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, virtually or telephonically as directed by the *Hearing Panel*) and to answer questions from the *ICC* or the members of the *Hearing Panel*.

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* which is published and revised by *WADA* as described in Article 4.1 of the *Code*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*, the *Prohibited List* and any revisions to it 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 Person* 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

² A link to which can be found at Appendix 2.

sport of cricket, in the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the Code.

4.1.2 *Specified Substances or Specified Methods*

For purposes of the application of Article 10 of the Code and of the ICC Code, all *Prohibited Substances* shall be considered “**Specified Substances**” except as identified in the *Prohibited List*. No *Prohibited Method* shall be a *Specified Method* unless it is specifically identified as a *Specified Method* on the *Prohibited List*.

4.1.3 *Substances of Abuse*

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

4.2 **WADA’s Determination of the *Prohibited List***

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

4.3 **Therapeutic Use Exemptions**

4.3.1 *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*. *Players* who are not *International-Level Players* shall apply to their NADO for a TUE. If the NADO denies the application, the *Player* may appeal exclusively to the national level appeal body set out in the NADO’s rules. 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 a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* (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 a TUE granted to the *Player* in accordance with the *International Standard for TUEs*.

4.3.2 Subject to Article 4.3.3 below, all *Players* needing to *Use*, *Possess* or *Administer* one or more *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* for therapeutic reasons must obtain a TUE prior to such *Use*.

4.3.3 In certain exceptional circumstances as set out in Articles 4.1 and 4.3 of the *International Standard for TUEs*, a *Player* may apply retroactively for the grant of a TUE.

4.3.4 Any *Player* requiring a TUE under this ICC Code must do the following:

4.3.4.1 He/she must apply to the *ICC's TUE Committee* in accordance with Article 4.3.5 for recognition of a *TUE* that he/she has obtained from his/her *NADO*; or

4.3.4.2 If the *Player* does not already have a *TUE* granted by his/her *NADO*, he/she shall apply to the *ICC's TUE Committee* in accordance with Article 4.3.6 for the grant of a *TUE*.

4.3.5 Applying to *ICC's TUE Committee* for recognition of a *TUE* granted by a *NADO*:

4.3.5.1 A *Player* who holds a valid *TUE* granted by his/her *NADO* shall apply to the *ICC* for recognition of the *TUE*. The request should be sent to the *Anti-Doping Manager* together with: (a) a copy of the *TUE* certificate issued to him/her by his/her *NADO*; and (b) a copy of the application (including supporting medical documentation, if any) that he/she submitted to that *NADO* to get that *TUE*. The *Player* must also provide such further information as the *ICC's TUE Committee* may subsequently request.

4.3.5.2 Provided strictly that all of the information described in Article 4.3.5.1 has been submitted and such *TUE* has been reported in accordance with Article 5.5 of the *International Standard for TUEs*, and the *ICC's TUE Committee* agrees that the *TUE* granted to the *Player* meets the criteria set out in Article 4.2 of the *International Standard for TUEs*, where the *TUE* has been granted by a *NADO* with the necessary authority over the *Player*, that *TUE* will be recognized by the *ICC's TUE Committee* for the purposes of international-level *Competition*. The *Anti-Doping Manager* will promptly provide the *Player* with notice of such recognition.

4.3.5.3 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.

4.3.5.4 If the *ICC's TUE Committee* considers that the *TUE* does not meet the criteria set out in Article 4.2 of the *International Standard for TUEs* and so refuses to recognize it, the *ICC* will notify the *Player* and his/her *NADO* promptly, with reasons. The *Player* and *NADO* shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to *WADA* for review pursuant to Article 4.3.7 below. If the matter is referred to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* granted by the *NADO* remains valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out of Competition Testing* (but is not valid for international-level *Competition*) pending *WADA's* decision. If the matter is not referred to *WADA* for review, the *Player's NADO* must determine whether the original *TUE* granted by that *NADO* should nevertheless remain valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out of Competition Testing* (provided that the *Player* ceases to be an *International-Level Player* and does not participate in international-level *Competition*). Pending the *NADO's* decision, the *TUE* remains valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out of Competition Testing* (but is not valid for international-level *Competition*). For the avoidance of doubt, if the *ICC's TUE Committee* declines to recognize a *TUE* granted by a *NADO* only because medical records or other information is missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction with criteria in the *International Standard for TUEs*, the matter should not be referred to *WADA*. Instead, the file should be completed by the *Player*

(referred back to his/her *NADO* as necessary) and resubmitted to the *ICC's TUE Committee*.

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

4.3.6.1 A *Player* who needs to Use a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* and does not hold a *TUE* granted by his/her *NADO* 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 6 of the *International Standard for TUEs*.

4.3.6.2 The application must be accompanied by all of the information specified in Article 6 of the *International Standard for TUEs*, and the *ICC's TUE Committee* may require that further information be provided as necessary.

4.3.6.3 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*).

4.3.6.4 The *ICC's TUE Committee* shall evaluate the application in accordance with the criteria set out in Article 4 of the *International Standard for TUEs*.

4.3.6.5 The application will be processed as quickly as is reasonably practicable and usually, unless exceptional circumstances apply, within no more than twenty-one (21) days of receipt of a completed application, 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.

4.3.6.6 The *Anti-Doping Manager* will promptly communicate the decision of the *TUE Committee* to the *Player*, with a copy to *WADA* and the *Player's National Cricket Federation* and *NADO*, as soon as is reasonably practicable after it is made and it shall promptly be reported in *ADAMS*. 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 *ICC* will notify the *Player* promptly with reasons and the *Player* may apply to *WADA* to review that denial in accordance with Article 4.3.9 and/or may appeal that denial in accordance with Article 13. If the *NADO* considers that the *TUE* does not meet the criteria set out in the *International Standard for TUEs*, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to *WADA* for review in accordance with Article 4.3.9. If the *NADO* refers the matter to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* granted by the *ICC* remains valid for international-level competition and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for national-level competition) pending *WADA's* decision. If the *NADO* does not refer the matter to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* granted by the *ICC* becomes valid for national-level competition as well when the 21 day review deadline expires.

4.3.7 Retroactive *TUE Applications*

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

4.3.8 Expiration, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

4.3.8.1 A TUE will be granted with effect for a specified period. It shall specify the dosage(s), frequency, route and duration of *Administration* of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in question that the ICC's TUE Committee is permitting, reflecting the clinical circumstances. 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 4.3 and the *International Standard* for TUEs. 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 4.3.9.

4.3.8.2 A TUE granted pursuant to the ICC Code: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) will be withdrawn if the *Player* does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE Committee upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.

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

4.3.9 Review of TUEs by WADA:

4.3.9.1 WADA shall review any decision by the ICC's TUE Committee not to recognise a TUE granted by a NADO that is referred to WADA by the *Player* or the *Player's NADO*. In addition, WADA shall review any decision by the ICC's TUE Committee to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the *Player's NADO*. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the *International Standard* for TUEs, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet these criteria, WADA will reverse that decision.

4.3.9.2 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.

4.3.9.3 Any TUE decision by the ICC that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Player and/or the Player's NADO exclusively to CAS.

4.3.9.4 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Player, the NADO and/or the ICC exclusively to CAS.

4.3.9.5 A failure to render a decision within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant/recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application thus triggering the applicant's right of review/appeal.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 General principles

5.1.1 *Testing and investigations may be undertaken for any anti-doping purpose, including, without limitation, to obtain analytical evidence as to the Player's compliance (or non-compliance) with the ICC Code's strict prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. 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 and Investigations and applicable Technical Documents issued by WADA. The ICC will engage one or more third parties to conduct such Testing on its behalf. All such Testing and investigations shall be conducted in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations 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 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 authority that the Code confers on other Anti-Doping Organisations including WADA to test Players. The ICC shall recognise such Testing and the results thereof in accordance with Article 15 of the Code.*

5.1.5 *The ICC may authorise independent observers to observe Testing conducted by or on behalf of 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 23:59 local time on the day before the first day of the *International Match* through to the completion of such *International Match* and the *Sample* collection process related to such *International Match*. 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* is abandoned for any reason (including rain) irrespective of whether there has been any play whatsoever in the *International Match*, the period of *In-Competition* shall be considered to have ended at the time of abandonment as declared by the Match Officials;
- 5.2.2.3** 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*;
- 5.2.2.4** 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;
- 5.2.2.5** 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*; and
- 5.2.2.6** 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*.

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* – i.e. 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* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Method*.

5.3.1.3 Subject to the requirements found in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*, 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. 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 4.8.6.2 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*;
- (b) to update that whereabouts information as necessary, in accordance with Article 4.8.8.6 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and
- (c) to be available for *Testing* at such whereabouts, in accordance with Article 4.8.9.1 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

5.3.2.3 Subject to the *Results Management* procedure referenced at Article 7.4 and for the purpose of Article 2.4, a *Player’s* failure to comply with the requirements of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* shall be deemed a *Filing Failure* (e.g. when the *Player* fails to make an accurate and complete whereabouts filing that enables the *Player* to be located for *Testing* at the times and locations set out in the whereabouts filing or to update that whereabouts filing where necessary to ensure that it remains accurate and complete) or *Missed Test* (where the *Player* fails to be available for *Testing* at his/her declared whereabouts), as defined in Annex B of the *International Standard for Results Management*, where the conditions set forth in Annex B 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* through *ADAMS*. Whereabouts information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; it shall be used exclusively for the purpose of

planning, co-ordinating or conducting *Doping Control*, providing information relevant to the *Athlete Biological Passport* or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the *International Standard* for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

5.3.2.5 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* and Investigations 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 1.2.2.

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 additional pools of *Players* and/or *National Cricket Federations*, who are not included in the *International Registered Testing Pool* but who may be required to file and update certain 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, known as the “**National Player Pool**” 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.

5.3.3.3 With effect from 1 January 2021, the *ICC* also established an additional pool, known as the “**National Cricket Federation Pool**”. The *ICC Whereabouts Requirements for Out-of-Competition Testing* include detailed requirements which identify the categories of *National Cricket Federations* to be included in such a pool, describe the information that needs to be filed by the relevant *National Cricket Federations* (which includes training, match and accommodation details for national representative teams and certain top-level domestic cricket leagues) 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* and/or the *National Player 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*.

5.4 Retired *Players* Returning to Competition

5.4.1 If a *Player* registered in the *International Registered Testing Pool* or the *National Player Pool* retires from cricket in accordance with Article 1.2.2 and then wishes to return to active participation in the sport, the *Player* shall not compete in an *International Match* or a national-level event until the *Player* has made himself or herself available for *Testing* by giving six months prior written notice to the *ICC* (in the case of his/her participation in *International Matches*) and his/her *National Cricket Federation* and *NADO* (in the case of his/her participation in national-level matches). *WADA*, in consultation with the *ICC* and the *Player's NADO*, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice period rule where the strict application of that rule would be unfair to the *Player*. *WADA's* decision may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.

5.4.1.1 Any competitive results obtained in violation of Article 5.4.1 shall be *Disqualified* unless the *Player* can establish that he/she could not have reasonably known that it was an *International Match* or a national-level match.

5.4.2 If a *Player* retires from cricket while subject to a period of *Ineligibility* the *Player* must notify the *Anti-Doping Organisation* that imposed the period of *Ineligibility* in writing of such retirement. If the *Player* then wishes to return to active participation in cricket, the *Player* shall not compete in any *International Matches* or national-level matches until he/she has made himself or herself available for *Testing* by giving six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Player* retired, if that period was longer than six months) to the *ICC* (in the case of his/her participation in *International Matches*) and his/her *National Cricket Federation* and *NADO* (in the case of his/her participation in national-level matches).

5.5 Athlete Biological Passport Testing

5.5.1 The *ICC* will designate one or more person(s) to administer and manage the *ABP Programme* within and on behalf of the *ICC* (the '**Athlete Biological Passport Management Unit**' or '**APMU**'). The *ICC* will also appoint suitably qualified, independent experts to form the *Expert Panel* for the purposes of the *ABP Programme*.

5.5.2 The *ICC* will decide, in its sole discretion, which *Players* will be selected for *ABP Testing*. The *ICC* will also decide, consulting as appropriate with the *Expert Panel* (via the *APMU*), on the timing of such *Testing*. The *ICC* will also coordinate as necessary with other competent *Anti-Doping Organisations* carrying out *ABP Testing* in relation to any *Player(s)*.

5.5.3 *Samples* that are intended to be part of the *ABP Programme* will be collected, transported and analysed in accordance with the relevant *International Standards*, and the mandatory protocols set out in Appendices A to C of the *ABP Guidelines* (as they may be amended from time to time). For the avoidance of doubt, all urine and blood *Samples* collected under the *ICC Code* may be evaluated in accordance with the steroid or haematological module (as applicable) of the *ABP Programme*.

5.5.4 The data arising from such analysis will be processed and reviewed in accordance with the *ABP Guidelines* to identify *Atypical Biological Passport Findings* that warrant referral to a single expert from the *Expert Panel*, and thereafter (if appropriate) to two further experts from the *Expert Panel*, for consideration in accordance with Appendix E of the *ABP Guidelines*.

- 5.5.5 Where the three experts from the *Expert Panel*, having reviewed the *ABP Documentation Package*, unanimously conclude that, subject to any explanation provided by the *Player*, it is highly likely that the *Player Used a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*, and unlikely that the *Adverse Biological Passport Finding* is the result of any other cause, that conclusion, which should be expressed as a combined opinion and should explain the expert's reasons for the conclusion (an '**Adverse Biological Passport Finding**'), shall be dealt with as set out in Article 7.3.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

- 6.1.1 For purposes of Article 2.1, *Samples* shall be sent for analysis only to *WADA*-accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by *WADA*. The choice of the *WADA*-accredited or *WADA*-approved laboratory used for the *Sample* analysis shall be determined exclusively by the *ICC*.

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

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of *Samples* and data

Samples and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information shall be 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*; and/or (b) 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* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information 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 *Code* and *International Standards*.

- 6.3.2 No *Sample* or related analytical data or *Doping Control* information may be used for anti-doping research without the *Player's* written consent. *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information used (with the *Player's* consent) for research shall have any means of identification removed so that it cannot be traced back to the *Player* that provided it. Any research involving *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information shall adhere to the principles set out in Article 19 of the *Code*.

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 *WADA Code*, the *International Standard* for Laboratories and Article 4.7 of the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigation.

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

- 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 Further Analysis of *Samples*

- 6.5.1** There shall be no limitation on the authority of a laboratory to conduct repeat or additional analysis on a *Sample* prior to the time that the *ICC* notifies a *Player* that the *Sample* is the basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation charge. If, after such notification, the *ICC* wishes to conduct additional analysis on that *Sample*, it may do so with the consent of the *Player* or the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*.

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

6.6 Split of A or B *Sample*

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

6.7 *WADA's* Right to Take Possession of *Samples* and Data

WADA may, in its sole discretion at any time, with or without prior notice, take physical possession of any *Sample* and related analytical data or information in the possession of a laboratory or *Anti-Doping Organization*. Upon request by *WADA*, the laboratory or *Anti-Doping Organization* in possession of the *Sample* or data shall immediately grant access to and enable *WADA* to take physical possession of the *Sample* or data. If *WADA* has not provided prior notice to the laboratory or *Anti-Doping Organization* before taking possession of a *Sample* or data, it shall provide such notice to the laboratory and each

Anti-Doping Organization whose *Samples* or data have been taken by WADA within a reasonable time after taking possession. After analysis and any investigation of a seized *Sample* or data, WADA may direct another *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority to test the *Player* to assume *Results Management* responsibility for the *Sample* or data if a potential anti-doping rule violation is discovered.

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 in accordance with Article 7.1 of the *Code* and the *International Standard for Results Management* and as follows:

- 7.1.1 Upon receipt of an *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* that has been granted or may be granted as provided in the *International Standard for TUEs*; (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* or *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; and/or (c) it is apparent that the *Adverse Analytical Finding* was caused by an ingestion of the relevant *Prohibited Substance* through a permitted route.
- 7.1.2 If the *Independent Review Board* determines that either: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding* is consistent with an applicable *TUE*; and/or (b) there has been an apparent departure from the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* or *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; and/or (c) it is apparent that the *Adverse Analytical Finding* was caused by an ingestion of the relevant *Prohibited Substance* through a permitted route, 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.
- 7.1.3 If the review of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article 7.1.1 does not reveal that: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding* is consistent with an applicable *TUE*; (b) there has been an apparent departure from the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* or the *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; or (c) it is apparent that the *Adverse Analytical Finding* was caused by an ingestion of the relevant *Prohibited Substance* through a permitted route, then the *Anti-Doping Manager* shall promptly send the *Player* written notice (the “**Notification**”) (notice of which can be accomplished by delivery either directly to the *Player* or via his/her *National Cricket Federation*), copied to the *Player’s National Cricket Federation*, the *Player’s National Anti-Doping Organisation* and WADA (who all shall be kept up to date on the status of the case), of the following:
- 7.1.3.1 that the *Player* (specifying his/her name, country and competitive level) may have a case to answer under Article 2.1 and/or Art. 2.2 and the applicable *Consequences*;
- 7.1.3.2 details of the anti-doping rule violation(s) that the *Player* is alleged to have committed, including details of the *Adverse Analytical Finding* (including whether it related to an *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition* test and the date of *Sample* collection) and a copy of the laboratory documentation

package supporting such *Adverse Analytical Finding* (or the *Player's* right to request copies of the laboratory documentation package);

7.1.3.3 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*; 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 *Notification* 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 *Notification* shall warn the *Player* that, failing such request, the *Player* will be deemed to have irrevocably waived his/her right to analysis of the B *Sample*, and to have accepted the accuracy of the *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of the A *Sample*.
- (c) The *Notification* 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. 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 *Sample* collection documentation.

7.1.3.4 The opportunity for the *Player* to provide an explanation within a short period of time.

7.1.3.5 the opportunity for the *Player* to provide *Substantial Assistance* under the ICC Code, to admit the anti-doping rule violation and potentially benefit from a one year reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.8.1 or to seek to enter into a case resolution agreement under Article 10.8.2.

7.1.3.6 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);

7.1.3.7 (where applicable) the matters relating to *Provisional Suspension* specified at Article 7.8;

7.1.3.8 the matters specified at Article 7.10; and

7.1.3.9 any other matters as set out in the *International Standard* for Results Management.

7.1.4 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.

- 7.1.5** 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 *Player* shall be afforded the opportunity to supplement their explanations within a short deadline, 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 Standard* for Laboratories, 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* which has been granted or which may be granted as provided in the *International Standard* for *TUEs*; (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard* for *Testing* and *Investigations* or *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*; or (c) it is apparent that the ingestion of the *Prohibited Substance* was through a permitted route.

- 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*; and/or (b) that there is an apparent departure from the *International Standard* for *Testing* and *Investigations* or *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*; and/or (c) that the ingestion of the *Prohibited Substance* was through a permitted route, the *ICC* shall notify the *Player*, *WADA*, 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* and *Investigations* or the *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding* or it is apparent that the ingestion of the *Prohibited Substance* was through a permitted route, 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 brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, the *ICC* shall pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.1.3.

- 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 7.1.3.3.

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* or any other *Major Event Organisation*, 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*.

7.2.5.3 If the *Atypical Finding* is, in the opinion of a qualified medical or expert personnel, likely to be connected to a serious pathology that requires urgent medical attention.

7.3 Review of *Atypical Biological Passport Findings* and *Adverse Biological Passport Findings*

7.3.1 Review of *Atypical Biological Passport Findings* and *Adverse Biological Passport Findings* shall take place as provided in Annex C of the *International Standard for Results Management*.

7.4 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.

7.5 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations

7.5.1 The *ICC* shall have *Results Management* authority in relation to potential *Whereabouts Failures* by any *Player* who files his/her whereabouts information with the *ICC*.

7.5.2 If a *Whereabouts Failure* by a *Player* who is subject to the *ICC's Results Management* authority is uncovered through an attempt to test the *Player* by or on behalf of another *Testing Authority* other than the *ICC*, the other *Testing Authority* shall provide the *ICC* with the *Unsuccessful Attempt Form* without delay and thereafter shall assist the *ICC* as necessary in obtaining the necessary information pursuant to Article B.3.2(a) of the *International Standard for Results Management*, so that the *ICC* may conduct its *Results Management* in respect of that *Whereabouts Failure* in accordance with Article 7.5.3. Upon request, the *Player* shall assist the *ICC* in obtaining such information and assistance.

7.5.3 *Results Management* in relation to potential *Whereabouts Failures* shall be conducted by the *ICC* in accordance with Annex B of the *International Standard for Results Management* (with the administrative review, if any, carried out by the *Independent Review Board*) in order to determine whether all of the requirements of Article B2.1 of the *International Standard for Results Management* (in the case of a *Filing Failure*) or all of the requirements of Article B2.4 of the *International Standard for Results Management* (in the case of a *Missed Test*) are met.

7.5.4 Where a *Player* who is subject to the *ICC's Results Management* authority in accordance with Article 7.5.1. is declared to have three *Whereabouts Failures* (i.e. any combination of *Filing Failures* and/or *Missed Tests* adding up to three) in any

twelve-month period, then the matter shall be referred to the *Independent Review Board* to determine whether the *Player* has a case to answer under Article 2.4.

7.5.5 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 *Notification* (notice of which can be accomplished by delivery either directly to the *Player* or via his/her *National Cricket Federation*), (copied to the *Player's National Cricket Federation*, and the *Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation* and *WADA* (who all shall be kept up to date on the status of the case)), amended as appropriate to confirm the following:

7.5.5.1 that the *Player* has a case to answer under Article 2.4;

7.5.5.2 details of the 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;

7.5.5.3 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*);

7.5.5.4 the opportunity for the *Player* to provide *Substantial Assistance* under the *ICC Code* or to seek to enter into a case resolution agreement under Article 10.8.2;

7.5.5.5 (where applicable) the matters relating to *Provisional Suspension* specified at Article 7.8;

7.5.5.6 the matters specified at Article 7.10; and

7.5.5.7 any other matters as set out in the *International Standard for Results Management*.

7.6 Investigations

7.6.1 The *ICC* may gather anti-doping intelligence and conduct investigations in accordance with the *Code* and the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* into the activities of any *Player* or other *Person* that the *ICC* believes may have committed an anti-doping rule violation. Such intelligence gathering and investigations may be conducted in conjunction with, and/or information or intelligence 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.

7.6.2 In the event a *Player* (or other *Person*) knows or suspects that any other *Player* or other *Person* 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 other *Persons*) 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 other *Person's*) prior knowledge or suspicion has already been reported.

- 7.6.3** *Players* and other *Persons* must cooperate fully with investigations conducted pursuant to this Article 7.6.
- 7.6.3.1** The *Anti-Doping Manager* may make a written demand to a *Player* or other *Person* (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 other *Person’s* knowledge of facts and circumstances with respect to the suspected anti-doping rule violation. The *Player* or other *Person* 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.
- 7.6.3.2** Each *Player* or other *Person* 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 other *Person* 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 an other *Person*, 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*.
- 7.6.4** If a *Player* or other *Person* subverts or *Attempts* to subvert the investigation process (e.g. by providing false, misleading or incomplete information, by failing to report a knowledge or suspicion pursuant to Article 7.6.2, and/or by destroying potential evidence), proceedings may be brought against him/her for a violation of Article 2.5 (*Tampering* or *Attempted Tampering*).
- 7.6.5** Where, as the result of an investigation under this Article 7.6, 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.
- 7.6.6** If the *Independent Review Board* determines that the *Player* or other *Person* has a case to answer under Article 2, the *Anti-Doping Manager* shall promptly send the *Player* or other *Person* a written *Notification* (notice of which can be accomplished by delivery either directly to the *Player* or other *Person* or via his/her *National Cricket Federation*), (copied to the *Player’s National Cricket Federation*, the *Player’s National Anti-Doping Organisation* and *WADA* (who all shall be kept up to date on the status of the case)), confirming the following:
- 7.6.6.1** that the *Player* or other *Person* has a case to answer under Article 2 (specifying which particular anti-doping rule violation is alleged to have been committed);
- 7.6.6.2** details of the facts upon which the case to answer is based, including copies of any relevant documentation;

- 7.6.6.3 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*);
- 7.6.6.4 the opportunity for the *Player* to provide *Substantial Assistance* under the *ICC Code*, and, where applicable pursuant to the *Code*, to admit the anti-doping rule violation and potentially benefit from a one year reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.8.1 or to seek to enter into a case resolution agreement under Article 10.8.2;
- 7.6.6.5 (where applicable) the matters relating to *Provisional Suspension* specified at Article 7.8;
- 7.6.6.6 the matters specified at Article 7.10; and
- 7.6.6.7 any other matters as set out in the *International Standard for Results Management*.

7.7 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving a *Player* or other *Person* notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation as provided above, the *ICC* shall refer to *ADAMS* and contact *WADA* and other relevant *Anti-Doping Organisations* to determine whether the *Player* or other *Person* has any prior anti-doping rule violations.

7.8 Provisional Suspension

- 7.8.1 If analysis of a *Player's Sample* results in an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Adverse Passport Finding* for a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* that is not a *Specified Substance* or *Specified Method*, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.1 does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or departure from the *International Standard* for *Testing* and *Investigations* or the *International Standard* for *Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, or an ingestion of the relevant *Prohibited Substance* through a permitted route, 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.

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

The *Anti-Doping Tribunal's* decision not to eliminate a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* on account of the *Player's* assertion regarding a *Contaminated Product* shall not be appealable.

- 7.8.2 In any case not covered by Article 7.8.1 (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*, *Specified Method* or other anti-doping rule violation), 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 other *Person* pending the *Anti-Doping Tribunal's* determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation. An optional *Provisional*

Suspension may be lifted at the discretion of the ICC at any time prior to the *Anti-Doping Tribunal's* decision under Article 8, unless provided otherwise in the *International Standard for Results Management*.

In circumstances where the ICC decides not to impose a *Provisional Suspension*, the *Player* or other *Person* shall be offered the opportunity to accept a voluntary *Provisional Suspension* pending the resolution of the matter. If the *Player* or other *Person* wishes to accept the offer, the *Player* must communicate such acceptance in writing to the ICC prior to the later of (i) the expiration of ten days from the report of the B *Sample* analysis (or waiver of the B *Sample* analysis) or ten days after notice of any other anti-doping rule violation; or (ii) the date on which the *Player* first competes after such report or notification. Other *Persons* on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a *Provisional Suspension* if done so within ten days of notice of the anti-doping rule violation.

Upon such voluntary acceptance, the *Provisional Suspension* shall have the full effect and be treated in the same manner as if the *Provisional Suspension* had been imposed under Article 7.8.1 or 7.8.2; provided, however, at any time after voluntarily accepting a *Provisional Suspension*, the *Player* or other *Person* may withdraw such acceptance, in which event the *Player* or other *Person* shall not receive any credit for time previously served during the *Provisional Suspension*.

- 7.8.3** Where a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.8.1 or Article 7.8.2, the *Player* or other *Person* 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*.
- 7.8.4** 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*).

7.9 Notice of Charge

- 7.9.1** If after receipt of the *Player* or other *Person's* explanation sent in response to the *Notification* or the expiry of the deadline to provide such explanation, the ICC remains satisfied that the *Player* or other *Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the ICC shall promptly charge the *Player* or other *Person* with the anti-doping rule violation(s) they are asserted to have breached (the "**Notice of Charge**") (notice of which can be accomplished by delivery either directly to the *Player* or via his/her *National Cricket Federation*), copied to the *Player's National Cricket Federation*, the *Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation* and WADA. The *Notice of Charge* shall include the following:
- 7.9.1.1** the fact that the *Player, Player Support Personnel* or other *Person* has a case to answer under Article 2;
- 7.9.1.2** details of the anti-doping rule violation(s) that the *Player, Player Support Personnel*, or other *Person* is alleged to have committed, and a summary of the facts which are relied upon in support of the charge;

- 7.9.1.3 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*);
- 7.1.9.4 the opportunity for the *Player* or other *Person* to provide *Substantial Assistance* under the *ICC Code* to admit the anti-doping rule violation and potentially benefit from a one-year reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.8.1 or to seek to enter into a case resolution agreement under Article 10.8.2;
- 7.9.1.5 (where applicable) the matters relating to *Provisional Suspension* specified at Article 7.8;
- 7.9.1.6 the matters specified at Article 7.10; and
- 7.9.1.7 any other matters as set out in the *International Standard for Results Management*.

7.10 Responding to a *Notice of Charge*

- 7.10.1 A *Notification* sent to a *Player* or other *Person* in accordance with Article 7.1.3, 7.3.5 or Article 7.5.5 or to a *Player* or other *Person* in accordance with Article 7.6.6 or a *Notice of Charge* sent to a *Player* or other *Person* in accordance with Article 7.9 shall also specify that, if the *Player* or other *Person* 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 other *Person* of the *Notice of Charge*. The request must also state how the *Player* or other *Person* responds to the charge(s) and must explain (in summary form) the basis for such response.
- 7.10.2 If the *Player* or other *Person* fails to file a written request for a hearing before the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* in accordance with Article 7.10.1 by the deadline specified in that Article, then the *Player* or other *Person* shall be deemed:
 - 7.10.2.1 to have waived his/her entitlement to a hearing;
 - 7.10.2.2 to have admitted that he/she has committed the anti-doping rule violation(s) specified in the *Notice of Charge*; and
 - 7.10.2.3 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*.

- 7.10.3 Where the *Player* or other *Person* does request a hearing in accordance with Article 7.10.1, the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 8.

7.11 Notification of *Results Management Decisions*

In all cases where the *ICC* has asserted the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a *Provisional Suspension*, or agreed with a *Player* or other *Person* to the imposition of a sanction without a hearing, that *ICC* shall give notice thereof as set forth in Article 14.2.1 of the *Code* to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 of the *Code*.

7.12 Retirement from Sport

If a *Player* or other *Person* retires while a *Results Management* process is underway, the *ICC* retains authority to complete the *Results Management* process. If a *Player* or other *Person* retires before any *Results Management* process has started, the *ICC*, if it has *Results Management* authority over that *Player* or other *Person* at the time the *Player* or other *Person* committed an anti-doping rule violation, has authority to conduct the *Results Management* process notwithstanding the retirement.

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*, free of any conflict of interest and shall be *Operationally Independent*.

8.1.2 Where the *ICC* alleges that a *Player* or other *Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, and the *Player* or other *Person* 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*. The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the *Player* or other *Person* 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 other *Person* 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 other *Person* 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 other *Person*.

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 other *Person* shall submit an answering brief, addressing the *ICC*'s arguments and setting out arguments 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 other *Person* and listing any rebuttal witnesses or documents.

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 other *Person* shall be required to raise any legitimate objection that he/she may have to any of the members of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* convened to hear his/her case within seven days of the ground for challenge becoming known and, at the latest, the preliminary hearing. Any unjustified delay in raising any such objection shall constitute a waiver of the objection. If any objection is made, the President of the *Anti-Doping Panel* shall rule on its legitimacy (or, if the objection relates to the President, another member 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 President of the *Anti-Doping Panel* 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 other *Person* has the right to be present and to be heard at the hearing. Each of the *ICC* and the *Player* or other *Person* 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 3.2.6, the *Player* or other *Person* 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 other *Person* 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. The procedure shall follow the principles outlined in the *International Standard for Results Management*.
- 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 other *Person*, 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 the jurisdictional basis and applicable rules;
 - 8.2.1.2 a detailed factual background;
 - 8.2.1.3 with reasons, the *Anti-Doping Tribunal's* findings as to whether any anti-doping rule violation(s) has/have been committed;
 - 8.2.1.4 with reasons, the *Anti-Doping Tribunal's* findings as to what *Consequences*, if any, are to be imposed, including, if applicable, findings as to why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed;
 - 8.2.1.5 with reasons, the date that such *Consequences* shall come into force and effect pursuant to Article 10.13; and
 - 8.2.1.6 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. No recovery of costs may be considered a basis for reducing the period of *Ineligibility* or other sanction that would otherwise be applicable.
- 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 in accordance with Article 14.1; 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 other *Person* 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.

8.3 Single Hearings Before CAS

Anti-doping rule violations asserted against *Players* or other *Persons* under this *ICC Code* may, with the consent of the *Player* or other *Person*, the *ICC*, and *WADA* be heard in a single hearing directly at *CAS*.

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, including without limitation and where possible, forfeiture of any individual medals or other prizes awarded.

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

- 10.1.1** Subject to Article 10.1.2, 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 may also, where possible, 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 and consequently the forfeiture of any individual medals or other prizes awarded, except as provided in Article 10.1.2. Factors to be included in considering whether to *Disqualify* other results in an *ICC Event* might include, for example, the seriousness of the *Player's* anti-doping rule violation and whether the *Player* tested negative in the other *Matches* played as part of the *ICC Event*.

- 10.1.2** 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 a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*

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 other *Person's* first offence shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating, reducing or suspending the period of *Ineligibility* (as provided in Articles 10.5, 10.6 and 10.7) are met.

- 10.2.1** The period of *Ineligibility*, subject to Article 10.2.4, shall be four years where:

- (a) the anti-doping rule violation does not involve a *Specified Substance* or a *Specified Method*, unless the *Player* or other *Person* can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional;
- (b) the anti-doping rule violation involves a *Specified Substance* or a *Specified Method* and the *ICC* establishes that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional;

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

- 10.2.3** As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term "intentional" is meant to identify those *Players* or other *Persons* who engage in conduct which he or she knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is prohibited *In-Competition* only shall be rebuttably presumed to be not "intentional" if the substance is a *Specified Substance* and the *Player* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition*. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* shall not be considered "intentional" if the substance is not a *Specified Substance* and the *Player* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition* in a context unrelated to sport performance.

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

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

In addition, the period of *Ineligibility* calculated under this Article 10.2.4.1 may be reduced to one (1) month if the *Player* or other *Person* satisfactorily completes a *Substance of Abuse* treatment program approved by the *ICC*. The period of *Ineligibility* established in this Article 10.2.4.1 is not subject to any reduction based on any provision in Article 10.6.

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

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 shall be as follows, subject to the potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Articles 10.6 or 10.7:

- 10.3.1** For a violation of Article 2.3 (evading *Sample* collection or refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection) or Article 2.5 (*Tampering* or *Attempted Tampering* with *Doping Control*) that is the *Player* or other *Person*'s first offence, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be four years, except: (i) in the case of failing to submit to *Sample* collection, the *Player* can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two years; (ii) in all other cases, if the *Player* or other *Person* can establish exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be in a range from two (2) years to four (4) years depending on the *Player* or other *Person*'s degree of *Fault*; or (iii) in a case involving a *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be in a range between a maximum of two (2) years and, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete*'s degree of *Fault*.
- 10.3.2** For a violation of Article 2.4 (*Whereabouts Failures*) that is the *Player*'s first offence, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be two years subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year depending on the *Player*'s degree of *Fault*. The flexibility between two years and one year of *Ineligibility* in this Article is not available to *Players* where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the *Player* was trying to avoid being available for *Testing*.
- 10.3.3** For a violation of Article 2.7 (*Trafficking* or *Attempted Trafficking*) or Article 2.8 (*Administration* or *Attempted Administration* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*) that is the *Player* or other *Person*'s first offence, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime *Ineligibility* depending on the seriousness of the violation. Provided that:
- 10.3.3.1** an anti-doping rule violation involving a *Protected Person* shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by *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.

10.3.4 For a violation of Article 2.9 (Complicity) that is the *Player's* first offence, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to a maximum of lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

10.3.5 For a violation of Article 2.10 (Prohibited Association) that is the *Player's* first offence, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year depending on the *Player* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case.

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

10.4 *Aggravating Circumstances which may Increase the Period of Ineligibility*

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

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

If a *Player* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case that he/she bears *No Fault or Negligence* in respect of the anti-doping rule violation in question, then the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated.

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

10.6.1 Reduction of the Period of *Ineligibility* for *Specified Substances*, *Specified Methods* or *Contaminated Products* or in the case of *Protected Persons* or *Recreational Athletes* for violations of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

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

10.6.1.1 *Specified Substances* or *Specified Methods*

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

10.6.1.2 Contaminated Products

In cases where the *Player* or other *Person* can establish both *No Significant Fault or Negligence* and that the detected *Prohibited Substance* (other than a *Substance of Abuse*) came from a *Contaminated Product*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two years of *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Player* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

10.6.1.3 Protected Persons or Recreational Athletes

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

10.6.2 If a *Player* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case where Article 10.6.1 is not applicable, that he/she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence* in respect of the anti-doping rule violation in question, then, subject to the further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced based on the *Player* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this article may be no less than eight years.

10.7 Elimination, Reduction or Suspension of the Period of *Ineligibility* or other Consequences for Reasons other than *Fault*

10.7.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, the *ICC* may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable *Consequences* with the approval of *WADA*.

- 10.7.1.2** 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 other *Person* and the significance of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Player* or other *Person* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport, non-compliance with the *Code* and/or sport integrity violations.
- 10.7.1.3** No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended under this Article 10.6.1. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than 8 years. For the purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall not include any period of *Ineligibility* that could be added under Article 10.9.3.2 of the *ICC Code*.
- 10.7.1.4** If so requested by a *Player* or other *Person* who seeks to provide *Substantial Assistance*, the *ICC* shall allow the *Player* or other *Person* to provide the information to it subject to a *Without Prejudice Agreement*.
- 10.7.1.5** If the *Player* or other *Person* fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible *Substantial Assistance* upon which a suspension of *Consequences* was based, the *ICC* or *Anti-Doping Tribunal* shall reinstate the original *Consequences*. A decision by the *ICC* or *Anti-Doping Tribunal* to reinstate suspended *Consequences* or a decision not to reinstate suspended *Consequences* may be appealed by any *Person* entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.
- 10.7.1.6** To further encourage *Players* and other *Persons* to provide *Substantial Assistance* to *Anti-Doping Organisations*, at the request of the *ICC* or at the request of the *Player* or other *Person* who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation or other violations of the *Code*, *WADA* may agree at any stage of the *Results Management* process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences*. In exceptional circumstances, *WADA* may agree to suspensions of the period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences* for *Substantial Assistance* greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of *Ineligibility*, no mandatory *Public Disclosure*, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. *WADA*'s approval shall be subject to reinstatement of *Consequences*, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, *WADA*'s decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed.
- 10.7.1.7** If the *ICC* suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of *Substantial Assistance*, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other *Anti-Doping Organisations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.2 as provided in Article 14. In unique circumstances where *WADA* determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, *WADA* may authorize the

ICC to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the *Substantial Assistance* agreement or the nature of *Substantial Assistance* being provided.

NOTE: For the purposes of Article 10.7.1 only, in circumstances where the *ICC* has discretion to suspend *Consequences* on the basis that the *Player* or other *Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to the *ICC* or other *Anti-Doping Organisation*, such discretion shall be exercised by the *Anti-Doping Manager*, who shall be required to obtain the prior written agreement of the *National Cricket Federation* to which the *Player* or other *Person* is affiliated (if applicable) and the prior approval of the *ICC Board* to the exercise of such discretion.

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

Where a *Player* or other *Person* 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 of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable.

10.7.3 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

Where a *Player* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to a reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.5 and 10.6. If the *Player* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.7, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

10.8 Results Management Agreements

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

Where a *Player* or other *Person*, after being notified by the *ICC* of a potential anti-doping rule violation that carries an asserted period of *Ineligibility* of four (4) or more years (including any period of *Ineligibility* asserted under Article 10.4), admits the violation and accepts the asserted period of *Ineligibility* no later than twenty (20) days after receiving notice of an anti-doping rule violation charge, the *Player* or other *Person* may receive a one (1) year reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* asserted by the *ICC*. Where the *Player* or other *Person* receives the one-year reduction in the asserted period of *Ineligibility* under this Article 10.8.1, no further reduction in the asserted period of *Ineligibility* shall be allowed under any other Article.

10.8.2 Case Resolution Agreement

Where the *Player* or other *Person* admits an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the *ICC* and agrees to *Consequences* acceptable to the *ICC* and *WADA*, at their sole discretion, then: (a)

the *Player* or other *Person* may receive a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* based on an assessment by the *ICC* and *WADA* of the application of Articles 10.1 through 10.7 to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the *Player* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and how promptly the *Player* or other *Person* admitted the violation; and (b) the period of *Ineligibility* may start as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the *Player* or other *Person* shall serve at least one-half of the agreed-upon period of *Ineligibility* going forward from the earlier of the date the *Player* or other *Person* accepted the imposition of a sanction or a *Provisional Suspension* which was subsequently respected by the *Player* or other *Person*. The decision by *WADA* and the *ICC* to enter or not enter into a case resolution agreement, and the amount of the reduction to, and the starting date of, the period of *Ineligibility* are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under Article 13.

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

10.9 Multiple Violations

10.9.1 Second or Third Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

- (a) Six months; or
- (b) A period of *Ineligibility* in the range between:
 - (i) the sum of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation plus the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation as if it were a first violation; and
 - (ii) twice the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation.

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

10.9.1.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, unless the third violation fulfils the conditions for elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.5 or 10.6 or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (*Whereabouts Failures*), in which case the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be from eight years to lifetime *Ineligibility*.

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

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

10.9.3 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.9.3.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.9, except as provided in Articles 10.9.3.2 and 10.9.3.3, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the *ICC* can establish that the *Player* or other *Person* 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, including the application of *Aggravating Circumstances*. Individual results in all *International Matches* dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be *Disqualified* as provided in Article 10.10.

10.9.3.2 If the *ICC* establishes that the *Player* or other *Person* committed an additional anti-doping rule violation prior to notification, and that the additional violation occurred twelve months or more before or after the first-noticed violation, then the period of *Ineligibility* for the additional violation shall be calculated as if the additional violation were a stand-alone first violation and this period of *Ineligibility* is served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the earlier-noticed violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.2 applies, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for the purposes of Article 10.9.1.

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

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

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

Any prior anti-doping rule violation shall only be taken into account for the purposes of Article 10.9 if it took place within a period of ten years prior to the anti-doping rule violation under consideration.

10.10 *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 of the *Player* 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 all of the resulting *Consequences*, including forfeiture of any individual medals or other prizes awarded.

NOTE: 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 10.10.

10.11 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

The priority for repaying of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; second, reimbursement of the expenses of the ICC in relation to its *Results Management* in the case; and third if any forfeited prize money remains, the ICC shall take reasonable measures to allocate and distribute this prize money to the *Players* who would otherwise have been entitled to it had the forfeiting *Player* not competed.

10.12 Financial Consequences

10.12.1 Where a *Player* or other *Person* commits an anti-doping rule violation, the ICC may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to recover from the *Player* or other *Person* costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed. The priority for repayment of costs shall be as set out in Article 10.11 above.

10.12.12 The ICC's recovery of costs shall not be considered a basis for reducing the *Ineligibility* or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the ICC Code.

10.13 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

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

10.13.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Player or other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control*, and the *Player* or other *Person* can establish that such delays are not attributable to the *Player* or other *Person*, 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. All competitive results achieved during the period of *Ineligibility*, including retroactive *Ineligibility* shall be *Disqualified*.

NOTE: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organisation to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation

may be lengthy, particularly where the Player or other Person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Article to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.

10.13.2 Credit for *Provisional Suspension* or Period of *Ineligibility* Served

10.13.2.1 Any period of *Provisional Suspension* respected and served by the Player or other Person (whether imposed in accordance with Article 7.8 or voluntarily accepted by the Player or other Person) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* that may be ultimately imposed. If the Player or other Person does not respect a *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed in accordance with Article 7.8 or voluntarily accepted), then the Player or other Person shall receive no credit for any period of *Provisional Suspension* served. If a period of *Ineligibility* is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Player or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of *Ineligibility* served against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

10.13.2.2 To get credit for any period of voluntary *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed, the Player or other Person must have given written notice of their acceptance of the *Provisional Suspension* at the beginning of such period to the ICC and must have respected the *Provisional Suspension* in full. A copy of the Player or other Person's voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to the Player or other Person's National Cricket Federation and NADO, and to WADA.

10.13.2.3 No credit against a period of *Ineligibility* shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the *Provisional Suspension* or voluntary *Provisional Suspension*, regardless of the Player's status during such period.

10.13.2.4 Where a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed upon a team pursuant to Article 11, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of team *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* to be served.

10.14 Status During *Ineligibility* and *Provisional Suspension*

10.14.1 Prohibition against Participation during *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

10.14.1.1 No Player or other Person who has been declared *Ineligible* or is subject to a *Provisional Suspension* may, during the period of *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*, 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*; (b) any *Match* or *Event* authorised or organised by any professional league or any

international or national level tournament/*Event* organisation (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); (c) any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency; or (d) a *Competition* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by any *Signatory*, *Signatory's* member organization, or a club or other member organization of a *Signatory's* member organization. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such *Player* or other *Person* shall not, during any period of *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*, 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 10.14.1.1. 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.

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

10.14.1.3 A *Player* or other *Person* who is subject to a period of *Ineligibility* shall remain subject to *Testing* during that period and must provide whereabouts information upon request for that purpose. If a *Player* or other *Person* 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*.

10.14.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.14.1, a *Player* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of the *ICC's* or other *Signatory's* member organisation during the shorter of: (i) the last two months of the *Player's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (ii) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed.

10.14.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

Where a *Player* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during such period of *Ineligibility*, a new period of *Ineligibility* equal in length to the original period of *Ineligibility* shall be added to the end of the original period of *Ineligibility*. The new period of *Ineligibility*, including a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, may be adjusted based on the *Player* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether the prohibition against participation whilst *Ineligible* has been violated, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the *Anti-Doping Organisation*

whose *Results Management* led to the imposition of the initial period of *Ineligibility*, 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.

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

Where a *Player Support Person* or other *Person* assists a *Person* in violating the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*, the *ICC* shall, where it has authority over that *Player Support Person* or other *Person*, impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 (Complicity) for such assistance.

10.14.4 Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.5 or 10.6, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by the *Player* or other *Person* will be withheld by the *ICC* or *National Cricket Federation* responsible for such financial support or other benefits.

10.15 Automatic Publication of Sanction

In accordance with Article 14, a mandatory part of each sanction imposed under this Article 10 shall include automatic publication.

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* 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) are found to have been committed by *Players* or other *Person* affiliated to a *National Cricket Federation*

within a 12-month period, the *ICC* Board may, in its discretion, impose such sanction on the *National Cricket Federation* as it considers appropriate having due regard to the circumstances of the violations (including, without limitation, imposing a fine on the *National Cricket Federation* in an amount up to \$100,000 USD, and/or *Disqualification* from an *International Match* or series of *International Matches* or *ICC Event*).

- 12.2** Where more than one *Player* or other *Person* 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* Board may, in its discretion, impose such sanction on the *National Cricket Federation* as it considers appropriate having due regard to the circumstances of the violations (including, without limitation, imposing a fine on the *National Cricket Federation* in an amount up to \$100,000 USD, and/or *Disqualification* of the *National Cricket Federation's* representative team from the relevant *ICC Event*).

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 *Code*, the *ICC Code* or *International Standards*). Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless *CAS* orders otherwise.

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

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

13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

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

13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

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

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

- 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 by *WADA* not to grant an exception to the six month notice requirement for a retired *Player* to return to competition under Article 5.4.1; a decision by *WADA* assigning *Results Management* under *Code* Article 7.1; a decision by the *ICC* not to

bring forward an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation; a decision by the *ICC* not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*; (subject to Article 13.2.3) a decision to impose, or lift, a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing*; the *ICC*'s failure to comply with Article 7.8 of the *ICC Code*; a decision that the *ICC* lacks authority to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, *Consequences*, or to reinstate or not reinstate, *Consequences* under Article 10.7.1; failure to comply with Article 7.1.4 and 7.1.5 of the *Code*; failure to comply with Article 10.8.1; a decision under Article 10.14.3; a decision by the *ICC* not to implement a an *Anti-Doping Organisation's* decision under Article 15; and a decision under Article 27.3 of the *Code* may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

13.2.2 *Persons Entitled to Appeal*

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to *CAS*: (a) the *Player* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the *ICC*; (d) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Person's* country of residence or countries where the *Person* is a national or license holder; (e) any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; and (f) *WADA*.

Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from *CAS* to obtain all relevant information from the *ICC* and the information shall be provided if *CAS* so directs.

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

13.2.4 *Duty to Notify*

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

13.2.5 *Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed*

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

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* costs and legal fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to *WADA* by the *ICC*.

13.4 *Appeals Relating to TUEs*

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.3.

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 Notification of Appeal Decisions

The *ICC* shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the *Player* or other *Person* and to the other *Anti-Doping Organisations* that would be entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.2.

13.7 Time for Filing Appeals

13.7.1 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*.

13.7.2 Article 13.7.1 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:

13.7.2.1 Within fifteen (15) 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;

13.7.2.2 If such a request is made within the fifteen-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*.

13.7.3 Articles 13.7.1 and 13.7.2 notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by *WADA* shall be the later of:

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

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

13.8 Appeal Procedure

In all appeals to *CAS* pursuant to this Article 13:

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

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

13.8.3 Any *Person* entitled to appeal under this Article 13 may, within 15 days of receipt of the decision, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to that decision.

Where such information is not forthcoming from the decision making body upon request, 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.

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

13.8.5 Subject to the right under Swiss law to challenge the decision before the Swiss Federal Tribunal, the decision of CAS shall be final and binding on all parties, and no right of appeal shall lie from the CAS decision. Subject to Article 14.1, the CAS decision shall be *Publicly Disclosed* by the ICC within 20 days of receipt.

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 *Players* or other *Persons* who have been alleged to have violated other Articles of the ICC Code, and whether they have been subject to a *Provisional Suspension*, until the *Player* or other *Person* has been sent a *Notification* in accordance with Article 7.

14.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under Article 13, or an appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, or a new period of *Ineligibility*, or reprimand, has been imposed under Article 10.14.3, the ICC must *Publicly Disclose* the disposition of the anti-doping rule violation, the name of the *Player* or other *Person* committing the violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* involved (if any) and the *Consequences* imposed. The ICC must *Publicly Disclose* within twenty (20) days the results of appellate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above, subject at all times to the extent permitted by applicable law. Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the ICC's *website* and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of *Ineligibility*.

14.3 After an anti-doping rule violation has been determined to have been committed in an appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or such appeal has been waived, or in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 or where such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, the ICC may make public such determination or decision and may comment publicly on the matter.

14.4 In circumstances where the *Player* or other *Person* found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a *Minor*, a *Protected Person*, or a *Recreational Athlete*, *Public Disclosure* of the decision will be optional and shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

14.5 In any case under the ICC Code where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Player* or other *Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the fact that the decision has been appealed may be *Publicly Disclosed*. However, the decision itself and the underlying facts may not be *Publicly Disclosed* except with the consent of the *Player* or other *Person* 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 other *Person* may approve.

- 14.6** 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 *Adverse Passport Findings*, or *Players* or other *Persons* 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 the *Player* or other *Person* has been sent a *Notification* in accordance with Article 7. 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*, nor any *ICC* official, 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 other *Person* involved in the case or his/her representatives.
- 14.7** Where *WADA*, a *Player* or other *Person's NADO* or *National Cricket Federation* receives information in respect of any proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13, they shall not disclose such information beyond those *Persons* with a need to know until the *ICC* has made *Public Disclosure* or has failed to make *Public Disclosure* in accordance with Article 14.1 above.
- 14.8** 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*.
- 14.9** 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* as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted, and made available via that database to the *Player*, *WADA* and other *Anti-Doping Organisations* that have authority to test *Players*, so that duplication of anti-doping efforts may be avoided.
- 14.10** Whereabouts information provided to the *ICC* by a *Player* pursuant to Article 5.3.2 shall be entered into *ADAMS* 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.
- 14.11** All *Players* and other *Persons* 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 IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

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

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

- 15.1.1.1 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a *Provisional Suspension* (after a *Provisional Hearing* has occurred or the *Player* or other *Person* has either accepted the *Provisional Suspension* or has waived the right to a *Provisional Hearing*, expedited hearing or expedited appeal offered in accordance with Article 7.4.3) automatically prohibits the *Player* or other *Person* from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any *Signatory* during the *Provisional Suspension*.
- 15.1.1.2 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a period of *Ineligibility* (after a hearing has occurred or been waived) automatically prohibits the *Player* or other *Person* from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any *Signatory* for the period of *Ineligibility*.
- 15.1.1.3 A decision by any of the above-described bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation automatically binds all *Signatories*.
- 15.1.1.4 A decision by any of the above-described bodies to *Disqualify* results under Article 10.10 for a specified period automatically *Disqualifies* all results obtained within the authority of any *Signatory* during the specified period.
- 15.1.2 The *ICC* and its *National Cricket Federations* shall recognize and implement a decision and its effects as required by Article 15.1.1, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date the *ICC* receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into *ADAMS*.
- 15.1.3 A decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization*, a national appellate body or *CAS* to suspend, or lift, *Consequences* shall be binding upon the *ICC* and its *National Cricket Federations* without any further action required, on the earlier of the date the *ICC* receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into *ADAMS*.
- 15.1.4 Notwithstanding any provision in Article 15.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by a *Major Event Organization* made in an expedited process during an *Event* shall not be binding on the *ICC* or its *National Cricket Federations* unless the rules of the *Major Event Organization* provide the *Player* or other *Person* with an opportunity to an appeal under non-expedited procedures.

15.2 Implementation of Other Decisions by *Anti-Doping Organizations*

The *ICC* and its *National Cricket Federations* may decide to implement other anti-doping decisions rendered by *Anti-Doping Organizations* not described in Article 15.1.1 above, such as a *Provisional Suspension* prior to a *Provisional Hearing* or acceptance by the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

15.3 Implementation of Decisions by Body that is not a *Signatory*

The *Testing* and hearing results or other final adjudications (including decisions relating to the imposition of a *Provisional Suspension*) 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 anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced under the *ICC Code* against a *Player* or other *Person* unless such *Player* or other *Person* has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten years from the date that the anti-doping rule violation is asserted to have 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 an obligation of membership of the *ICC* that all *National Cricket Federations* shall comply with the *ICC Code* and shall adopt and implement their own domestic anti-doping rules in compliance with the *Code* and the *ICC Code* in respect of national-level players.

17.3 Statistical Reporting

The *ICC* shall, at least annually, publish publicly a general statistical report of its *Doping Control* activities, with a copy provided to *WADA*.

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. Where the term "days" is used in the *ICC Code*, the *Code* or an *International Standard*, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.

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* and are incorporated into the *ICC Code* by reference. In the event of a conflict between the *ICC Code* and the *Code* and/or *International Standards*, the *Code* and/or *International Standards* shall, as applicable, prevail.

18.5 The *ICC Code* shall come into full force and effect on 1 January 2021 (the "**Effective Date**"). It shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the *Effective Date*; provided, however, that:

- 18.5.1** Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the *Effective Date* count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the *Effective Date*.
- 18.5.2** Any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the *Effective Date* and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the *Effective Date* based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the *Effective Date*, shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, and not by the substantive anti-doping rules set out in the *ICC Code*, unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of "lex mitior" appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case. For these purposes, the retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.9.4 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 16 are procedural rules, not substantive rules, and should be applied retroactively along with all of the other procedural rules in the *ICC Code* (provided, however, that Article 16 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the *Effective Date*).
- 18.5.3** Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a filing failure or a missed test, as those terms are defined in the *International Standard for Results Management*) prior to the *Effective Date* shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*, but it shall be deemed to have expired twelve (12) months after it occurred.
- 18.5.4** With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the *Effective Date*, but the *Player* or other *Person* is still serving the period of *Ineligibility* as of the *Effective Date*, the *Player* or other *Person* may apply to the *ICC* or other *Anti-Doping Organization* which had *Results Management* responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of the *ICC Code*. Such application must be made before the period of *Ineligibility* has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. The *ICC Code* shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of *Ineligibility* has expired.
- 18.5.5** For purposes of assessing the period of *Ineligibility* for a second violation under Article 10.9.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the *Effective Date*, the period of *Ineligibility* which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be applied.
- 18.5.6** Changes to the *Prohibited List* and *Technical Documents* relating to substances or methods on the *Prohibited List* shall not, unless they specifically provide otherwise, be applied retroactively. As an exception, however, when a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* has been removed from the *Prohibited List*, an *Athlete* or other *Person* currently serving a period of *Ineligibility* on account of the formerly *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* may apply to *ICC* or other *Anti-Doping Organization* which had *Results Management* responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of the removal of the substance or method from the *Prohibited List*.

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

ABP Documentation Package. As defined in the *International Standard for Results Management*.

ABP Guidelines. WADA's Athlete Biological Passport Operating Guidelines and Compilation of Required Elements, as amended by WADA from time to time.

ABP Programme. The programme and methods of gathering and collating biological *Markers* on a longitudinal basis to facilitate indirect detection of the *Use of Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

ABP Testing. The collection, transportation and analysis of *Samples* to measure individual blood or urine variables for longitudinal profiling as part of the *ABP Programme*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Athlete Passport Management Unit or APMU. As defined in the *International Standard for Laboratories*.

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*. *Attempted* shall be construed accordingly.

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

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

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

Code. The 2021 World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition. A single race, match, game or singular sport contest.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (“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 all resulting *Consequences*, including forfeiture of any individual medals or other prizes awarded; (b) Ineligibility means the *Player* or other *Person* is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participation in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.14.1.1 of the *ICC Code*; (c) Provisional Suspension means the *Player* or other *Person* is temporarily barred from participating in the sport of cricket or in any *Competition* or activity pending a decision on the allegation that he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation ; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or *Persons* beyond *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams may also be subject to *Consequences* as provided in Article 11.

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

Cricket Testing Protocols. The Cricket Testing Protocols developed by the *ICC* to supplement the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations, as they may be amended from time to time.

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

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

Demand. As defined in Article 7.6.3.1.

Disqualification. See *Consequences*, above.

Domestic Match. Any ‘First-Class Match’, ‘List A Limited Overs Match’ or ‘List A Twenty20 Match’ and/or any ‘Other Match’ played under the sole control and auspices of a *National Cricket Federation* and/or classified as Official Cricket by such *National Cricket Federation*, as those terms are defined in the *ICC Classification of Official Cricket* (as amended from time to time).

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

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

Effective Date. As defined in Article 18.5.

Event. A series of individual *Competitions* conducted together under one ruling body.

Event Period: For the purposes of the *Code*, the *Event Period* shall be deemed to start and end at the same times as the *In-Competition* period as set out in Article 5.2.2.

Event Venue: For the purposes of the *Code*, those venues so designated by the ruling body for the *Match* or *Event*.

Expert Panel. as defined in the *International Standard for Results Management*.

Fault. *Fault* is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing a *Player* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* include, for example, the *Player's* or other *Person's* experience, whether the *Player* or other *Person* is a *Protected Person*, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the *Player* and the level of care and investigation exercised by the *Player* in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the *Player* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the *Player's* or other *Person's* departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that a *Player* would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of *Ineligibility*, or the fact that the *Player* only has a short time left in his or her career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6.1 or 10.6.2.

Filing Failure. As defined in the *International Standard for Results Management*.

Financial Consequences. See *Consequences*, above.

Hearing Panel. Any hearing panel appointed/established under the *ICC Code* to hear and determine an allegation that an anti-doping rule violation has been committed, or any appeal of such matter, including the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* and any hearing panel appointed by CAS to hear appeals under Article 13.

ICC. The International Cricket Council or its designee.

ICC Classification of Official Cricket. The ICC's Classification of Official Cricket, as amended from time to time.

ICC Events. Each of the following (in men's and women's cricket): (a) the ICC Cricket World Cup; (b) the ICC World Twenty20; (c) the ICC Under 19 Cricket World Cup; (d) the ICC World Cup Qualifying Tournament; (e) the ICC World Twenty20 Qualifying Tournament; and (f) 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 included 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.

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

International Event. An *Event* or *Competition* where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a *Major Event Organisation*, or another international sport organisation is the ruling body for the *Event* or appoints the technical officials for the *Event*.

International-Level Player. As defined in Article 1.1.

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*; (b) any *Match* played as part of an *ICC Event*; (c) any other *Match* played between representative sides of any *National Cricket Federation* at Under 19 level or above; (d) any *International Tour Match*; and (e) any other *Match* organised or sanctioned by the *ICC* from time to time to which the *ICC* deems it appropriate that the *Anti-Doping Code* should apply.

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*. 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. 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 variable(s) that indicates the *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.

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

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

Missed Test. As defined in the *International Standard for Results Management*.

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*, manage test results, and conduct *Results Management* at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority (ies), the entity shall be the country's *National Olympic Committee* or its designee.

National 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-Level Athlete. *Athletes* who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*, consistent with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

National Cricket Federation Pool. As defined in Article 5.3.3.3.

National Event. A sport *Event* or *Competition* involving *International-* or *National-Level Athletes* that is not an *International Event*.

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.

National Player Pool. As defined in Article 5.3.3.3.

No Advance Notice. *Sample* collection 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 other *Person's* 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* or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Player* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence. The *Player* or other *Person's* 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. Except in the case of a *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Player* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system.

Notice of Charge. As defined in Article 7.9.

Notification. As defined in Article 7.1.3.

One Day International Match. As defined by the ICC Classification of Official Cricket, as it may be amended from time to time.

Operational Independence: This means that (1) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the *Anti-Doping Organization* with responsibility for *Results Management* or its affiliates (e.g., member federation or confederation), as well as any *Person* involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of hearing panels of that *Anti-Doping Organization* with responsibility for *Results Management* and (2) hearing panels shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from the *Anti-Doping Organization* or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the hearing panel or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the hearing panel, are not involved in the investigation of, or decisions to proceed with, the case.

Out-of-Competition. Any period that is not *In-Competition*.

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

Player. As defined in Article 1.1.

Player Support Person. 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 or intends to exercise 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, or class of substances, so described on the *Prohibited List*.

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

Provisional Hearing. For purposes of Article 7.8, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the *Player* or other *Person* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension. See *Consequences*, above.

Publicly Disclose. See *Consequences*, above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Specified Method. As defined in Article 4.1.2.

Specified Substances. As defined in Article 4.1.2.

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

Substance of Abuse. See Article 4.1.3.

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

Tampering. Intentional conduct which subverts the *Doping Control* process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of *Prohibited Methods*. *Tampering* shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a *Sample*, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a *Sample*, falsifying documents submitted to an *Anti-Doping Organization* or *TUE* committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing body to affect *Results Management* or the imposition of *Consequences*, and any other similar intentional interference or *Attempted* interference with any aspect of *Doping Control*.

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

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

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

Testing Authority. As defined in Article 3.5 of the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations.

Test Matches. As defined by the ICC Classification of Official Cricket, as it may be amended from time to time.

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

Trafficking. Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or *Possessing* for any such purpose) a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* (either physically or by any electronic or other

means) by a *Player*, *Player Support Person* or other *Person* subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organisation* 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 or are intended to enhance sport performance.

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 the ICC Classification of Official Cricket, as it may be amended from time to time.

Unsuccessful Attempt Form. As defined in Article 3.5 of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

Use. The utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. *Used* shall be construed accordingly.

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.

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

Whereabouts Failures. As defined in Article 2.4.

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:

www.icc-cricket.com

IMPORTANT NOTE: the *Prohibited List* is updated annually, with effect from 1 January each year. All *Players* and other *Persons* 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.