

The Board of Control for Cricket in India: Anti-Doping Rules



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARTICLE 1	SCOPE AND APPLICATION	3
ARTICLE 2	ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS	5
ARTICLE 3	PROOF OF DOPING	8
ARTICLE 4	THE <i>PROHIBITED LIST</i>	9
ARTICLE 5	<i>TESTING</i>	13
ARTICLE 6	ANALYSIS OF <i>SAMPLES</i>	17
ARTICLE 7	RESULTS MANAGEMENT	18
ARTICLE 8	RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING	25
ARTICLE 9	AUTOMATIC <i>DISQUALIFICATION</i> OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS.....	29
ARTICLE 10	SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS	29
ARTICLE 11	<i>CONSEQUENCES</i> FOR TEAMS.....	37
ARTICLE 12	(INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK)	37
ARTICLE 13	APPEALS.....	37
ARTICLE 14	PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND CONFIDENTIALITY	41
ARTICLE 15	RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS	42
ARTICLE 16	STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS	42
ARTICLE 17	STATISTICAL REPORTING	43
ARTICLE 18	AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THE <i>RULES</i>	43
APPENDIX 1	DEFINITIONS	44
APPENDIX 2	THE <i>PROHIBITED LIST</i>	49
APPENDIX 3	SUMMARY OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES	59
APPENDIX 4	MONITORING PROGRAM.....	61
APPENDIX 5	THE CRICKET TESTING PROTOCOLS	62



THE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN INDIA'S ANTI-DOPING RULES

INTRODUCTION

The Board of Control for Cricket in India (the "**BCCI**") has adopted these anti-doping rules (the "**Rules**") to impose clear prohibitions and controls as part of the *BCCI*'s continuing effort to: (a) maintain the integrity of the sport of cricket in India; (b) to protect the rights and health of all participants in the sport of cricket in India; and (c) to keep Indian cricket free from doping.

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

ARTICLE 1 SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1 The *Rules* shall apply to:

- 1.1.1. all *Cricketers* and *Cricketer Support Persons* who are members: (a) of the *BCCI* and/or (b) of organisations that are members or affiliates or licensees of the *BCCI* (including clubs, teams, associations or leagues who are members, affiliates or licensees of the *BCCI*);
- 1.1.2. all *Cricketers* and *Cricketer Support Persons* participating in *Matches* and other activities organised, convened or authorised by the *BCCI* or by any of its members or affiliates or licensees (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues), wherever held; and
- 1.1.3. any other *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* who, by virtue of a contractual arrangement or otherwise, is subject to the jurisdiction of the *BCCI* for purposes of anti-doping;

whether or not such *Cricketer* or *Cricket Support Person* is a citizen of or resident in India.

1.2 To be a member of the *BCCI* and/or of an organisation that is a member or affiliate or licensee of the *BCCI*, or to be otherwise eligible to participate (in the case of a *Cricketer*) or assist any participating *Cricketer* (in the case of *Cricketer Support Person*) in any *Match* or other activity organised, convened or authorised by the *BCCI* or any of its members or affiliates or licensees, a *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* must agree to be bound by and to comply with the *Rules*. Accordingly, by becoming such a member or by so participating or assisting, a *Cricketer* and/or *Cricketer Support Person* (as applicable) shall be deemed to have agreed:

- 1.2.1 to be bound by and to comply strictly with the *Rules* (without prejudice to any other anti-doping rules applicable to him/her), including making him/herself available upon request for *Testing* at the instance of the *BCCI* at all times, whether *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*;
- 1.2.2 to submit to the authority of the *BCCI* to apply, police and enforce the *Rules*;
- 1.2.3 to provide all requested assistance to the *BCCI* in the application, policing and enforcement of the *Rules*, including (without limitation) cooperating fully with any investigation, results management exercise, and/or proceedings being conducted pursuant to the *Rules* in relation to any potential anti-doping rule violation(s);



- 1.2.4 to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of any *Anti-Doping Tribunal* convened under the *Rules* to hear and determine charges brought by the *BCCI* and related issues arising under the *Rules*;
- 1.2.5 to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of any *Appeal Panel* and/or *CAS* panel convened under the *Rules* to hear and determine appeals made pursuant to the *Rules*; and
- 1.2.6 further to Article 18.6, not to bring any proceedings in any court or other forum that are inconsistent with the foregoing submission to the jurisdiction of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*, the *Appeal Tribunal* and *CAS*.
- 1.3 These *Rules* are not intended to limit the responsibilities of any *International-Level Cricketers* and *Cricketer Support Person* under the *ICC Anti-Doping Code* (the "**ICC Code**"). The jurisdictional and other issues arising when the same conduct implicates both these *Rules* and the *ICC Code* shall be resolved in favour of the *ICC Code*.
- 1.4 It is the personal responsibility of each *Cricketer* (which may not be delegated to any other *Person*):
- 1.4.1 to acquaint him/herself, and to ensure that each *Person* (including medical personnel) from whom he/she takes advice is acquainted, with all of the requirements of the *Rules*, including (without limitation) being aware of what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and what substances and methods are prohibited; and
- 1.4.2 to comply with the *Rules* in all respects, including:
- 1.4.2.1 taking full responsibility for what he/she ingests and *Uses*;
- 1.4.2.2 ensuring that any medical treatment he/she receives does not infringe the *Rules*;
- 1.4.2.3 making him/herself available for *Testing* at the instance of the *BCCI* at all times, whether *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*;
- 1.4.2.4 if and when included in the *National Registered Testing Pool*, providing accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information for purposes of *Out-of-Competition Testing* at the instance of the *BCCI*; and
- 1.4.2.5 disclosing to the *BCCI* any decision by a non-Signatory that he/she infringed the anti-doping rules of that non-Signatory within the previous 10 years; and
- 1.4.2.6 cooperating fully with any investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation under the *Rules*.
- 1.5 It is also the sole responsibility of each *Cricketer* to ensure that the *BCCI* is able to communicate with him/her efficiently and reliably in relation to matters arising under the *Rules*. To that end, each *Cricketer* shall be deemed to be contactable at the postal address and telephone number that he/she has specified on any *Doping Control* form that he/she completes in relation to *Testing* under the *Rules* and it shall be the *Cricketer's* responsibility to complete such contact details (the "**Cricketer's Nominated Address**") as necessary to ensure that he/she is contactable at the *Cricketer's Nominated Address*. Any notice sent by the *BCCI* to a *Cricketer* at the *Cricketer's Nominated Address* shall be deemed to have been received by the *Cricketer* within five (5) days of the date of delivery to the *Cricketer's Nominated*



Address.

- 1.6 A *Cricketer* shall continue to be bound by and required to comply with the *Rules* unless and until the *Cricketer* is deemed under the *BCCI's* rules and regulations to have retired from the sport of cricket, and the *BCCI* shall continue to have jurisdiction over him/her under the *Rules* thereafter in respect of matters taking place prior to that point.
- 1.7 A *Cricketer* who retires in accordance with Article 1.6 at a time when he/she is in the *National Registered Testing Pool* may not resume competing in the sport unless he/she notifies the *BCCI* in writing and makes him/herself available for unannounced *Out-of-Competition Testing* at the instance of the *BCCI*, in accordance with Article 5.6.
- 1.8 Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, physiotherapist, parent or any other *Person* working with, treating or assisting a *Cricketer* ("***Cricketer Support Person***") shall also be bound by and shall be required to comply with all of the provisions of the *Rules*.
- 1.9 It is the personal responsibility of each *Cricket Support Person* (which may not be delegated to any other *Person*):
 - 1.9.1 to acquaint him/herself with all of the provisions of the *Rules*, including (without limitation) being aware of what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and what substances and methods are prohibited;
 - 1.9.2 to comply with the *Rules* in all respects;
 - 1.9.3 to cooperate fully with the *Testing of Cricketers*;
 - 1.9.4 to cooperate fully with any investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation under the *Rules* including the rules of the *ICC*;
 - 1.9.5 to use his/her influence on *Cricketer* values and behaviour in order to foster positive attitudes towards anti-doping in the sport of cricket.
 - 1.9.6 To disclose to the *BCCI* any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that he/she infringed applicable anti-doping rules within the previous ten years; and
 - 1.9.7 Not to *Use* or *Possess* any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid justification
- 1.10 Without prejudice to Articles 1.1 to 1.9, the *BCCI* shall be responsible for promoting anti-doping awareness and education in the sport of cricket.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

- 2.1 **The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Cricketer's Sample*.**
 - 2.1.1 It is each *Cricketer's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his/her body. A *Cricketer* 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 *Cricketer's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation 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 *Cricketer* 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 *Cricketer's A Sample*, where the *Cricketer* waives analysis of the *B Sample* and the *B Sample* is not analysed; (b) where the *Cricketer's B Sample* is analysed and the analysis of the *Cricketer's B Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the *Cricketer's A Sample*; or (c) where the *Cricketer's B Sample* is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the first bottle.

2.1.3 Excepting in the case of those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, and subject to the special criteria established in the *Prohibited List* (and/or other *International Standards*) to distinguish between endogenous and exogenous production of certain substances, the presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Cricketer's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use by a Cricketer of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method, unless the Cricketer 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 *Cricketer's* personal duty to ensure that he/she does not *Use* any *Prohibited Substance*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Cricketer's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation of *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Article 2.2;.

2.2.2 Without prejudice to Article 2.2.1, it is necessary that intent on the *Cricketer'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 *Cricketer Used* or *Attempted to Use* a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

2.2.4 Notwithstanding Article 2.2.3, however, a *Cricketer's Use* of a substance *Out-Of-Competition* that is not prohibited *Out-of-Competition* shall not constitute an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2. 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 (without compelling justification) refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in the Rules, or under the World Anti-Doping Code.

2.4 Whereabouts Failures

For a *Cricketer* in the *National Registered Testing Pool*, any combination of three *Filing Failures* and/or *Missed Tests* (as such terms are defined in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*) committed within a twelve-month period, whether declared by the *BCCI* or the *ICC* (a "**Whereabouts Failure**") shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.4.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control.



This Article prohibits conduct that subverts or *Attempts* to subvert the *Doping Control* process but would not otherwise be included in the definition of *Prohibited Methods*. *Tampering* shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with *Doping Control* official, providing fraudulent information to the *BCCI* or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods.

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

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

2.8 Administration or Attempted administration to any Cricketer In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or Attempted administration to any Cricketer Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance that is prohibited Out-of-Competition, unless the Cricketer or Cricketer Support Person establishes that the administration or Attempted administration was consistent with a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4.

2.9 Complicity: namely assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.11.1 by another Person;

2.10 Prohibited Association

2.10.1 Association by a *Cricketer* or other *Person* subject to the authority of the *BCCI* in a professional or sport-related capacity with any *Cricketer Support Person* who:

2.10.1.1 (if subject to the authority of the *BCCI*) is serving a period of *Ineligibility*; or

2.10.1.2 (if not subject to the authority of the *BCCI*, and where *Ineligibility* has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the *Rules* or the *World Anti-Doping 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 *World Anti-Doping 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 In order for this Article 2.10 to apply, it is necessary that (a) the *Cricketer* or other *Person* has previously been advised in writing by the *BCCI*, the *ICC* (in which case, the *ICC* shall copy such notice to the *BCCI*), or *WADA*, of the *Cricketer Support Person's* disqualifying status and the potential *Consequences* of prohibited association, and (b) the *Cricketer* or other *Person* can reasonably avoid the association. The *BCCI* shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the *Cricketer Support Person* who is the subject of the notice to the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* that the *Cricketer Support Person* may, within 15 days, come forward to the *BCCI* to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1.1 and 2.10.1.2 do not apply to him or her. For the avoidance of doubt, this Article applies even when the *Cricketer Support Person's* disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the *Effective Date*.

2.10.3 The burden shall be on the *Cricketer* or other *Person* to establish that any association with the *Cricketer Support Person* described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.

2.10.4 If the *BCCI* becomes aware of any *Cricket 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 the *ICC*.

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

3.1.1 The *BCCI* shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the *BCCI* has established the commission of the alleged anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

3.1.2 Where the *Rules* places the burden of proof upon the *Cricketer* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability,

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

3.2.1 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by *WADA* after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any *Cricketer* or other *Person* seeking 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. Where applicable, *CAS*, on its own initiative, may also inform *WADA* of any such challenge. At *WADA's* request, the *CAS* panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of *WADA's* receipt of such notice, and *WADA's*



receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding

- 3.2.2** Compliance with an *International Standard* (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly.
- 3.2.3** 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 *Cricketer* 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 BCCI shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.
- 3.2.4** Departures from any other *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the *World Anti-Doping Code*, the *ICC Code* or the *Rules* that did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the *Cricketer* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation establishes that a departure from an *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy occurred that could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation charged, then the BCCI shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation asserted.
- 3.2.5** 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 *Cricketer* or other *Person* to whom the decision pertained of those facts, unless the *Cricketer* or other *Person* establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.
- 3.2.6** The *Anti-Doping Tribunal* may draw an inference adverse to the *Cricketer* 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 *Anti-Doping Tribunal*) and to answer questions from the BCCI or the members of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*.

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 The Prohibited List

4.1.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

- 4.1.1.1** The *Rules* incorporate and are based upon the *Prohibited List*. A copy of the current version of the *Prohibited List* is set out at Appendix 2.
- 4.1.1.2** WADA may amend the *Prohibited List* as set out in Article 4.1 of the *World Anti-Doping Code*. Unless provided otherwise by WADA, amendments to the *Prohibited List* shall come into effect under the *Rules* automatically three months after publication of such amendments by WADA on its website, without requiring any further action by the BCCI.
- 4.1.1.3** It is the responsibility of each *Cricketer* and *Cricketer Support*



Person to be familiar with the most current version of the *Prohibited List*.

4.1.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10 of the *World Anti-Doping Code* and the *Rules*, all *Prohibited Substances* shall be considered “**Specified substances**” except: (a) substances in the class of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the *Prohibited List*. *Prohibited Methods* shall not be *Specified Substances*.

4.2 New Classes of Prohibited Substances

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

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

4.3.1 The criteria for including substances and methods on the *Prohibited List* are set out in Article 4.3 of the *World Anti-Doping Code*. Such substances and methods may be included by general category (e.g. anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method. In accordance with Article 4.3.3 of the *World Anti-Doping Code*, WADA’s determination of the substances and methods that will be included on the *Prohibited List*, and its classification of substances into categories on the *Prohibited List*, and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or *In-Competition* only, shall be final and not be challenged by a *Cricketer* or other *Person* 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.

4.3.2 Many of the substances on the *Prohibited List* may appear either alone or as part of a mixture within medications and/or supplements that may be available with or without a physician’s prescription. Further, the *Prohibited List* encompasses substances that are not mentioned by name on the *Prohibited List* but are instead incorporated into the *Prohibited List* by category and/or by reference to ‘substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s)’. As a result, the fact that a particular substance does not appear by name on the *Prohibited List* does not mean that the substance is not a *Prohibited Substance*. It is the *Cricketer’s* responsibility to determine the status of the substance. In this regard, *Cricketers* are reminded that, as set out in Article 2.1.1 of the *Rules*, they are strictly liable for any *Prohibited Substances* present in *Samples* collected from them. *Cricketers* must therefore ensure that *Prohibited Substances* do not enter or come to be present in their bodies and that *Prohibited Methods* are not *Used*.

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions

4.4.1 Scope and Effect of TUEs

4.4.1.1 The BCCI may grant *Cricketers* permission to *Use* one or more *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* for therapeutic purposes in the circumstances set out in the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. Where such permission (a Therapeutic Use Exemption, or “**TUE**”) has been granted, the presence in a *Sample* of a *Prohibited Substance* or its



Metabolites or Markers (Article 2.1), *Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* (Article 2.2), *Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods* (Article 2.6) or *Administration or Attempted administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method* (Article 2.8) shall not amount to an anti-doping rule violation provided that such presence, *Use or Attempted Use, Possession, or Administration or Attempted Administration* is consistent with the provisions of the *TUE* granted to the *Cricketer* in accordance with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

4.4.1.2 Subject only to the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* (which identifies limited circumstances in which a *TUE* may be granted retrospectively), the following *Cricketers* must obtain a *TUE* in accordance with Article 4.4.2 prior to *Use or Possession or Administration* of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in question:

- (a) any *Cricketer* who has been designated for inclusion in the *National Registered Testing Pool*; and
- (b) any other *Cricketer* specified from time to time by the *BCCI*.

4.4.1.3 A *TUE* may only be granted retroactively pursuant to the *International Standard for TUEs* in only three situations: (a) where emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary; or (b) where due to other exceptional circumstances there was insufficient time or opportunity for the *Player* to submit the *TUE* application (or for the *BCCI's TUE Committee* to consider that application) prior to the time the *Player's Sample* was collected; or (c) where it is agreed by the *BCCI* or *ICC* or *WADA* that fairness requires the grant of a retroactive *TUE*.

4.4.1.3 If a *Cricketer* who is not in the *National Registered Testing Pool* and has not otherwise been required to obtain a *TUE* is tested at the instance of the *BCCI*, and that *Cricketer* has been *Using a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method* for which he/she would be entitled to a *TUE*, then he/she may make a retrospective application for a *TUE* to the *TUE Committee* no later than ten (10) working days after the date of the test; provided that:

- (a) the *TUE Committee* may extend this deadline upon request by the *Cricketer* for good cause shown; and
- (b) any such *TUE* application shall be resolved before any *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Atypical Finding* relating to that *Cricketer's Sample* is referred to the *Review Board* under Article 7.2 or 7.3.

4.4.2 Grant of a *TUE*

4.4.2.1 A *Cricketer* requiring a *TUE* must apply to the *TUE Committee* in accordance with the *TUE* application process set out in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

4.4.2.2 Since *Cricketers* are subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* at the instance of the *BCCI* 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 any *Match*).

- 4.4.2.3** The *TUE Committee* will determine the *TUE* application in accordance with the criteria set out in the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
- 4.4.2.4** The *TUE Committee* will notify the *Cricketer*, the *BCCI* and the *ICC* in writing of the grant or denial of the *Cricketer's* application for a *TUE*. Where the *Cricketer* is in the *National Registered Testing Pool*, a copy of the decision will also be sent to *WADA*. A *TUE* will be effective as of the date it is granted and will have a specified duration as decided on a case by case basis by the *TUE Committee*. It shall specify the dosage(s), frequency, route and duration of *Administration* of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in question that the *TUE Committee* is permitting, reflecting the clinical circumstances. It may also be granted subject to such conditions or restrictions as the *TUE Committee* sees fit.
- 4.4.2.5** The application will be processed as quickly as reasonably practicable, but a *Cricketer* 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 *Use* or *Possession* or *Administration* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* before an application has been granted shall be entirely at the *Cricketer's* own risk.
- 4.4.2.6** Any *TUE* granted by the *TUE Committee* will be valid at national-level only. If a *Cricketer* subsequently becomes an *International-Level Cricketer* or competes in *ICC Events*, he/she must apply to the *ICC* for recognition of his/her *TUE* in accordance with the relevant procedure set out in the *ICC Code*.
- 4.4.3** Expiration or Cancellation of a *TUE*
- 4.4.3.1** A *TUE* granted pursuant to the *Rules*:
- (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality;
 - (b) may be cancelled by the *TUE Committee* if the *Cricketer* does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the *TUE Committee* upon grant of the *TUE*; or
 - (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.
- 4.4.3.2** A *Cricketer* who has been granted a *TUE* and who wishes to continue to *Use* the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in question after the term for which the *TUE* has been granted must apply prior to the end of the term for renewal of the *TUE* in accordance with Article 4.4.2.
- 4.4.3.3** Cancellation of a *TUE* pursuant to Article 4.4.3.1(b) or withdrawal of a *TUE* pursuant to Article 4.4.3.1(c) shall be made in writing and notified by the *TUE Committee* to the *Cricketer* with copies to the



BCCI and the ICC.

4.4.3.4 In the event of an expiration, cancellation or withdrawal of the *TUE* pursuant to Article 4.4.3.1, the *Cricketer* shall not be subject to any *Consequences* based on his/her *Use* or *Possession* or *Administration* of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in question in accordance with the *TUE* at any time prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation or withdrawal of the *TUE*.

4.4.4 Review of Decision Granting or Denying *TUE* Application or Revoking or Withdrawing *TUE*

4.4.4.1 Where the *TUE Committee* denies a *Cricketer's* application for a *TUE*, or revokes or withdraws a *TUE* previously granted, the *Cricketer* may appeal against that decision to the *TUE Appeal Panel* in accordance with Article 13.7 on the ground that the decision does not comply with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. The *TUE Appeal Panel* will have discretion to determine the procedure to be followed on appeal.

4.4.4.2 In accordance with Article 4.4 of the *World Anti-Doping Code*:

(a) if the appeal rights set out at Article 4.4.4.1 have been exhausted, then at the request of a *Cricketer* whose application for a *TUE* has been denied, *WADA* may reverse such denial if it determines that such denial did not comply with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, subject to the right of the *BCCI* to appeal to *CAS* against *WADA's* decision, in accordance with Article 13.7.3; and

(b) on its own initiative, *WADA* may at any time reverse any grant of a *TUE* if it determines that such grant did not comply with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, subject to the right of the *Cricketer* and the *BCCI* to appeal against *WADA's* decision, in accordance with Article 13.7.1.

4.4.4.3 Other appeal rights in relation to *TUEs* are set out at Article 13.7.

4.4.4.4 Until such time as the grant or denial of a *TUE* application made pursuant to the *Rules* has been reversed pursuant to Article 4.4.4.1 or Article 4.4.4.2, such grant or denial shall remain in full force and effect.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING

5.1 General principles

5.1.1 *Testing* shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes, i.e. to obtain analytical evidence as to the *Cricketer's* compliance (or non-compliance) with the *Rules'* strict prohibition on the presence/*Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. The *BCCI* shall be responsible for drawing up and implementing a test distribution plan for cricket played under its jurisdiction. The *BCCI* will engage one or more third parties to conduct such *Testing* on its behalf. All such *Testing* shall be conducted in substantial conformity with the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations and the *Cricket Testing Protocols*.



- 5.1.2 All *Cricketers* (including *Cricketers* serving a period of *Ineligibility* or a *Provisional Suspension*) must submit to *Testing* conducted on behalf of the *BCCI* upon request, at any time or place, with or without notice.
- 5.1.3 For the avoidance of doubt, the *BCCI* may select *Cricketers* 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 *BCCI* may authorise independent observers to observe *Testing* conducted on behalf of the *BCCI*.

5.2 ***In-Competition Testing***

- 5.2.1 *Cricketers* shall be subject to *Testing* at the instance of the *BCCI* at *Matches*. The selection of the *Matches* at which *Testing* is to take place shall be determined by the *BCCI*, 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 *Cricketer* may be notified that he/she has been selected for *Testing* at the instance of the *BCCI* in connection with a *Match* in which he/she is participating at any time from 0600 local time on the first day of the *Match* in question until one hour after its completion or abandonment for whatever reason (including rain), irrespective of whether there has been any play whatsoever in the *Match* at the time of abandonment. Such periods (and only such periods) shall be deemed “***In-Competition***” periods for purposes of the *Rules*, so that, by way of example only:
 - 5.2.2.1 the entire duration of any *Match* lasting more than one day will be considered to be *In-Competition*;
 - 5.2.2.2 where a *Match* overflows into a ‘reserve’ day which has been set aside, then, for the purposes of the *Rules*, the *In-Competition* period shall continue until the completion of the *Match*;
 - 5.2.2.3 where a ‘reserve’ day has been set aside for a *Match*, but the *Match* concludes prior to the commencement of play on the ‘reserve’ day, then such ‘reserve’ day will not be considered to fall within the *In-Competition* period; and
 - 5.2.2.4 where any *Cricketer* is not selected as a member of a starting XI or as an officially designated substitute for a particular *Match*, then the duration of such *Match* will not be considered to fall within the *In-Competition* period relevant for that *Cricketer*.
- 5.2.3 The actual timing of the *Testing* at a selected *Match*, and the selection of *Cricketers* to be tested at that *Match*, shall be at the exclusive discretion of the *BCCI* in compliance with Paragraph 1 of the *Cricket Testing Protocols*, set out at Appendix 5.

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 *Rules*. Any *Testing* of a *Cricketer* at the instance of the *BCCI* outside of an *In-Competition* period shall therefore be considered *Out-of-Competition Testing* for the purposes of the *Rules*. 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* conducted at the instance of the *BCCI*, 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 of a Prohibited Method*.

5.3.1.3 For the avoidance of doubt, a *Cricketer* may be selected for *Out-of-Competition Testing* at the instance of the *BCCI* at any time and place, whether or not he/she has been included in the *National Registered Testing Pool*. The timing of *Out-of-Competition Testing* and the selection of *Cricketers* to be tested shall be at the discretion of the *BCCI*. The *BCCI*'s decisions relating to timing and selection of *Cricketers* 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*.

5.3.2 Additional Obligations on *Cricketers* Included in the *International Registered Testing Pool*, *National Player Pool* and/or *National Registered Testing Pool*

5.3.2.1 In addition to the general obligation on all *Cricketers* to submit to *Testing* (including *Out-of-Competition Testing*) at the instance of the *BCCI* at any time and place:

- (a) the *ICC* shall establish a pool of international cricketers (the “***International Registered Testing Pool***”) who are required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to the *ICC* and to make themselves available for *Testing* at such whereabouts in accordance with the *ICC Code*; and
- (b) the *ICC* may from time to time, establish further criteria identifying an additional pool of *Cricketers* to be known as the “***National Player Pool***” (or similar), who, together with the applicable member board, may be required to file and update certain additional whereabouts information in accordance with such filing requirements (and subject to the potential sanctions for non-compliance) that the *ICC* may determine appropriate.
- (c) the *BCCI* may establish a pool of *Cricketers* (the “***National Registered Testing Pool***”) who shall be personally responsible for complying with separate “whereabouts” regulations issued by the *BCCI* pursuant to this Article 5.3.2.1, including: (i) providing written notification to the *BCCI* of his/her whereabouts in the manner specified by the *BCCI* in the “whereabouts” regulations; (ii) updating that whereabouts information as specified in the “whereabouts” regulations so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (iii) making themselves available for *Testing* at such whereabouts in accordance with the *BCCI*'s “whereabouts” regulations.



5.3.2.2 Subject to the results management provisions referenced at Article 7.4:

- (a) the failure of a *Cricketer* in the *National Registered Testing Pool* to advise the *BCCI* of his/her whereabouts in accordance with the *BCCI*'s "whereabouts" regulations shall be deemed a *Filing Failure* for purposes of Article 2.4; and
- (b) the failure of a *Cricketer* in the *National Registered Testing Pool* to be available for *Testing* at his/her declared whereabouts in accordance with the *BCCI*'s "whereabouts" regulations shall be deemed a *Missed Test* for purposes of Article 2.4.

5.3.2.3 A *Cricketer* will be notified in writing of his/her inclusion by the *BCCI* in the *National Registered Testing Pool*. A *Cricketer* may be included in the *National Registered Testing Pool* notwithstanding that he/she is also included in the *ICC*'s *National Player Pool* or the *ICC*'s *International Registered Testing Pool*. In either case, in order to prevent duplication of filing requirements, the *BCCI* will receive the *Cricketer*'s whereabouts filings and share them with the *ICC* in accordance with the *BCCI*'s "whereabouts" regulations. In such circumstances, the *Cricketer* will only be required to file whereabouts information with the *BCCI*.

5.3.2.4 A *Cricketer* who has been included in the *National Registered Testing Pool* must continue to comply with the "whereabouts" regulations issued by the *BCCI* pursuant to Article 5.3.2.1 unless and until either:

- (a) the *BCCI* informs him/her in writing that he/she is no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the *National Registered Testing Pool*; or
- (b) the *Cricketer* retires from his/her sport in accordance with Article 1.6.

5.4 Testing of Minors

5.4.1 *Testing* of a *Cricketer* who is a *Minor* shall be conducted at the instance of the *BCCI* in accordance with Annex C of the *International Standard for Testing* (Modifications for *Cricketers* who are *Minors*).

5.4.2 A *Minor* may not participate in any cricket conducted under the jurisdiction of the *BCCI* unless a parent or guardian of that *Minor* has consented to *Testing* of the *Minor* in accordance with Article 5.4.1. For purposes of the *Rules*, such consent shall be deemed from the fact that the *Minor* has been permitted by his/her parent or guardian to participate in the sport. Confirmation in writing of such consent may be required to be provided at any time. Where the *Minor* is included in the *National Registered Testing Pool*, such consent must be confirmed upon notification of inclusion in the pool as a pre-condition to further participation in the sport. In addition, the rules of a particular *Competition* may require the provision of written consent pursuant to this Article 5.4 as a pre-condition to a *Minor*'s participation in the *Competition*.

5.5 Liability for Testing

Although every reasonable effort will be made to avoid inconvenience to the *Cricketer*



being tested, no liability shall arise on the part of the *BCCI* or any of its respective members, directors, officers, employees, agents or representatives for any inconvenience or loss arising on the part of the *Cricketer* as a result of such *Testing* at the instance of the *BCCI*.

5.6 Retired *Cricketers* Returning to *Competition*

5.6.1 If a *Cricketer* registered in the *National Registered Testing Pool* retires from cricket in accordance with Article 1.6 and then wishes to return to active participation in the sport, the *Cricketer* shall not compete in a *Match* until the *Cricketer* has made himself or herself available for *Testing* by giving six months prior written notice to the *BCCI*. *WADA*, in consultation with the *ICC* and the *BCCI*, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice period rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to the *Cricketer*. *WADA*'s decision may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.

5.6.1.1 Any competitive results obtained in violation of Article 5.6.1 shall be *Disqualified*.

5.6.2 If a *Cricketer* retires from cricket while subject to a period of *Ineligibility* and then wishes to return to active participation in cricket, the *Cricketer* shall not compete in any *Match* 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 *Cricketer* retired, if that period was longer than six months) to the *BCCI*.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

For the 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 *BCCI*.

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of *Samples*

Samples shall be analysed:

6.2.1 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 *World Anti-Doping Code*; and/or

6.2.2 to assist the *BCCI* in profiling relevant parameters in a *Cricketer*'s urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.

6.3 Restrictions on Use of *Samples*

6.3.1 All *Samples* provided by a *Cricketer* for the purposes of *Testing* under the



Rules shall be the property of the *BCCI*, and the *BCCI* shall be entitled to determine all matters regarding the analysis and disposal of such *Samples* at all times in accordance with the *International Standards*.

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

6.4 Standards for *Sample* Analysis and Reporting

6.4.1 Laboratories shall analyse *Samples* and report results to the *BCCI* in conformity with the *World Anti-Doping Code* and the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

6.4.2 The *BCCI* shall pay the costs of collection and analysis of *Samples* under the *Rules*.

6.4.3 Any *Adverse Analytical Findings* reported by the laboratory shall be dealt with as set out in Article 7.2. Any *Atypical Findings* reported by the laboratory shall be dealt with as set out in Article 7.3.

6.5 Further Analysis of *Samples*

6.5.1 Any *Sample* may be subject to further analysis at any time before both the A and the B *Sample* analytical results (or A *Sample* result where the B *Sample* analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by the *BCCI* to the *Cricketer* as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation.

6.5.2 *Samples* collected pursuant to the *Rules* may be stored and subjected to further analysis for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the *BCCI* or *WADA*. (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 and the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Responsibility for Results Management The *BCCI* shall be responsible for results management and the investigation of potential anti-doping rule violations pursuant to the *Rules*.

7.2 Results Management for *Adverse Analytical Findings*

7.2.1 Upon receipt of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of an A *Sample*, the *BCCI* shall refer the matter to the *Review Board*, which shall conduct a review to determine whether:

7.2.1.1 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*; and/or

7.2.1.2 there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations or *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

7.2.1(A)In the course of its consideration of the matter under Article 7.2.1, the *Review*



Board may conduct such enquiries and take such further steps as it considers necessary, including (without limitation) seeking further information from the *Cricketer* and/or suggesting that he applies to the *TUE Committee* for a retroactive *TUE* that would be consistent with the *Adverse Analytical Finding*. If such application is made, the *Review Board* will await its outcome before proceeding further.

- 7.2.2** If the *Review Board* determines that either: (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*; and/or (b) there has been an apparent departure from either the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* or the *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then the *BCCI* shall notify the *Cricketer*, the *ICC* and *WADA* of that fact, and (subject to the rights of appeal set out in Article 13) the matter shall not proceed any further,
- 7.2.3** If the review of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* does not reveal that: (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 the *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then the *Anti-Doping Manager* shall promptly send the *Cricketer* written notice (the “**Notice of Charge**”);, copied to *WADA* and the *ICC* of the following
- 7.2.3.1** that the *Cricketer* (specifying his/her name, country and competitive level) has a case to answer under Article 2;
- 7.2.3.2** details of the anti-doping rule violation(s) that the *Cricketer* 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*;
- 7.2.3.3** of the *Cricketer’s* rights in respect of the analysis of the *B Sample*:
- (a) The *Cricketer* shall have the right: (i) to have the laboratory analyse the *B Sample* to confirm the *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of the *A Sample*; and (ii) to attend at the laboratory (personally and/or through a representative, but at his/her own cost) to witness the opening and analysis of the *B Sample*. The *BCCI* and the *ICC* may also be represented at the *B Sample* analysis.
- (b) The *Notice of Charge* may specify that the analysis of the *B Sample* will go ahead in any event, or it may require the *Cricketer* to advise the *BCCI* by a specified deadline if he/she wants the *B Sample* analysis to go ahead. In the latter case, the *Notice of Charge* shall warn the *Cricketer* that, failing such request, the *Cricketer* will be deemed to have waived his/her right to analysis of the *B Sample* analysis, and to have accepted the accuracy of the *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of the *A Sample*.
- (c) The *Notice of Charge* shall specify the scheduled date, time and place for the *B Sample* analysis (which shall be within the time period specified in the *International Standard for Laboratories*), if it is to go ahead. There shall be no right to an adjournment of the date scheduled for analysis of the *B Sample*. Instead, any such adjournment shall be at the absolute discretion of the



BCCI. In the event that neither the *Cricketer* nor any representative of the *Cricketer* attends the *B Sample* analysis, the laboratory shall appoint an independent witness, in accordance with the *International Standard* for Laboratories, to verify that the *B Sample* container shows no signs of tampering and that the identifying numbers correspond to those on the collection documentation.

- 7.2.3.4 the *Consequences* applicable under the *Rules* if it is established that the *Cricketer* has committed the anti-doping rule violation(s) charged (including identifying any discretion that may exist in relation to such *Consequences* under the *Rules*);
 - 7.2.3.5 (where applicable) the matters relating to *Provisional Suspension* specified at Article 7.7; and
 - 7.2.3.6 the matters specified at Article 7.8.
- 7.2.4 If the *B Sample* is analysed and the *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of the *A Sample* is not confirmed, then (unless the *BCCI* charges the *Cricketer* with an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Cricketer*, *WADA* and the *ICC* shall be so informed. In such circumstances, the proceedings instituted against the *Cricketer* shall be discontinued, and any *Provisional Suspension* previously imposed shall be deemed vacated with immediate effect.
- 7.2.5 If the analysis of the *B Sample* confirms the *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of the *A Sample* to the satisfaction of the *BCCI*, the findings shall be reported to the *Cricketer*, *WADA* and the *ICC* and the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 8.

7.3 Results Management for Atypical Findings

- 7.3.1 As provided in the *International Standards* 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.
- 7.3.2 If a laboratory reports an *Atypical Finding* in respect of a *Sample* collected pursuant to the *Rules*, the *BCCI* shall refer that finding to the *Review Board*, which 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*; or (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations or *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*.
- 7.3.2(A) In the course of its consideration of the matter under Article 7.3.2, the *Review Board* may conduct such enquiries and take such further steps as it considers necessary, including (without limitation) seeking further information from the *Cricketer* and/or suggesting that he applies to the *TUE Committee* for a retroactive *TUE* that would be consistent with the *Atypical Finding*. If such application is made, the *Review Board* will await its outcome before proceeding further.
- 7.3.3 If the initial review of an *Atypical Finding* under Article 7.3.2 reveals either: (a) that the *Atypical Finding* is consistent with an applicable *TUE*; or (b) that there is an apparent departure from the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigation or *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the



Atypical Finding, the *BCCI* shall notify the *Cricketer*, *WADA* and the *ICC* and (subject to the rights of appeal set out at Article 13) the matter shall not proceed any further.

- 7.3.4** If the initial review of an *Atypical Finding* under Article 7.3.2 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*, the *BCCI* shall conduct any follow-up investigation that may be required by the *International Standards*. Once that investigation is completed, the results will be referred to the *Review Board*. If the *Review Board* concludes that the *Atypical Finding* should be considered an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, the *BCCI* shall pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.2.3. If not, the *BCCI* shall so inform the *Cricketer*, *WADA* and the *ICC* and (subject to the rights of appeal set out at Article 13) the matter shall not proceed any further.
- 7.3.5** Pending the outcome of the investigation, the *BCCI* will keep the *Atypical Finding* confidential, unless one of the following circumstances exists:
- 7.3.5.1** If the *BCCI* 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 *Cricketer*, with such notice to include a description of the *Atypical Finding* and the information described in Article 7.2.3.3.
- 7.3.5.2** If the *BCCI* receives a request from the *ICC* to identify the *Cricketer* in respect of which an *Atypical Finding* has been made, the *BCCI* shall identify the *Cricketer* to the *ICC* after first providing notice of the *Atypical Finding* to the *Cricketer*.

7.4 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations

- 7.4.1** The *BCCI* shall have results management authority in relation to potential *Whereabouts Failures* by any *Cricketer* who files his/her whereabouts information with the *BCCI*.
- 7.4.2** Results management in relation to potential *Whereabouts Failures* shall be conducted by the *BCCI* in accordance with *BCCI's* "whereabouts" regulations.
- 7.4.3** Where a *Cricketer* in the *National Registered Testing Pool* fails to file the whereabouts information required by the "whereabouts" regulations issued by the *BCCI* pursuant to Article 5.3.2.1, or fails to make him/herself available for *Testing* at such whereabouts at the instance of the *BCCI*, the file will be referred to the *Review Board* to determine whether, according to the criteria set out in those regulations, the *Cricketer* has committed a *Filing Failure* or a *Missed Test* (as applicable).
- 7.4.4** Where the *Review Board* determines that a *Cricketer* in the *National Registered Testing Pool* has committed three *Filing Failures*, or three *Missed Tests*, or any combination of *Filing Failures* or *Missed Tests* adding up to three in total, in any 12-month period, the *Anti-Doping Manager* shall promptly send the *Cricketer* a written *Notice of Charge* (copied to *WADA* and the *ICC*), advising the *Cricketer*:
- 7.4.4.1** that the *Cricketer* has a case to answer under Article 2.4;
- 7.4.4.2** of the alleged facts on which the charge is based, i.e., detailing the *Filing Failures* and/or *Missed Tests* alleged, and providing copies of any relevant documentation;



7.4.4.3 (where applicable) of the matters relating to *Provisional Suspension* specified at Article 7.7; and

7.4.4.4 of the matters specified at Article 7.8.

7.5 Investigations

7.5.1 The *BCCI* may conduct investigations in whatever manner it thinks fit into the activities of any *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* that the *BCCI* believes may have committed an anti-doping rule violation. Such investigations may be conducted in conjunction with, and/or information obtained in such investigations may be shared with, other relevant authorities. The *BCCI* shall have discretion, where it deems appropriate, to stay its own investigation pending the outcome of investigations being conducted by other relevant authorities.

7.5.2 In the event a *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* knows or suspects that any other *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Cricketer* must report such knowledge or suspicion to the *Anti-Doping Manager* as soon as possible. A *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* 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 *Cricketer's* or *Cricketer Support Person's* prior knowledge or suspicion has already been reported.

7.5.3 *Cricketers* and *Cricketer Support Person* must cooperate fully with investigations conducted pursuant to this Article 7.5.

7.5.3.1 If the *Anti-Doping Manager* believes that a *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* may have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Anti-Doping Manager* may make a written demand to such *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* (a "**Demand**") to furnish to the *Anti-Doping Manager* any information regarding the alleged anti-doping rule violation, including, without limitation, a written statement setting forth the facts and circumstances with respect to the alleged anti-doping rule violation. The *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* shall furnish such information within seven (7) business days of the making of such *Demand*, or within such other time as may be set by the *Anti-Doping Manager*. Any information furnished to the *Anti-Doping Manager* shall be kept confidential except when it becomes necessary to disclose such information in furtherance of the prosecution of an anti-doping rule violation, or when such information is reported to administrative, professional, or judicial authorities pursuant to an investigation or prosecution of non-sporting laws or regulations.

7.5.3.2 Each *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support 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* pursuant to a *Demand*. If a *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* fails to produce such information, his/her eligibility to participate (or to assist in a *Cricketer's* participation) in *Matches* may be withdrawn, and he/she may be denied accreditation and access to *Matches*, pending compliance with the *Demand*.

7.5.4 Where any *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* fails to comply with any of the obligations set out in Articles 7.5.2 or 7.5.3, without prejudice to any other *Consequences* that may be imposed against him/her under the *Rules* in relation to any alleged anti-doping rule violation(s), the *BCCI* may impose such sanction on the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* as it considers



appropriate, having due regard to the circumstances of such failure.

7.5.5 Where, as the result of an investigation under this Article 7.5, the *BCCI* forms the view that an anti-doping rule violation may have been committed, the *BCCI* shall refer the matter to the *Review Board*, to determine whether there is a case to answer.

7.5.6 If the *Review Board* determines that the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* has a case to answer under Article 2, the *Anti-Doping Manager* shall promptly send the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* a written *Notice of Charge* (copied to *WADA* and the *ICC*), advising the *Cricketer*:

7.5.6.1 that the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* has a case to answer under Article 2 (specifying which particular anti-doping rule violation is alleged to have been committed);

7.5.6.2 of the facts upon which the case to answer is based, including providing copies of any relevant documentation;

7.5.6.3 (where applicable) of the matters relating to *Provisional Suspension* specified at Article 7.7; and

7.5.6.4 of the matters specified at Article 7.8.

7.6 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving a *Cricketer* or other *Person* notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation as provided above, the *BCCI* shall refer to *WADA Database* or other system approved by *WADA* and contact *WADA* and the *ICC*, to determine whether the *Cricketer* or other *Person* has any prior anti-doping rule violations.

7.7 Provisional Suspension

7.7.1 If analysis of an *A Sample* results in an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* that is not a *Specified Substance*, and a review in accordance with Article 7.2.1 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*, then the *BCCI* shall *Provisionally Suspend* the *Cricketer* pending the *Anti-Doping Tribunal's* determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation. Such *Provisional Suspension* will come into effect automatically on the date specified by the *BCCI* in the *Notice of Charge*.

7.7.2 In the case of any *Notice of Charge* not covered by Article 7.7.1 (for example, if the charge is based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a *Prohibited Substance* that is a *Specified Substance* or a *Contaminated Product*), the *BCCI* may *Provisionally Suspend* the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* pending the *Anti-Doping Tribunal's* determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation. Any *Provisional Suspension* imposed will come into effect automatically on the date specified by the *BCCI* in the *Notice of Charge*.

7.7.3 Where a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.7.1 or Article 7.7.2, the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* shall be given the right to apply, either immediately (i.e. before the *Provisional Suspension* comes into force) or at any time prior to a full hearing convened in accordance with Article 8, showing cause why the *Provisional Suspension* should not be imposed (or, where it has been imposed, why it should be lifted). The application shall be heard at a *Provisional Hearing*; provided that



if the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* (a) applies for an order that the *Provisional Suspension* not be imposed before the *Provisional Suspension* comes into effect under Article 7.7.1 or 7.7.2, then the *Provisional Suspension* shall not come into effect pending the decision on the application; or (b) does not apply for an order before the *Provisional Suspension* comes into effect under Article 7.7.1 or 7.7.2, but makes an application after that date for the *Provisional Suspension* to be lifted, the *Provisional Suspension* shall remain in place pending the decision on the application. Where the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* challenges the imposition of a *Provisional Suspension* at a *Provisional Hearing*, the only grounds of challenge (which it shall be his/her burden to establish) shall be the following:

- 7.7.3.1 the charge(s) has/have no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against him/her; or
 - 7.7.3.2 the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Personnel* has a strong arguable case that he/she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the anti-doping rule violation(s) charged, so that any period of *Ineligibility* that might otherwise be imposed for such a violation is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.4; or
 - 7.7.3.3 the *Cricketer* is able to demonstrate to the *Provisional Hearing* that the anti-doping rule violation is likely to have involved a *Contaminated Product*; or
 - 7.7.3.4 some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a *Provisional Suspension* prior to a full hearing on the merits of the charge(s) against the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person*. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the *Provisional Suspension* would prevent the *Cricketer* participating in a particular *Match* shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.
- 7.7.4 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of an A *Sample*, and subsequent analysis of the B *Sample* analysis does not confirm that *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then the *Provisional Suspension* shall be lifted and the *Notice of Charge* shall be withdrawn.
- 7.7.5 During the period of any *Provisional Suspension*, a *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* may not play, coach or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in any *Match* or any other function, event or activity that is authorised, organised, sanctioned, recognised or supported in any way by the *BCCI* or by any organisation that is a member of, or affiliated to, or licensed by the *BCCI*. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* may not be given accreditation for, or otherwise granted access to, any *Match* or any other function, event or activity to which access is controlled by the *BCCI* or by any organisation that is a member of, or affiliated to, or licensed by the *BCCI*, and any accreditation previously issued to that *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Personnel* shall be withdrawn.

7.8 Responding to the *Notice of Charge*

- 7.8.1 A *Notice of Charge* sent to a *Cricketer* in accordance with Article 7.2.3 or Article 7.4.5 or to a *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* in accordance with Article 7.5.6 shall also specify that, if the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* wishes to exercise his/her right to a hearing before the *Anti-Doping*



Tribunal (whether on the merits of the charge or on *Consequences* or both), 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 *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* of the *Notice of Charge*. The request must also state how the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* responds to the charge(s) and must explain (in summary form) the basis for such response.,

7.8.2 If the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* fails to file a written request for a hearing before the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* in accordance with Article 7.8.1 by the deadline specified in that Article, then the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* shall be deemed:

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

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

7.8.2.3 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 *BCCI* 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*.

7.8.3 Where the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* does request a hearing in accordance with Article 7.8.1, the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 8.

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Hearings under the Rules

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

8.1.2 Where the *BCCI* alleges that a *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, and the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* denies the allegation, and/or disputes the *Consequences* to be imposed for such violation under the *Rules*, 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*.

8.1.4 The Chairman of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* shall convene a preliminary hearing with the *BCCI* and its legal representatives, and with the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support 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 *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* or his/her representatives 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 *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support 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 *BCCI* shall file with the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* and serve on the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* (i) an opening brief setting out submissions on all issues that the *BCCI* wishes to raise at the hearing, (ii) copies of written witness statements setting out the evidence of the witnesses that the *BCCI* intends to call at the hearing, and (iii) copies of any documentary evidence that the *BCCI* intends to introduce at the hearing;

(b) the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* shall file with the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* and serve on the *BCCI* (i) an answering brief addressing the *BCCI*'s submissions and setting out submissions on the issues that he/she wishes to raise at the hearing, (ii) copies of written witness statements setting out the evidence of the witnesses that he/she intends to call at the hearing, and (iii) copies of the documentary evidence that he/she intends to introduce at the hearing; and

(c) the *BCCI* may (at its discretion) file with the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* and serve on the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* a reply brief, responding to the answer brief of the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* and serving any rebuttal witness statements and/or documentary evidence; and

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

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

8.1.7 If, because of a legitimate objection or for any other reason, a member of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* is, or becomes, unwilling or unable to hear the case, then the Chairman of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* may, at his/her absolute discretion:



- 8.1.7.1** 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
- 8.1.7.2** 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 a venue specified by the *BCCI*; and (b) be conducted on a confidential basis.
- 8.1.9** Each of the *BCCI* and the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* has the right to be present and to be heard at the hearing. Each of the *BCCI* and the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support 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 3.2.5, the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support 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 *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support 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, including by telephone or video-conference where necessary), address the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* and present its/his/her case.
- 8.1.12** Save where the Chairman orders otherwise for good cause shown by either party, the hearing shall be in English, and certified English translations shall be submitted of any non-English documents put before the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*. The cost of the translation shall be borne by the party offering the document(s).
- 8.1.13** If required by the Chairman, the *BCCI* shall make arrangements to have the hearing recorded or transcribed (save for the private deliberations of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*). If the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* needs an interpreter, the *BCCI* shall also arrange for an interpreter to attend the hearing. Such costs of transcription and interpretation shall be paid by the *BCCI*, subject to any costs-shifting order that the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* may make further to Article 8.2.4.
- 8.1.14** Each of the *ICC* and *WADA* shall have the right to be kept apprised by *BCCI* of the status of the proceedings before the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*, as well as the right to attend hearings of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* as an observer.

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, the *ICC* and *WADA*. The decision shall set out and explain:



- 8.2.1.1** with reasons, the *Anti-Doping Tribunal's* findings as to whether any anti-doping rule violation(s) has/have been committed;
- 8.2.1.2** with reasons, the *Anti-Doping Tribunal's* findings as to what *Consequences*, if any, are to be imposed including, if applicable, findings as to why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed;;
- 8.2.1.3** with reasons, the date that such *Consequences* shall come into force and effect pursuant to Article 10.10; and
- 8.2.1.4** the rights of appeal that apply pursuant to Article 13.
- 8.2.2** 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 *BCCI* 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; and (b) after the decision is *Publicly Reported*, the *BCCI* may also publish such other parts of the proceedings before the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* as the *BCCI* thinks fit.
- 8.2.7** If the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support 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 Agreed Sanctions

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of these *Rules*, it shall be open to a *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* charged with any anti-doping rule violation(s) to admit the violation(s) charged at any time, whether or not as part of an agreement with the *BCCI* on the sanction to be imposed for his/her violation(s), based on the range of sanctions set out in Article 10 for the violation(s) in question (including, in particular, Article 10.6.3). Any such discussions between the *BCCI* and the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* on this point shall take place on a "without prejudice" basis and in such a manner that they shall not delay or in any way interfere with the proceedings. Any resulting agreement shall be evidenced in writing, signed by both the *BCCI's Anti-Doping Manager* and the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person*, shall set out the sanction imposed on the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* for his/her anti-doping rule violation(s), and shall include a waiver by the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* of his/her right of appeal against the decision and the sanction (the



“Agreed Sanction”). The Agreed Sanction will provide for the discontinuance of the proceedings on the terms thereof without the need for any further hearing. Instead, the *BCCI* shall promptly issue a public decision confirming the *Cricketer's* or *Cricketer Support Person's* admission of the anti-doping rule violation(s) charged and the imposition of the Agreed Sanction, including an explanation (if applicable) of any mitigating factors applied. Before publishing that decision, the *BCCI's Anti-Doping Manager* will provide notice of it to the *ICC* and *WADA*.

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 *Cricketer's* individual performance in the *Match* in question, with the following consequences: (a) forfeiture of any individual medals or other prizes awarded; and (b) forfeiture of any official ranking points achieved.

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 (Deliberately left blank)

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

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

10.2.1 The period of *Ineligibility* shall be four (4) years where:

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

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

10.2.3 As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those *Cricketers* or other *Persons* who cheat. The term, therefore, requires that the *Cricketer* or other *Person* engaged 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 that is prohibited *In-Competition* only shall be rebuttably presumed to be not “intentional” if the substance is a *Specified Substance* and the *Cricketer* 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 *Cricketer* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was Used *Out-of-Competition* in a context unrelated to sport performance.

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 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:.

10.3.1 For a violation of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to or otherwise evading *Sample* collection) or Article 2.5 (*Tampering* or *Attempted Tampering* with *Doping Control*) that is the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person's* first offence, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be four (4) years, unless in the case of failing to submit to *Sample* Collection, the *Cricketer* 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 (2) years..

10.3.2 For a violation of Article 2.4 (*Whereabouts Failures*) that is the *Cricketer's* first offence, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be two (2) years subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year depending on the *Cricketer's* degree of *Fault*. The flexibility between two years and one year of *Ineligibility* in this Article is not available to *Cricketers* where a pattern of last minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the *Cricketer* 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 *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*) that is the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person's* first offence, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime *Ineligibility* depending upon the seriousness of the violation. Provided that:

10.3.3.1 an anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by a *Cricketer Support Person* in relation to violations other than those involving *Specified Substances*, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such *Cricketer Support Person*; 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 *Cricketer's* first offence, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to a maximum of four (4) years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

10.3.5 For a violation of Article 2.10 (Prohibited Association) that is the *Cricketer's* first offence, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year depending on the *Cricketer* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case.

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

If a *Cricketer* 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.

10.5 Reduction of Period of *Ineligibility* Based on No Significant *Fault* or *Negligence*

10.5.1 Reduction of the Period of *Ineligibility* for *Specified Substances* or *Contaminated Products* for violations of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

10.5.1.1 *Specified Substances*



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

10.5.1.2 Contaminated Products

In cases where the *Cricketer* or other *Person* can establish *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence* and that the detected *Prohibited Substance* 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 (2) years of *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Cricketer* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

10.5.2 If a *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* establishes in an individual case where Article 10.5.1 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 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced based on the *Cricketer* 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 section may be no less than eight (8) years.

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

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

10.6.1.1 In any individual case where a period of *Ineligibility* has been imposed, the *BCCI* or *Anti-Doping Tribunal* may suspend a part of that period of *Ineligibility* where the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to the *BCCI* or the *ICC* or other anti-doping organisations, a criminal authority or a professional disciplinary body that results in the *BCCI*, the *ICC* or other anti-doping organisations discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person* or that results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules by another *Person*; provided that if the decision to suspend a part of the period of *Ineligibility* is made after a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, then the approval of *WADA* and the *ICC* is required for such suspension.

10.6.1.2 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 *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* and the significance of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport.

10.6.1.3 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.

10.6.1.4 If the *Cricketer* or other *Person* fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible *Substantial Assistance* upon which a suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* was based, the *BCCI* or *Anti-Doping Tribunal* shall reinstate the original period of *Ineligibility*. A decision by the *BCCI* or *Anti-Doping Tribunal* to reinstate a suspended period of *Ineligibility* or a decision not to reinstate a suspended period of *Ineligibility* may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2.

10.6.1.4 If the *BCCI* or *Anti-Doping Tribunal* suspends any part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* under this Article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to *WADA* and to the *ICC*.

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

Where a *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support 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.

10.6.3 Prompt Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being Confronted with a Violation Sanctionable under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1

A *Cricketer* or other *Person* potentially subject to a four year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing *Sample* Collection, or *Tampering* with *Sample* Collection), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by the *BCCI* and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both *WADA* and the *ICC*, may receive a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* down to a minimum of two (2) years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person's* degree of Fault.

10.6.4 Where a *Cricketer* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to a reduction of suspension in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.5. If the *Cricketer* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

10.7 Multiple Violations

In determining whether an anti-doping rule violation under these *Rules* is a first offence, not only previous anti-doping rule violations under these *Rules* but also previous anti-doping rule violations under other relevant rules (such as the *ICC Code*) will be counted.



10.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

For a second anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be the greater of:

- (a) Six months;
- (b) One-half of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or
- (c) Twice the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6

The period of *Ineligibility* established above may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.6.

10.7.2 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, unless the third violation fulfills the conditions for elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.4 or 10.5 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*.

10.7.3 An anti-doping rule violation for which a *Cricketer* or other *Person* has established No *Fault* or *Negligence* shall not be considered a prior violation for the purposes of this Article.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the *BCCI* can establish that the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after he/she received notice pursuant to Article 7, or after the *BCCI* made reasonable efforts to give such notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation. If the *BCCI* 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.

10.7.4.2 If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, the *BCCI* discovers facts involving a second anti-doping rule violation by the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* that occurred prior to notification of the first violation, then an additional sanction shall be imposed based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all *Matches* dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be *Disqualified* in accordance with Article 10.8.

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

Any prior anti-doping rule violation shall only be taken into account for purposes of Article 10.7 if it took place within a period of ten (10) years prior to the anti-doping rule violation under consideration.



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

10.9 Allocation of Anti-Doping Tribunal/CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

The priority for repaying *Anti-Doping Tribunal/CAS* cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by the *Anti-Doping Tribunal/CAS*; second, reimbursement of the expenses of the *BCCI* in relation to its results management in the case. For the avoidance of doubt, forfeited prize money will not be allocated to other *Cricketers*.

10.10 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided below, the period of *Ineligibility* shall commence on the date that the decision imposing the period of *Ineligibility* is issued or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date the *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise upheld.

10.10.1 Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support 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*.

10.10.2 Where the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* promptly (which means, in any event, before the *Cricketer* competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with it by the *BCCI*, the period of *Ineligibility* subsequently imposed on him/her may be back-dated so that it is deemed to have commenced as far back as the date of last occurrence of the anti-doping rule violation (which, in the case of an Article 2.1 violation, would be on the date of *Sample* collection). However, this discretion to back-date is subject to the following limit: the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* must actually serve at least one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* going forward from the date the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of the hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed., This Article shall not apply where the period of *Ineligibility* has already been reduced under Article 10.6.3.

10.10.3 Any period of *Provisional Suspension* served by the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* (whether imposed in accordance with Article 7.7 or voluntarily accepted by the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person*) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* that may be ultimately imposed. If the period of *Ineligibility* is served prior to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* shall receive a credit for such period of *Ineligibility* served against any period of *Ineligibility*



which may ultimately be imposed on appeal. To get credit for any period of voluntary *Provisional Suspension*, however, the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* must have given written notice at the beginning of such period to the *BCCI* and must have respected the *Provisional Suspension* in full. A copy of the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person's* voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to the *ICC* and *WADA*. 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 *Cricketer's* or *Cricketer Support Person's* status during such period.

10.11 Status During *Ineligibility*

10.11.1 Prohibition against Participation during *Ineligibility*

10.11.1.1 No *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, play, coach or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in: (a) a *Match* or any other function, *Event* or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorised, organised, sanctioned, recognised or supported in any way by the *BCCI* or by any body that is a member of, or affiliated to, or licensed by the *BCCI*; or (b) any *Match* or any other function, *Event* or activity 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 government agency; or (d) a *Competition* or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programmes) authorised or organised by any *Signatory*, *Signatory's* member organisation or a club or other member organisation of a *Signatory's* member organisation. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* shall not, during any period of *Ineligibility*, be given accreditation for, or otherwise granted access to, any *Match*, function, *Event* or activity of the type referred to in this Article and any such accreditation previously issued shall be withdrawn. In addition, the *BCCI* shall take all steps within its power to have the period of *Ineligibility* recognised and enforced by all other relevant parties, including all other *Signatories* pursuant to Article 15 of the *World Anti-Doping Code*.

10.11.1.2 A *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support 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 in a sport other than cricket, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Personnel* directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or international tournament/event.

10.11.1.3 A *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support 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 *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support 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 *Rules*.

10.11.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.11.1, a *Cricketer* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of a *Signatory's* member organisation during the shorter of: (i) the last two months of the *Cricketer's* period of *Ineligibility*; or (ii) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed.

10.11.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during *Ineligibility*

Where a *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during such period of *Ineligibility*, a new period of *Ineligibility* shall be added to the end of the original period of *Ineligibility*. The new period of *Ineligibility* equal in length to the original period of *Ineligibility* may be adjusted based on the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support 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 *BCCI*, and such decision shall be subject to appeal in accordance with Article 13. In any case, any results obtained by the *Cricketer* 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 *Match* or other tournament/*Event* and the non-inclusion of the *Cricketer's* performance statistics in that *Match* or other tournament/*Event* towards individual averages and/or records.

Where a *Cricketer Support Person* or other *Person* assists a *Person* in violating the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility*, the *BCCI* shall impose sanctions over that *Cricketer Support Person* or other *Person* for a violation of Article 2.9 (Complicity) for such assistance.

10.11.4 Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.4 and 10.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* may be withheld by the *BCCI*.

10.12 Automatic Publication of Sanction

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

10.13 Reinstatement Testing

10.13.1 As a condition of reinstatement, a *Cricketer* who is subject to a period of *Ineligibility* must respect the conditions of Article 10.11.1.3, failing which, the *Cricketer* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until he/she has made him/herself available for *Testing* (by notifying the *BCCI* in writing) for a period of time equal to the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as at the date that he/she first stopped making him/herself available for *Testing* except that in the event that a *Cricketer* retires while subject to a period of *Ineligibility*, the conditions set out in Article 5.6 shall apply

10.13.2 During such remaining period of *Ineligibility*, a minimum of two (2) tests must



be conducted on the *Cricketer*. The *BCCI* shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by the *ICC* may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to the *ICC*. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of *Ineligibility*, upon request a *Cricketer* must undergo *Testing* at the instance of the *BCCI* for the *Prohibited Substances and Methods* that are prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing*.

10.13.3 Once the period of *Ineligibility* has expired, and the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then provided that the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* has paid in full all amounts forfeited under the *Rules*, and has satisfied in full any award of costs made against him/her by any *Anti-Doping Tribunal* and/or by the *CAS* following any appeal made pursuant to Article 13, the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* will become automatically re-eligible to participate (or assist the participation of a *Cricketer*) and no application by the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* will be necessary.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES FOR TEAMS

11.1 Where, in any period of twelve months, more than one member of a team has been notified of a possible anti-doping rule violation under Article 7, the *BCCI* shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of *Cricketers* in that team.

11.2 Without limitation to Article 11.1, if more than two members of a team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during a *Match* or *Competition*, this shall be treated as misconduct pursuant to the *BCCI's* disciplinary rules for which an appropriate sanction shall be imposed on the team as may be considered appropriate having due regard to the circumstances of such anti-doping rule violations (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from the *Match* or *Competition*, or other sanction). For the avoidance of doubt, such sanction shall be in addition to any *Consequences* imposed upon the individual *Cricketer(s)* committing the anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 12 (INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK)

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under the *Rules* may be challenged solely by appeal as set out in this Article 13 (or as otherwise provided in the *Rules*, the *World Anti-Doping Code* or *International Standards*). Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

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

13.2.1 The following decisions -- a decision that an anti-doping rule violation was (or was not) committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* (or not imposing *Consequences*) for an anti-doping rule violation; a decision that a charge cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, because too much time has passed); a decision that the *BCCI* or a hearing panel lacks jurisdiction to deal with an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; a decision not to pursue an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7.2 or 7.3; a decision not to bring a charge after an investigation under Article 7.5; (subject to Article 13.2.2) a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of



a *Provisional Hearing*; the *BCCI's* failure to comply with Article 7.7 of the Rules; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of *Ineligibility*, or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6.1; a decision by *WADA* not to grant an exception to the six months' notice requirement for a retired *Cricketer* to return to competition under Article 5.6.1; may be appealed by any of the following parties exclusively as provided in this Article 13:

- 13.2.1.1 the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- 13.2.1.2 the *BCCI*;
- 13.2.1.3 the *ICC*; and
- 13.2.1.4 *WADA*.

In the absence of any such appeal, such decisions shall be final and binding on all of the above *Persons*.

13.2.2 The only *Person* who may appeal a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* who is the subject of the *Provisional Suspension*.

13.2.3 Subject to Article 13.6, an appeal pursuant to Articles 13.2.1 or 13.2.2 shall be made as follows:

- 13.2.3.1 In a case arising from participation in an *ICC Event* or involving an *International-Level Cricketer*, the appeal shall be made to *CAS* in accordance with Article 13.9.
- 13.2.3.2 In all other cases, the appeal shall be made to the *Appeal Panel* in accordance with Article 13.3, subject to the right of certain parties to make a further appeal to *CAS*, in accordance with Article 13.5.4.

13.3 Filing an Appeal with the *Appeal Panel*

13.3.1 Where an appeal lies under these *Rules* to an *Appeal Panel*, the appellant must lodge notice of the appeal with the President of the *Anti-Doping Panel* (c/o the *Anti-Doping Manager*), specifying the grounds of the appeal, within fourteen (14) days of the date of receipt of the reasoned decision of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* that is being challenged on appeal.

13.3.2 An appellant who was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision being appealed shall have the right to a copy of the record of the proceedings that led to the decision. If such request is made, then *BCCI* shall supply the record to such party as soon as reasonably practicable.

13.4 Convening an *Appeal Panel*

13.4.1 Where a notice of appeal is filed in accordance with Article 13.3.1, the President of the *Anti-Doping Panel*, in conjunction with the *Anti-Doping Manager*, shall appoint three (3) members from the *Anti-Doping Panel* (which may include the President) to sit as the *Appeal Panel* to hear and determine the appeal. Each *Anti-Doping Panel* member appointed to the *Appeal Panel* shall be independent of *BCCI* and shall not have sat as part of the first instance *Anti-Doping Tribunal*. At least one appointed member of the *Appeal Panel* shall be a lawyer, and shall sit as Chairman of the *Appeal Panel*.

13.4.2 The parties to the appeal shall be advised of the identities of the appointed



members of the *Appeal Panel* and asked if they have any legitimate objection to any of those members hearing and determining the appeal. Any unjustified delay in raising any such objection shall constitute a waiver of the objection. If such objection is made, the Chairman of the *Appeal Panel* shall rule on its legitimacy (or, if the objection relates to the Chairman, the President of the *Anti-Doping Panel* shall rule).

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

13.5 Proceedings before the *Appeal Panel*

13.5.1 The provisions of Articles 8.1 and 8.2, applicable to proceedings before the *Anti-Doping Tribunal*, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* (ie with changes deemed to have been made as required to reflect the different context) to proceedings before the *Appeal Panel*.

13.5.2 Appeal hearings pursuant to this Article 13 should be completed expeditiously. Save where all parties agree or fairness requires, the appeal hearing shall be commenced no later than forty (40) days after the date of the reasoned decision being appealed.

13.5.3 Each of the *ICC* and *WADA*, if not party to the appeal, shall have the right to be kept apprised by *BCCI* of the status of the appeal, as well as the right to attend hearings of the *Appeal Panel* as an observer.

13.5.4 The *Appeal Panel* shall hear and determine the appeal in accordance with the following standard of review:

13.5.4.1 Where required in order to do justice (e.g., to cure procedural errors), the appeal shall take the form of a rehearing *de novo*, i.e., the *Appeal Panel* shall hear the matter over again, from the beginning, without being bound in any way by the decision being appealed.

13.5.4.2 In all other cases, the appeal shall not take the form of a *de novo* hearing. Instead the appellant shall be required to establish that the decision being appealed was made in error.

13.5.5 Decisions of the *Appeal Panel* may only be challenged by *WADA* or the *ICC*, by appeal to *CAS* in accordance with the provisions of Article 13.9. Subject thereto, such decisions shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the appeal and will be binding on all of the parties identified in Article 13.2.1.

13.6.1 Appeals by *WADA* or the *ICC*

13.6.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of the *Rules*, where *WADA* or the *ICC* has a right of appeal under the *Rules* against a decision, and no other party has appealed against that decision, *WADA* or the *ICC* may appeal such decision directly to *CAS* without having first to exhaust any other remedy, including (without limitation) without having to appeal to an *Appeal Panel*.

13.6.2 Where *WADA* or the *ICC* considers that the *BCCI* has failed within a reasonable deadline to make a decision with respect to whether an anti-



doping rule violation was committed, both *WADA* and the *ICC* shall have a right of appeal to *CAS* as if the *BCCI* had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If *CAS* determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that *WADA* or the *ICC* acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to *CAS*, then the reasonable costs of *WADA* or the *ICC* incurred in pursuing the appeal shall be reimbursed to *WADA* or the *ICC* by the *BCCI*.

13.7 Appeals Relating to Therapeutic Use Exemptions

- 13.7.1** The *Cricketer* and/or the *BCCI* may appeal a decision by the *TUE Committee* on the *Cricketer's TUE* application, in whole or in part, to the *TUE Appeal Panel*, on the ground that the decision does not comply with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. Alternatively, an *International-Level Cricketer* may appeal any such decision to *CAS* in accordance with Article 13.9.
- 13.7.2** If the *TUE Appeal Panel* upholds a *Cricketer's* appeal in whole or in part, the *BCCI* and/or *WADA* may appeal that decision to *CAS* in accordance with Article 13.9.
- 13.7.3** Decisions by *WADA* reversing the grant or denial of a *TUE* further to Article 4.4.4 may be appealed exclusively to *CAS* by the *Cricketer* or the *BCCI*, in accordance with Article 13.9, or by the *ICC* in accordance with the *ICC Code*.

13.8 Time for Filing Appeals/Appeals Procedure

- 13.8.1** The time to file an appeal to the *Appeal Panel* or to *CAS* (as applicable) shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the written decision by the appealing party.
- 13.8.2** Article 13.8.1 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:
 - 13.8.2.1** Within ten (10) days from receipt of the written, reasoned decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body that issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied.
 - 13.8.2.2** If such a request is made within the ten-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal.
- 13.8.3** Articles 13.8.1 and 13.8.2 notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by *WADA* shall be the later of:
 - 13.8.3.1** Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; and
 - 13.8.3.2** Twenty-one (21) days after *WADA's* receipt of a copy of the file on which the body that issued the decision relied.
- 13.8.4** All parties with a right to appeal pursuant to this Article 13, if not joined as a party to the appeal, shall have the right to be kept apprised of the status and outcome (with reasons) of the appeal, as well as the right to attend appeal hearings as an observer.
- 13.8.5** If the decision by the *Appeal Panel* 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 no more than twenty (20) days of its issue; and (b) after the decision is publicly reported, the *BCCI* may also publish such other parts of the proceedings before the *Appeal Panel* as the *BCCI* thinks fit.

13.8.6 If the decision by the *Appeal Panel* is that an anti-doping rule violation has not been committed, 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.

13.9 Appeals to CAS

In all appeals to CAS pursuant to this Article 13:

13.9.1 CAS's Code of Sports-related Arbitration shall apply save as amended by this Article 13.9.

13.9.2 Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the *Rules* 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.

13.9.3 Any party 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.

13.9.4 Subject to Article 18.2, the governing law shall be Indian law and the appeal shall be conducted in English, unless the parties agree otherwise.

13.9.5 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 Reported* by the *BCCI* within 20 days of receipt.

ARTICLE 14 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND CONFIDENTIALITY

14.1 Neither the *BCCI*, the *ICC* or *WADA* shall publicly identify *Cricketers* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings*, or who have been alleged to have violated other Articles of the *Rules*, until the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* has been sent a *Notice of Charge* in accordance with Article 7. Once it is decided in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 or 13 that a violation of the *Rules* has been established, publication of that decision shall be determined in accordance with Articles 8.2.6, 8.2.7 and 13.9.5, save that where the *Cricketer* or other *Person* found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a *Minor*, *Public Reporting* of the decision will be optional and shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case. The *BCCI* shall also, within the time period for publication, send all first instance and appeal decisions to *WADA* and the *ICC*. Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the *BCCI*'s website and leaving the information up for a longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

14.2 In any case under the *Rules* where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Cricketer* or *Cricket Support Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be *Publicly Disclosed* only with the consent of the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* who is the subject of the decision. The *BCCI* 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 *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support*



Person may approve.

- 14.3** The *BCCI* shall use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that persons under its control do not publicly identify *Cricketers* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings* or *Atypical Findings*, or who have a *Provisional Suspension* imposed on them, or are alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under the *Rules*, unless and until the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* has been sent a *Notice of Charge* in accordance with Article 7. However, the *BCCI* in its discretion may at any time disclose to other organisations such information, as the *BCCI* may consider necessary or appropriate to facilitate administration or enforcement of the *Rules*, provided that each organisation provides assurance satisfactory to the *BCCI* that the organisation will maintain all such information in confidence. The *BCCI* 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 *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* involved in the case or his/her representatives.
- 14.4** Where *WADA* or the *ICC* 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 *BCCI* has made *Public Disclosure* in accordance with Article 14.1 above.
- 14.5** All communications with a laboratory in relation to *Testing* carried out under the *Rules* must be conducted in such a way that the laboratory is not advised of the identity of the *Cricketer(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*.
- 14.6** Details of all *Testing* carried out at the instance of the *BCCI* under the *Rules*, i.e. date of test, name of *Cricketer* tested, and whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, shall be provided to the *ICC* and to *WADA*.
- 14.7** Whereabouts information provided by a *Cricketer* pursuant to Article 5.3.2 may be provided to the *ICC* and to *WADA*, on the basis that it shall be maintained in the strictest confidence at all times, it shall be used only for *Doping Control* purposes, and it shall be destroyed when no longer relevant for such purposes.
- 14.8** All *Cricketers* and *Cricketer Support Person* 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, as required to implement the *Rules*.

ARTICLE 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

The *Testing*, *TUEs*, hearing results and other decisions made under the *ICC Code* or recognised by the *ICC* under Article 15 of the *ICC Code* shall be recognised and respected by the *BCCI* and its member and affiliate and licensee organisations and all those subject to the *Rules* automatically upon notice of the same, without the need for further formality. The *BCCI* shall take all steps within its power to give full force and effect within its jurisdiction to such *Testing*, *TUEs*, hearing results and other decisions made or recognised under the *ICC Code*.

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced under the *Rules* against a *Cricketer* or other *Person* unless such *Cricketer* 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 (10) years from the date that the anti-doping rule violation is asserted to have occurred.



ARTICLE 17 STATISTICAL REPORTING

The *BCCI* shall report to the *ICC* at the end of every calendar year the results of all *Doping Controls* conducted under the *Rules*, sorted by *Cricketer* and identifying each date on which the *Cricketer* was tested, the entity conducting the test on behalf of the *BCCI*, and whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*. The *ICC* may periodically publish such data, save that (unless specifically agreed by the *BCCI*) the identity of the *Cricketers* tested shall not be published.

ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THE RULES

- 18.1** The *Rules* may be amended from time to time by the *BCCI*. Such amendments shall come into effect on the date specified by the *BCCI*.
- 18.2** The *Rules* 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 *Rules* are for the purpose of guidance only and shall not be deemed to be part of the substance of the *Rules* or to inform or affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 18.4** The *Rules* have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the *ICC Code* and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with the *ICC Code*. The comments annotating equivalent provisions of the *World Anti-Doping Code* shall (if necessary) be used to assist in the understanding and interpretation of the *Rules*.
- 18.5** The *Rules* shall come into full force and effect on 1 January 2017 (the “**Effective Date**”). They shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the *Effective Date*; provided, however, that:
- 18.5.1** Any case pending prior to the *Effective Date*, or brought after the *Effective Date* but based on acts or omissions that occurred before the *Effective Date*, shall be governed by the anti-doping rules in force at the time of the anti-doping rule violation occurred, save that (i) Articles 10.7.5 and 16 of the *Rules* shall apply retroactively (unless in the case of Article 16, the statute of limitations under the predecessor version of the *Rules* has already expired by the *Effective Date*, in which case Article 16 shall not apply); and (ii) the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* may decide to apply other provisions from the *Rules* as well where doing so benefits the *Cricketer* or other *Person* alleged to have committed the anti-doping rule violation based on the principle of *lex mitior*.
- 18.5.2** Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the *Effective Date* shall be taken into account as prior violations for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7 and especially Article 10.7.5. If the sanction for the first offence was determined based on predecessor versions of the *Rules* then, for the purposes of Article 10.7.1, that sanction shall be disregarded and instead the sanction that would have been imposed for the first violation if rules compliant with the current version had applied will be used.
- 18.6** Subject to Article 18.2, the *Rules* are governed by and shall be construed in accordance with Indian law.
- 18.7** Electronic mail shall be a valid mode of service for all purposes under this Code.



APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

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 entity, consistent with the *International Standard* for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, that identifies in a *Sample* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the *Use of a Prohibited Method*.

Anti-Doping Manager. An appointee of the BCCI with supervisory responsibilities in relation to the *Rules*.

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 BCCI 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 *Rules*. Each member of the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* shall be independent of the BCCI, which may provide reasonable compensation and reimbursement of expenses to such members.

Appeal Panel. A panel of three persons (subject to Article 13.4.3) appointed in accordance with Article 13.4, and 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 *Appeal Panel* under the *Rules*. Each member of the *Appeal Panel* shall be independent of the BCCI, which may provide reasonable compensation and reimbursement of expenses to such members.

Attempt. Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an *Attempt* to commit a violation if the *Person* renounces the *Attempt* prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the *Attempt*.

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

BCCI. The Board of Control for Cricket in India, is a member of and is recognised by the ICC as the entity governing the sport of cricket in India

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

Competition. A series or combination of any number of individual *Matches* played as part of a league, knock-out or other tournament or event.

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 *Cricketer’s* individual results and performance statistics in a particular *Match* are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any individual medals, individual ranking points and individual prizes obtained in that *Match* and the non-inclusion of his/ her performance statistics in such *Match* towards individual averages and/or records; (b) *Ineligibility* means the



Cricketer or *Cricketer Support Personnel* 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 10.11.1.1 of the *Rules*; (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* is temporarily barred from participating in the sport of cricket pending a decision on the allegation that he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation. ; (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 or Public Reporting* means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or *Persons* beyond *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.

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

Cricketer. Any *Person* who competes at any level in the sport under the jurisdiction of the *BCCI*; save that for purposes of Article 2.8, a *Cricketer* is any *Person* who participates at any level in any sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government or other sports organisation accepting the *World Anti-Doping Code*.

Cricketer's Nominated Address. As defined in Article 1.5.

Cricketer Support Person As defined in Article 1.8.

Demand. As defined in Article 7.5.3.1.

Disqualification. See *Consequences*, above.

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

Effective Date. As defined in Article 18.5.

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

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 *Cricketer* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* include, for example, the *Cricketer's* or other *Person's* experience, whether the *Cricketer* or other *Person* is a *Minor*, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the *Cricketer* and the level of care and investigation exercised by the *Cricketer* in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the *Cricketer* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the *Cricketer's* or other *Person's* departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that a *Cricketer* would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of *Ineligibility*, or the fact that the *Cricketer* 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 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.

Filing Failure. As defined in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*..

Financial Consequences. See *Consequences* above.

ICC. The International Cricket Council or its designee.

ICC Code. As defined in Article 1.3.

ICC Events. Each of the following: (a) the ICC Cricket World Cup; (b) the ICC World Twenty20; (c) the ICC Under 19 Cricket World Cup; (d) the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup;



(e) the ICC Champions Trophy; (f) the ICC World Cup Qualifying Tournament; (g) the ICC World Twenty20 Qualifying Tournament; and (h) any other event organised or sanctioned by the ICC from time to time, provided that the ICC has given at least three months' notice to all teams participating in such event that it is to be deemed an *ICC Event* for the purposes of the *Rules*.

In-Competition. The period described in Article 5.2.2.

Ineligibility. See *Consequences*, above.

International-Level Cricketer. Any *Cricketer* who participates or who has previously participated at any point in time (whether as a member of a starting XI or as an officially designated substitute) in an *International Match*, as that term is defined in the *ICC Code*.

International Registered Testing Pool. As defined in Article 5.3.2.1.

International Standard. A standard adopted by WADA in support of the *World Anti-Doping Code*, as revised from time to time, such revisions becoming effective in relation to the *Rules* on the date specified by WADA, without the need for any further action by the BCCI. 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*.

Marker. A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the presence and/or Use of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

Match. A match between two cricket teams, of any format and duration, that is organised, convened or authorised by the BCCI or any of its members or affiliates or licensees.

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

Missed Test. As defined in the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations..

National Registered Testing Pool. As defined in Article 5.3.2.1.

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

No Fault or Negligence. The *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* 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 *Minor*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Cricketer* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system..

No Significant Fault or Negligence. The *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* 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 *Minor*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Cricketer* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system.

Notice of Charge. As defined in Article 7.2.3.

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

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



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 substance, so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Provisional Hearing. For purposes of Article 7.7, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension. See *Consequences*, above.

Public Disclose or Publicly Report. See *Consequences* above.

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

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

Signatories. Those entities signing the *World Anti-Doping Code* and agreeing to comply with the *World Anti-Doping Code*.

Specified Substances. As defined in Article 4.1.2.

Substantial Assistance. For purposes of Article 10.6.1, a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* must: (a) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information that he/she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations; and (b) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by the *BCCI*, the *ICC*, another anti-doping organisation or the hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case that is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

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

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



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

Trafficking. Selling, giving, administering, 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 *Cricketer* or *Cricketer Support Person* 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. As defined in Article 4.4.1.

TUE Appeal Panel A panel appointed by the *BCCI* and composed of at least three physicians with experience in the care and treatment of *Cricketers* and sound knowledge of clinical and exercise medicine, to perform the functions assigned to the *TUE Appeal Panel* under the *Rules*.

TUE Committee. A panel appointed by the *BCCI* and composed of at least three physicians with experience in the care and treatment of *Cricketers* and a sound knowledge of clinical and exercise medicine, to perform the functions assigned to the *TUE Committee* under the *Rules*. In all cases involving a *Cricketer* with a disability, one of the physicians must have experience with the care and treatment of *Cricketers* with disabilities.

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

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.

Whereabouts Failures. As defined in Article 2.4.

World Anti-Doping Code. The version of the World Anti-Doping Code issued by *WADA* and coming into force as from 1 January 2015.



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 BCCI's website at the following address:

www.bcci.tv

IMPORTANT NOTE: The *Prohibited List* is updated annually, with effect from 1 January each year. All *Cricketers* and *Cricketer Support Personnel* should therefore review the new *Prohibited List* (available on the BCCI's website) each 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 *Rules*.

THE 2017 PROHIBITED LIST WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

Valid from 1 January 2017

SUBSTANCES & METHODS PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 4.2.2 OF THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE, ALL PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS "SPECIFIED SUBSTANCES" EXCEPT SUBSTANCES IN CLASSES S1, S2, S4.4, S4.5, S6.A, AND PROHIBITED METHODS M1, M2 AND M3.

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

S0 NON-APPROVED SUBSTANCES

Any pharmacological substance which is not addressed by any of the subsequent sections of the List and with no current approval by any governmental regulatory health authority for human therapeutic use (e.g. drugs under pre-clinical or clinical development or discontinued, designer drugs, substances approved only for veterinary use) is prohibited at all times.

S1 ANABOLIC AGENTS

Anabolic agents are prohibited.

1. ANABOLIC ANDROGENIC STEROIDS (AAS)

a. Exogenous* AAS, including:

1-Androstenediol (5 α -androst-1-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol);
1-Androstenedione (5 α -androst-1-ene-3,17-dione);
1-Testosterone (17 β -hydroxy-5 α -androst-1-en-3-one);
4-Hydroxytestosterone (4,17 β -dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one);
Bolandiol (estr-4-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol);
Bolasterone;
Calusterone;
Clostebol;
Danazol ([1,2]oxazololo[4',5':2,3]pregna-4-en-20-yn-17 α -ol);
Dehydrochlormethyltestosterone (4-chloro-17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one);
Desoxymethyltestosterone (17 α -methyl-5 α -androst-2-en-17 β -ol);



Drostanolone;
Ethylestrenol (19-norpregna-4-en-17 α -ol);
Fluoxymesterone;
Formebolone;
Furazabol (17 α -methyl [1,2,5]oxadiazolo[3',4':2,3]-5 α -androstan-17 β -ol);
Gestrinone;
Mestanolone;
Mesterolone;
Metandienone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one);
Metenolone;
Methandriol;
Methasterone (17 β -hydroxy-2 α ,17 α -dimethyl-5 α -androstan-3-one);
Methyldienolone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestra-4,9-dien-3-one);
Methyl-1-testosterone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methyl-5 α -androst-1-en-3-one);
Methylnortestosterone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestr-4-en-3-one);
Methyltestosterone;
Metribolone (methyltrienolone, 17 β -hydroxy-17 α - methylestra-4,9,11-trien-3-one);
Mibolerone;
Norboletone;
Norclostebol;
Norethandrolone;
Oxabolone;
Oxandrolone;
Oxymesterone;
Oxymetholone;
Prostanazol (17 β -[(tetrahydropyran-2-yl)oxy]-1'H- pyrazolo[3,4:2,3]-5 α -androstane);
Quinbolone;
Stanazolol;
Stenbolone;
Tetrahydrogestrinone (17-hydroxy-18 α -homo-19-nor-17 α - pregna-4,9,11-trien-3-one);
Trenbolone (17 β -hydroxyestr-4,9,11-trien-3-one);

and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

b. Endogenous AAS when administered exogenously:**

19-Norandrostenediol (estr-4-ene-3,17-diol);
19-Norandrostenedione (estr-4-ene-3,17-dione);
Androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol);
Androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3,17-dione);
Boldenone;
Boldione (androsta-1,4-diene-3,17-dione);
Dihydrotestosterone (17 β -hydroxy-5 α -androstan-3-one);
Nandrolone (19-nortestosterone);
Prasterone (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA, 3 β -hydroxyandrost-5-en-17-one);
Testosterone;

and their metabolites and isomers, including but not limited to:

3 β -Hydroxy-5 α -androstan-17-one;
5 α -Androst-2-ene-17-one;
5 α -Androstane-3 α ,17 α -diol;
5 α -Androstane-3 α ,17 β -diol;
5 α -Androstane-3 β ,17 α -diol;
5 α -Androstane-3 β ,17 β -diol;
5 β -Androstane-3 α ,17 β -diol;



7 α -Hydroxy-DHEA;
7 β -Hydroxy-DHEA;
4-Androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3 β , 17 β -diol);
5-Androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3,17-dione);
7-Keto-DHEA;
19-Norandrosterone;
19-Noretiocholanolone;
Androst-4-ene-3 α ,17 α -diol;
Androst-4-ene-3 α ,17 β -diol;
Androst-4-ene-3 β ,17 α -diol;
Androst-5-ene-3 α ,17 α -diol;
Androst-5-ene-3 α ,17 β -diol;
Androst-5-ene-3 β ,17 α -diol;
Androsterone;
Epi-dihydrotestosterone;
Epitestosterone;
Etiocholanolone.

2. OTHER ANABOLIC AGENTS

Including, but not limited to:

- Clenbuterol;
- Selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs, e.g. andarine and ostarine);
- Tibolone;
- Zeranol;
- Zilpaterol.

For purposes of this section:

* “exogenous” refers to a substance which is not ordinarily produced by the body naturally.

** “endogenous” refers to a substance which is ordinarily produced by the body naturally.

S2 PEPTIDEHORMONES, GROWTH FACTORS, RELATED SUBSTANCES, AND MIMETICS

The following substances, and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s), are prohibited:

1. Erythropoietin-Receptor agonists:

1.1 Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agents (ESAs) including e.g.

Darbepoietin (dEPO);

Erythropoietins (EPO);

EPO-Fc;

EPO-mimetic peptides (EMP), e.g. CNTO 530 and peginesatide;

GATA inhibitors, e.g. K-11706;

Methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta (CERA);

Transforming Growth Factor- β (TGF- β) inhibitors, e.g. sotatercept, luspatercept;

1.2 Non-erythropoietic EPO-Receptor agonists, e.g.

ARA-290;

Asialo EPO;

Carbamylated EPO.

2. Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) stabilizers, e.g. cobalt, molidustat and roxadustat (FG-4592); and HIF activators, e.g. argon and xenon.



3. Chorionic Gonadotrophin (CG) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH) and their releasing factors, e.g. buserelin, gonadorelin and leuprorelin, in males.
4. Corticotrophins and their releasing factors, e.g. corticorelin.
5. Growth Hormone (GH) and its releasing factors including:
 - Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone (GHRH) and its analogues, e.g. CJC-1295, sermorelin and tesamorelin;
 - Growth Hormone Secretagogues (GHS), e.g. ghrelin and ghrelin mimetics, e.g. anamorelin and ipamorelin;
 - GH-Releasing Peptides (GHRPs), e.g. alexamorelin, GHRP-6, hexarelin, and pralmorelin (GHRP-2).

Additional prohibited growth factors:

Fibroblast Growth Factors (FGFs);

Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF);

Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) and its analogues;

Mechano Growth Factors (MGFs);

Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF);

Vascular-Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) and any other growth factor affecting muscle, tendon or ligament protein synthesis/degradation, vascularisation, energy utilization, regenerative capacity, or fibre type switching.

S3 BETA-2 AGONISTS

All selective and non-selective beta-2 agonists, including all optical isomers, are prohibited.

Including, but not limited to:

Fenoterol;

Formoterol;

Higenamine;

Indacaterol;

Olodaterol;

Procaterol;

Reproterol;

Salbutamol;

Salmeterol;

Terbutaline;

Vilanterol.

Except:

- Inhaled salbutamol: maximum 1600 micrograms over 24 hours, not to exceed 800 micrograms every 12 hours;
- Inhaled formoterol: maximum delivered dose of 54 micrograms over 24 hours;
- Inhaled salmeterol: maximum 200 micrograms over 24 hours.

The presence in urine of salbutamol in excess of 1000 ng/mL or formoterol in excess of 40 ng/mL is presumed not to be an intended therapeutic use of the substance and will be considered as an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF) unless the Athlete proves, through a controlled pharmacokinetic study, that the abnormal result was the consequence of the use of the therapeutic dose (by inhalation) up to the maximum dose indicated above.

S4 HORMONE AND METABOLIC MODULATORS



The following hormone and metabolic modulators are prohibited:

1. Aromatase inhibitors including, but not limited to:

4-Androstene-3,6,17 trione (6-oxo);
Aminoglutethimide;
Anastrozole;
Androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione (androstatrienedione);
Androsta-3,5-diene-7,17-dione (arimistane);
Exemestane;
Formestane;
Letrozole;
Testolactone.

2. Selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs) including, but not limited to:

Raloxifene;
Tamoxifen;
Toremifene.

3. Other anti-estrogenic substances including, but not limited to:

Clomiphene;
Cyclofenil;
Fulvestrant.

4. Agents modifying myostatin function(s) including, but not limited, to: myostatin inhibitors.

5. Metabolic modulators:

- 5.1** Activators of the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), e.g. AICAR; and Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor δ (PPAR δ) agonists, e.g. GW 1516;
- 5.2** Insulins and insulin-mimetics;
- 5.3** Meldonium;
- 5.4** Trimetazidine.

S5 DIURETICS AND MASKING AGENTS

The following diuretics and masking agents are prohibited, as are other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

Including, but not limited to:

- Desmopressin; probenecid; plasma expanders, e.g. glycerol and intravenous administration of albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch and mannitol;
- Acetazolamide; amiloride; bumetanide; canrenone; chlortalidone; etacrynic acid; furosemide; indapamide; metolazone; spironolactone; thiazides, e.g. bendro u- methiazide, chlorothiazide and hydrochlorothiazide; triamterene and vaptans, e.g. tolvaptan.

Except:

- Drospirenone; pamabrom; and ophthalmic use of carbonic anhydrase inhibitors (e.g. dorzolamide, brinzolamide);
- Local administration of felypressin in dental anaesthesia.

The detection in an *Athlete's Sample* at all times or *In-Competition*, as applicable, of any quantity of the following substances subject to threshold limits: formoterol, salbutamol, cathine, ephedrine,



methylephedrine and pseudoephedrine, in conjunction with a diuretic or masking agent, will be considered as an *Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF)* unless the *Athlete* has an approved *Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)* for that substance in addition to the one granted for the diuretic or masking agent.

PROHIBITED METHODS

M1 MANIPULATION OF BLOOD AND BLOOD COMPONENTS

The following are prohibited:

1. The Administration or reintroduction of any quantity of autologous, allogenic (homologous) or heterologous blood, or red blood cell products of any origin into the circulatory system.
2. Artificially enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen. Including, but not limited to: Perfluorochemicals; efaproxiral (RSR13) and modified haemoglobin products, e.g. haemoglobin-based blood substitutes and microencapsulated haemoglobin products, excluding supplemental oxygen by inhalation.
3. Any form of intravascular manipulation of the blood or blood components by physical or chemical means.

M2 CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION

The following are prohibited:

1. Tampering, or Attempting to Tamper, to alter the integrity and validity of Samples collected during Doping Control.
Including, but not limited to:
Urine substitution and/or adulteration, e.g. proteases.
2. Intravenous infusions and/or injections of more than 50 mL per 6 hour period except for those legitimately received in the course of hospital admissions, surgical procedures or clinical investigations.

M3 GENE DOPING

The following, with the potential to enhance sport performance, are prohibited:

1. The transfer of polymers of nucleic acids or nucleic acid analogues.
2. The use of normal or genetically modified cells.

SUBSTANCES & METHODS PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION

IN ADDITION TO THE CATEGORIES S0 TO S5 AND M1 TO M3 DEFINED ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES ARE PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION:

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

S6 STIMULANTS

All stimulants, including all optical isomers, e.g. d- and l- where relevant, are prohibited.



Stimulants include:

a: Non-Specified Stimulants:

Adrafinil;
Amfepramone;
Amphetamine;
Amfetaminil;
Amiphenazole;
Benfluorex;
Benzylpiperazine;
Bromantan;
Clobenzorex;
Cocaine;
Cropropamide;
Crotetamide;
Fencamine;
Fenetylline;
Fenfluramine;
Fenproporex;
Fonturacetam [4-phenylpiracetam (carphedon)];
Furfenorex;
Lisdexamphetamine;
Mefenorex;
Mephentermine;
Mesocarb;
Metamphetamine(d-);
p-methylamphetamine;
Modafinil;
Norfenfluramine;
Phendimetrazine;
Phentermine;
Prenylamine;
Prolintane.

A stimulant not expressly listed in this section is a Specified Substance.

b: Specified Stimulants.

Including, but not limited to:

4-Methylhexan-2-amine (methylhexaneamine);
Benzphetamine;
Cathine**;
Cathinone and its analogues, e.g. mephedrone, methedrone, and α -pyrrolidinovalerophenone;
Dimethylamphetamine;
Ephedrine***;
Epinephrine**** (adrenaline);
Etamivan;
Etilamphetamine;
Etilefrine;
Famprofazone;
Fenbutrazate;
Fencamfamin;
Heptaminol;
Hydroxyamphetamine (parahydroxyamphetamine);
Isometheptene;
Levmetamphetamine;
Meclofenoxate;
Methylenedioxymethamphetamine;



Methylephedrine***;
Methylphenidate;
Nikethamide;
Norfenefrine;
Octopamine;
Oxilofrine (methylnsynephrine);
Pemoline;
Pentetrazol;
Phenethylamine and its derivatives;
Phenmetrazine;
Phenpromethamine;
Propylhexedrine;
Pseudoephedrine*****;
Selegiline;
Sibutramine;
Strychnine;
Tenamfetamine (methylenedioxyamphetamine);
Tuaminoheptane;

and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

Except:

- Clonidine;
- Imidazole derivatives for topical/ophthalmic use and those stimulants included in the 2017 Monitoring Program*.

* Bupropion, caffeine, nicotine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradrol, and synephrine: These substances are included in the 2017 Monitoring Program, and are not considered Prohibited Substances.

** Cathine: Prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 5 micrograms per milliliter.

*** Ephedrine and methylephedrine: Prohibited when the concentration of either in urine is greater than 10 micrograms per milliliter.

**** Epinephrine (adrenaline): Not prohibited in local administration, e.g. nasal, ophthalmologic, or co-administration with local anaesthetic agents.

***** Pseudoephedrine: Prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 150 micrograms per milliliter.

S7 NARCOTICS

Prohibited:

Buprenorphine;
Dextromoramide;
Diamorphine (heroin);
Fentanyl and its derivatives;
Hydromorphone;
Methadone;
Morphine;
Nicomorphine;
Oxycodone;
Oxymorphone;
Pentazocine;
Pethidine.



S8 CANNABINOIDS

Prohibited:

1. Natural, e.g. cannabis, hashish and marijuana, or synthetic Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).
2. Cannabimimetics, e.g. "Spice", JWH-018, JWH-073, HU-210.

S9 GLUCOCORTICIDS

All glucocorticoids are prohibited when administered by oral, intravenous, intramuscular, or rectal routes.

SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS

P1 ALCOHOL

Alcohol (ethanol) is prohibited In-Competition only, in the following sports. Detection will be conducted by analysis of breath and/or blood. The doping violation threshold is equivalent to a blood alcohol concentration of 0.10 g/L.

- Air Sports (FAI)
- Archery (WA)
- Automobile (FIA)
- Powerboating (UIM)

P2 BETA-BLOCKERS

Beta-blockers are prohibited In-Competition only, in the following sports, and also prohibited Out-of-Competition where indicated.

- Archery (WA)*
- Automobile (FIA)
- Billiards (all disciplines) (WCBS)
- Darts (WDF)
- Golf (IGF)
- Shooting (ISSF, IPC)*
- Skiing/Snowboarding (FIS) in ski jumping, freestyle aerals/halfpipe and snowboard halfpipe/big air
- Underwater sports (CMAS) in constant-weight apnoea with or without ns, dynamic apnoea with and without ns, free immersion apnoea, Jump Blue apnoea, spear shing, static apnoea, target shooting, and variable weight apnoea.

*Also prohibited Out-of-Competition

Including, but not limited to:

Acebutolol;
Alprenolol;
Atenolol;
Betaxolol;
Bisoprolol;
Bunolol;
Carteolol;
Carvedilol;



Celiprolol;
Esmolol;
Labetalol;
Levobunolol;
Metipranolol;
Metoprolol;
Nadolol;
Oxprenolol;
Pindolol;
Propranolol;
Sotalol;
Timolol.



APPENDIX 3: 2017 Prohibited List Summary of Major Modifications and Explanatory Notes

Substances and methods prohibited at all times (In- and Out-of-Competition)

Prohibited Substances

S1 ANABOLIC AGENTS

- Compounds boldenone, boldione, 19-norandrostenedione, and nandrolone have been transferred and 19-norandrostenediol added to the S1.b section because they can be produced endogenously at low concentrations. This change does not affect the prohibited status of these substances. The interpretation and reporting of findings for these substances is addressed in specific Technical Documents (TD2016IRMS and/or TD2016NA).
- 5 α -androst-2-ene-17-one, commonly known as “Delta-2” or 2-androstenone, was added as an example of metabolite of DHEA, more recently found in dietary supplements.

S2 PEPTIDEHORMONES, GROWTH FACTORS, RELATED SUBSTANCES AND MIMETICS

- To extend the scope of Erythropoietic Stimulating Agents, GATA inhibitors (e.g. K-11706) and Transforming Growth Factor- β (TGF- β) inhibitors (e.g. sotatercept, luspatercept) were added.
- The International Nonproprietary Name (INN) of FG-4592, roxadustat, was added.
- Molidustat was added as another example of HIF stabilizer.
- Cobalt: It is re-iterated that vitamin B12, which contains cobalt, is not prohibited.

S3 BETA-2-AGONISTS

- The reference to isomers was simplified.
- Examples of selective and non-selective beta-2-agonists were added (fenoterol, formoterol, higenamine, indacaterol, olodaterol, procaterol, reproterol, salbutamol, salmeterol, terbutaline, vilanterol).
- Higenamine is documented to be a constituent of the plant *Tinospora crispa*, which can be found in some dietary supplements and is a non-selective beta-2-agonist.
- Dosing parameters of salbutamol were refined to make it clear that the full 24-hour dose should not be administered at one time.
- The maximum dosage for salmeterol was stated according to the manufacturers’ recommendations.
- Studies are ongoing to establish an appropriate urinary threshold concentration for inhaled salmeterol. At present, the Technical Document TD2015MRPL recommends not to report salmeterol below 10 ng/mL.

S4 HORMONE AND METABOLIC MODULATORS

- Androsta-3,5-diene-7,17-dione (arimistane) was added as a new example of aromatase inhibitor.



Prohibited Methods

M1 MANIPULATION OF BLOOD AND BLOOD COMPONENTS

- Supplemental oxygen administered by inhalation, but not intravenously, is permitted. To clarify this, M1.2 now reads “excluding supplemental oxygen by inhalation”.

Substances and Methods Prohibited In-Competition

S6 STIMULANTS

- Lisdexamfetamine was added to S6.a; it is an inactive pro-drug of amphetamine.
- In the absence of an INN for methylhexanamine, its International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) name, 4-methylhexan-2-amine, was added. A number of other synonyms exist for methylhexanamine including: 1,3-dimethylamylamine, dimethylpentylamine; methylhexamine; methylhexanamine; 1,3-dimethylpentylamine.
- Regular food consumption will not yield sufficient levels of phenylethylamine to result in an Adverse Analytical Finding.

S7 NARCOTICS

- Nicomorphine was added. It is an opioid analgesic drug, which is converted to morphine following administration.

S9 GLUCOCORTICOIDS

- After consideration of stakeholders' comments, no changes were made in this section for 2017.



APPENDIX 4 - THE 2017 MONITORING PROGRAM

The following were added to establish patterns of use:

- Codeine;
- Concurrent use of multiple beta-2-agonists.



APPENDIX 5 – THE CRICKET TESTING PROTOCOLS

PREAMBLE

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

In addition to the definitions set out in Appendix 1, for the purposes of this Appendix 5, the following definitions will also apply:

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

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

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

BCCI Representative means the *Anti-Doping Manager* (or his/her appointed designee) or any other BCCI representative duly authorised to carry out the duties set out in this Appendix 5.

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

1. The selection of *Cricketers* for *In-Competition Testing* (ISTI Article 4.4.1)

1.1 Pursuant to Article 5.1.1 of the *Rules* and Article 4 of the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations, the Board of Control for Cricket in India "*the BCCI*" shall be responsible to draw up a test distribution plan for domestic cricket played in the *BCCI*'s jurisdiction. One element of that plan will be *In-Competition Testing* at *Matches*.

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

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

1.2.1.1 The following individuals must attend the selection meeting: (a) the *Match Referee* (or the *BCCI Representative* where he/she is present); and (b) the *Team Manager* of each of the two teams participating in the *Match* (or any representative appointed by the *Team Manager* in circumstances when the *Team Manager* is unable to attend).

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

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



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



- 1.2.10** At the appropriate time, the *Lead DCO* will arrange for the nominated chaperones to notify those *Cricketers* that have been selected for *Testing*. Where, because of exceptional circumstances, one of the selected *Cricketers* cannot be notified, then the *Cricketer* from the same team as that of the *Cricketer* that has been selected but cannot be notified, whose number corresponds with the card marked 'R', will be selected for *Testing* instead and will be notified accordingly.
- 1.2.11** The *Lead DCO* will retain the signed selection cards and team sheets in a secure location and permit either *Team Manager* to inspect them as soon as all of the selected *Cricketers* have been notified.

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

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

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

2.1.2 the persons identified at ISTI Article 6.3.3; and

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

2.2 If a *Sample* collected from a *Cricketer* does not have a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis (as defined in the ISTI), the *DCO* shall inform the *Cricketer* that he/she is required to provide a further *Sample* or *Samples*, until a *Sample* that has a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis is provided. (See ISTI Annex G). To facilitate this, the *Cricketer* should fully void his/her bladder when providing a *Sample*, and shall remain under continuous observation until he/she is ready to provide another *Sample*. In the meantime, the *Cricketer* should avoid unnecessary hydration (drinking liquids).

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

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

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

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

3.1.3 Where possible, *Samples* shall be stored in a cool environment and warm conditions should be avoided. In the case of blood *Samples*, these should preferably be stored in a refrigerator or cool box. Variations in temperatures should not exceed 2-8 degrees Celsius. Any variations in temperature should be recorded by the *Lead DCO* who shall report the same to the *BCCI*.

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

3.2.1 The *Lead DCO* is responsible for ensuring that the documentation for each *Sample* is



securely handled after completion.

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