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

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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 Cricketer 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.
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 Cricketer 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...
8 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
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

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, 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

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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 of 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 Cricket 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.

10.11.2 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.

10.11.3 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
duty 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 Cricketer 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 requests.
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 18.2, 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 complaint 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 constitues 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.


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.

**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 in 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.

WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

THE 2019 PROHIBITED LIST

Valid from 1 January 2019

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 (5α-androst-1-ene-3β,17β-diol);
1-Androstenedione (5α-androst-1-ene-3,17-dione);
1-Androsterone (3α-hydroxy-5α-androst-1-ene-17-one);
1-Testosterone (17β-hydroxy-5α-androst-1-en-3-one);
Bolasterone;
Calusterone;
Clostebol;
Danazol ([1,2]oxazolo[4',5':1,2]pregna-4-en-20-yn-17α-ol);
Dehydrochlormethyltestosterone (4-chloro-17β-hydroxy-17α-methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one);
Desoxymethyltestosterone (17α-methyl-5α-androst-2-en-17β-ol and 17α-methyl-5α-androst-3-en-17β-ol);
Drostanolone;
Ethylestrenol (19-norpregna-4-en-17α-ol);
Fluoxymesterone;
Formebolone;
Furazabol (17α-methyl [1,2,5]oxadiazolo[3',4':2,3]-5α-androstan-17β-ol);
Gestrinone;
Mestanolone;
Mesterolone;
Metandienone (17β-hydroxy-17α-methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one);
Metenolone;
Methandriol;
Methasterone (17β-hydroxy-2α,17α-dimethyl-5α-androstan-3-one);
Methyl-1-testosterone (17β-hydroxy-17α-methyl-5α-androst-1-en-3-one);
Methyltestosterone;
Metribolone (methyltrienolone, 17β-hydroxy-17α-methylestra-4,9,11-trien-3-one);
Mibolerone;
Norboletone;
Norclostebol;
Norethandrolone;
Oxabolone;
Oxandrolone;
Oxymetholone;
Prostanozol (17β-[(tetrahydropyran-2-yl)oxy]-1'H-pyrazolo[3,4:2,3]-5α-androstane);
Quinbolone;
Stanozolol;
Stenbolone;
Tetrahydrogestrinone (17-hydroxy-18α-homo-19-nor-17α-pregna-4,9,11-trien-3-one);
Trenbolone (17β-hydroxyestr-4,9,11-trien-3-one);
and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

b. Endogenous** AAS and their Metabolites and isomers, when administered exogenously, including but not limited to:

4-Androstenediol (androstan-4-ene-3β,17β-diol);
4-Hydroxytestosterone(4,17β-dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one);
5-Androstenedione(androstan-5-ene-3,17-dione);
7α-hydroxy-DHEA;
7β-hydroxy-DHEA;
7-keto-DHEA;
19-Norandrostenediol (estr-4-ene-3,17-diol);
19-Norandrostenedione (estr-4-ene-3,17-dione);
Androstanolone(5α-dihydrotestosterone,17β-hydroxy-5α-androstane-3-one);
Androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3β,17β-diol);
Androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3,17-dione);
Boldenone;
Boldione (androsta-1,4-diene-3,17-dione);
Epiandrosterone (3β-hydroxy-5α-androstane-17-one);
Epi-dihydrotestosterone(17β-hydroxy-5β-androstane-3-one);
Epitestosterone;
Nandrolone (19-nortestosterone);
Prasterone (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA,3β-hydroxy-androst-5-en-17-one);
Testosterone.

2. OTHER ANABOLIC AGENTS

Including, but not limited to:
Clenbuterol, selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs, e.g. andarine, LGD-4033, enobosarm
[ostarine] and RAD140), tibolone, zeranol and 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 PEPTIDE HORMONES, GROWTH FACTORS, RELATED SUBSTANCES, AND MIMETICS

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

1. Erythropoietins (EPO) and agents affecting erythropoiesis, including, but not limited to:

1.1 Erythropoietin-Receptor Agonists, e.g. Darbepoetin (dEPO) Erythropoietins (EPO)
EPO based constructs [EPO-Fc, methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta (CERA)]
EPO-mimetic agents and their constructs e.g. CNTO-530, peginesatide.

1.2 Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) activating agents, e.g.
Argon; Cobalt;
Daprodustat (GSK1278863);
Molidustat (BAY 85-3934);
Roxadustat (FG-4592);
Vadadustat (AKB-6548)
Xenon.

1.3 GATA inhibitors, e.g.
K-11706.

1.4 TGF-beta (TGF-β) inhibitors, e.g.
Luspatercept; Sotatercept.

1.5 Innate repair receptor agonists, e.g.
Asialo EPO;
Carbamylated EPO (CEPO).

2. Peptide Hormones and their Releasing Factors,

2.1 Chorionic Gonadotrophin (CG) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH) and their releasing factors in males,
e.g. Buserelin, deslorelin, gonadorelin, goserelin, leuprolelin, nafarelin and triptorelin.

2.2 Corticotrophins and their releasing factors, e.g. Corticorelin.

2.3 Growth Hormone (GH), its fragments and releasing factors, including, but not limited to
Growth Hormone fragments, e.g. AOD-9604 and hGH 176-191.
Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone (GHRH) and its analogues, e.g. CJC-1293, CJC-1295, sermorelin and tesamorelin;
Growth Hormone Secretagogues (GHS), e.g. lenomorelin (ghrelin) and its mimetics, e.g. anamorelin, ipamorelin, macimorelin and tabimorelin;
GH-Releasing Peptides (GHRPs), e.g. alexamorelin, GHRP-1, GHRP-2 (pralmorelin), GHRP-3, GHRP-4, GHRP-5, GHRP-6, and examorelin (hexarelin).

3. Growth Factors and Growth Factor Modulators, including, but not limited to:
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);
Thymosin-β4 and its derivatives e.g. TB-500;
Vascular-Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF).

and other growth factors or growth factor modulators 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;
Proterol;
Reproterol;
Salbutamol;
Salmeterol;
Terbutaline;
Tretoquinol (trimetoquinol)
Tulobuterol;
Vilanterol.

Except:
1. Inhaled salbutamol: maximum 1600 micrograms over 24 hours in divided doses not to exceed 800 micrograms over 12 hours starting from any dose;
2. Inhaled formoterol: maximum delivered dose of 54 micrograms over 24 hours;
3. 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 not consistent with 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 a 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:
2-Androstenol (5α-androst-2-en-17-ol);
2-Androstenone (5α-androst-2-en-17-one);
3-Androstenol (5α-androst-3-en-17-ol);
3-Androstenone (5α-androst-3-en-17-one);
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:
Clomifene;
Cyclofenil;
Fulvestrant.

4. Agents preventing activin receptor IIB activation including, but not limited to:
Activin A-neutralizing antibodies;
Activin receptor IIB competitors such as:Decoy activin receptors (e.g. ACE-031);
Anti-activin receptor IIB antibodies (e.g. bimagrumab);
Myostatin inhibitors such as:
Agents reducing or ablating myostatin expression;
Myostatin-binding proteins (e.g. follistatin, myostatin propeptide);
Myostatin-neutralizing antibodies (e.g. domagrozumab, landogrozumab, stamulumab).

5. Metabolic modulators:
5.1 Activators of the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), e.g. AICAR, SR9009; and Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor δ (PPARδ) agonists, e.g. 2-(2-methyl-4-((4-methyl-2-(4-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl)thiazol-5-yl)methylthio)phenoxy) acetic acid (GW1516, GW501516);
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. intravenous administration of albumin,
dextran, hydroxyethyl starch and mannitol.
• Acetazolamide; amiloride; bumetanide; canrenone; chlortalidone; etacrynic acid; furosemide;
indapamide; metolazone; spirinolactone; thiazides, e.g. bendroflu- methiazide, chlorothiazide
and hydrochlorothiazide; triamterene and vaptans, e.g. tolvaptan.

Except:
• Drospirenone; pamabrom; and ophthalmic use of carbonic anhydride 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 a total of 100 mL per 12-hour period except for those legitimately received in the course of hospital treatments, surgical procedures or clinical diagnostic investigations.

M3 GENE AND CELL DOPING

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

1. The use of polymers of nucleic acids or nucleic acid analogues.

2. The use of gene editing agents designed to alter genome sequences and/or the transcriptional, post-transcriptional or epigenetic regulation of gene expression

3. The use of normal or genetically modified cells

SUBSTANCES & METHODS PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION

IN ADDITION TO THE CLASSES S0 TO S5 AND M1 TO M3 DEFINED ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING CLASSES ARE PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION:
S6 STIMULANTS

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

Stimulants include:

**a. Non-Specified Stimulants:**

Adrafinil <sup>[1]</sup>
Amfepramone <sup>[1]</sup>
Amfetamine <sup>[1]</sup>
Amfetaminil <sup>[1]</sup>
Amiphenazole <sup>[1]</sup>
Benfluorex <sup>[1]</sup>
Benzylpiperazine <sup>[1]</sup>
Bromantan <sup>[1]</sup>
Clobenzorex <sup>[1]</sup>
Cocaine <sup>[1]</sup>
Cropropamide <sup>[1]</sup>
Crotetamide <sup>[1]</sup>
Fencamine <sup>[1]</sup>
Fenetylline <sup>[1]</sup>
Fenfluramine <sup>[1]</sup>
Fenproporex <sup>[1]</sup>
Fonturacetam [<sup>[4-phenylpiracetam (carphedon)];
Furfenorex;
Lisdexamfetamine;
Mefenorex;
Mephentermine;
Mesocarb;
Metamfetamine(<i>d</i>-);
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:

3-Methylhexan-2-amine (1,2-dimethylpentyamine);
4-Methylhexan-2-amine (methylhexaneamine);
4-Methylpentan-2-amine (1,3-dimethylbutylamine);
5-Methylhexan-2-amine (1,4-dimethylpentylamine);
Benzfetamine <sup>[3]</sup>
Cathine** <sup>[3]</sup>
Cathinone and its analogues, e.g. mephedrone, methedrone, and α - pyrrolidinovalerophenone;
Dimetamfetamine <sup>[3]</sup>
Ephedrine*** <sup>[3]</sup>
Epinephrine**** (adrenaline);
Etamivan;
Etilamfetamine;
Etilefrine;
Famprofazone;
Fenbutrazate;
Fencamfamin;
Heptaminol;
Hydroxyamfetamine (parahydroxyamphetamine);
Isometheptene;
Levmetamfetamine;
Meclofenoxate;
Methylenedioxymethamphetamine;
Methylphenidate;
Nikethamide;
Norfenefrine;
Octopamine;
Oxilofrine (methylsympathomimetic);
Pemoline;
Pentetrazol;
Phenethylamine and its derivatives;
Phenmetrazine;
Phenpromethamine;
Propylhexedrine;
Pseudoephedrine*****;
Selegiline;
Sibutramine;
Strychnine;
Tenamfetamine (methylenedioxymethphetamine);
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 2019 Monitoring Program*

* Bupropion, caffeine, nicotine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradrol, and synephrine: These substances are included in the 2019 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

The following narcotics are prohibited:

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

S8 CANNABINOIDS

The following cannabinoids are prohibited:

- Natural cannabinoids, e.g. cannabis, hashish and marijuana
- Synthetic cannabinoids e.g. Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and other cannabimimetics.

Except:

- Cannabidiol

S9 GLUCOCORTICOIDS

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

Including but not limited to:

Betamethasone;
Budesonide;
Cortisone;
Deflazacort;
Dexamethasone;
Fluticasone;
Hydrocortisone;
Methylprednisolone;
Prednisolone;
Prednisone;
Triamcinolone.

SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS

P1 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 aerials/halfpipe and snowboard halfpipe/big
Underwater sports (CMAS) in constant-weight apnoea with or without fins, dynamic apnoea with and without fins, free immersion apnoea, Jump Blue apnoea, spearfishing, 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;
Metipranolol;
Metoprolol;
Nadolol;
Oxprenolol;
Pindolol;
Propranolol;
Sotalol;
Timolol.

APPENDIX 3: Summary of Major Modifications and Explanatory Notes: 2019 Prohibited List

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

Prohibited Substances

S1 ANABOLIC AGENTS

1a Exogenous Anabolic Androgenic Steroids
4-hydroxytestosterone was transferred to class S1.1b, “Endogenous Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS)”, since this substance can be formed endogenously at low concentrations.

Bolandiol was removed, since it constitutes one of the isomers of 19-norandrostenediol, which is already included under class S1.1b.

1b Endogenous AAS and their Metabolites and isomers, when administered exogenously

- The title of S1.1b “Endogenous Anabolic Androgenic Steroids when administered exogenously” was changed to: “Endogenous AAS and their Metabolites and isomers when administered exogenously” to clarify that ALL endogenous AAS and their Metabolites and isomers are prohibited when administered exogenously. Therefore, the listed examples now include the endogenous AAS and some of their Metabolites/isomers.

- The examples of Metabolites and isomers of endogenous AAS were simplified, leaving only those endogenous substances that are currently known to be available in nutritional supplements or that may be used as masking agents (e.g. to affect the “steroid profile”). The currently named examples are:
  - 7α-hydroxy-DHEA;
  - 7β-hydroxy-DHEA;
  - 4-androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3β,17β-diol);
  - 5-androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3,17-dione);
  - 7-keto-DHEA;
  - epiandrosterone (3β-hydroxy-5α-androstan-17-one);
  - epi-dihydrotestosterone (17β-hydroxy-5β-androstan-3-one);
  - epitestosterone.

- All other substances previously listed as examples of Metabolites/isomers of endogenous AAS were removed as specific examples of this class; however, such substances remain prohibited if administered exogenously. The Prohibited List usually does not list Metabolites, unless it provides useful information to either Athletes or stakeholders. The removed Metabolites may have multiple names and are not known to be available in nutritional supplements or to have biological activity.

- The analysis of several of these Metabolites, as Markers of the exogenous administration of endogenous AAS is already covered in specific WADA Technical Documents:
  - 19-Norandrosterone and 19-Noretiocohanolone are Metabolites of the 19-norsteroids, Nandrolone, 19-Norandrostenediol and 19-Norandrostenedione, and are covered in the TD19NA;
  - Androsterone, Etiocohanolone, 5α-androstane-3α,17β-diol (5αAdiol) and 5β-androstane-3α,17β-diol (5βAdiol), which are Metabolites of Testosterone and its precursors, are defined as Markers of the “steroid profile”, and are covered in the TDEAAS and TDIRMS; All the other substances previously listed (androstane- and androstenediols), if administered exogenously, are also monitored through GC/C/IRMS analysis of the Markers of the “steroid profile” (TDIRMS).

- 2-Androstenone (5α-androst-2-ene-17-one) was transferred to class S4.1 Aromatase Inhibitors, which better reflects its biological activity. Analogues and isomers of this substance were also included in S4.1, namely 2-Androstenol (5α-androst-2-en-17-ol), 3-Androstenol (5α-androst-3-en-17-ol) and 3-Androstenone (5α-androst-3-en-17-one);

- Epiandrosterone (3β-hydroxy-5α-androstan-17-one) was added as an example, since this substance is available in nutritional supplements.

2 Other Anabolic Agents:

- Ostarine is now also listed by its International Non-proprietary Name (INN), enobosarm.

S2 PEPTIDE HORMONES, GROWTH FACTORS, RELATED SUBSTANCES AND MIMETICS
More examples of Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) activating agents were added. These are daprodustat (GSK1278863) and vadadustat (AKB-6548), while the reference name of molidustat, BAY 85-3934, has been included.

The title of S2.2 was changed to “Peptide Hormones and their Releasing Factors”, more accurately reflecting the substances in this class.

Ghrelin and hexarelin are now listed by their INNs, lenomorelin and examorelin, respectively.

Macimorelin was added as an example of a growth hormone secretagogue.

S3 BETA-2-AGONISTS

Tretquinol (trimetoquinol) is a beta-2 agonist and was added as an example to S3. It is an ingredient in oral cold and flu medications, particularly in some countries in Asia.

S4 HORMONE AND METABOLIC MODULATORS

2-Androstenone (5α-androst-2-ene-17-one) was transferred from S1.1b to this class, which better reflects its biological activity. Analogues and isomers of this substance were also included in S4.1, namely 2-Androstenol (5α-androst-2-en-17-ol), 3-Androstenol (5α-androst-3-en-17-ol) and 3-Androstenone (5α-androst-3-en-17-one).

The title of S4.4 was changed to: “Agents preventing Activin receptor IIB activation”, and several examples are listed. These include myostatin inhibitors such as myostatin-neutralizing antibodies (e.g. domagrozumab, landogrozumab, stamulumab), myostatin-binding proteins (e.g. follistatin, myostatin propeptide), agents reducing or ablating myostatin expression, activin receptor IIB competitors such as e.g. decoy activin receptors (e.g. ACE-031), anti-activin receptor IIB antibodies (e.g. bimagrumab), and activin A-neutralizing antibodies. This change was made to reflect the multiple ways in which this receptor can be affected.

Prohibited Methods

M3 GENE AND CELL DOPING

The title of this class was changed to: “Gene and Cell Doping”, in order to reflect that cells were already included in M3.3. Stem cells are not prohibited for treating injuries as long as their use restores normal function of the affected area and does not enhance function. The term “post-transcriptional” was added to the list of examples to more completely define the processes that can be modified by gene editing.

Substances and Methods Prohibited In-Competition

The wording of the opening sentence was modified to harmonize with Article 4.2.2 of the Code as well as other sections of the List. In this regard, the word “categories” was replaced by “classes”.

S6 STIMULANTS

For consistency in chemical nomenclature, 1,3-dimethylbutylamine is also represented as 4-methylpentan-2-amine. Two additional analogues of methylhexaneamine were added as examples: 5-methylhexan-2-amine (1,4-dimethylpentyamine) and 3-methylhexan-2-amine (1,2-dimethylpentyamine).
- Dimethylamphetamine is now listed by its INN dimetamfetamine. Other amphetamine compounds were standardized to align with the INN.

Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports

P1 BETA-BLOCKERS

- Bunolol is a racemic mixture of levobunolol and bunolol, so levobunolol was removed as an example in P1.

APPENDIX 4 - THE 2019 MONITORING PROGRAM*

The following substances are placed on the 2019 Monitoring Program:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Stimulants</th>
<th>\textit{In-Competition} only: Bupropion, caffeine, nicotine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradrol and synephrine.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Stimulants</strong></td>
<td>\textit{In-Competition} only: Bupropion, caffeine, nicotine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradrol and synephrine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Narcotics</td>
<td>\textit{In-Competition} only: Codeine, hydrocodone and tramadol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Glucocorticoids</td>
<td>\textit{In-Competition} (by routes of administration other than oral, intravenous, intramuscular or rectal) and \textit{Out-of-Competition} (all routes of administration).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2-ethylsulfanyl-1H-benzimidazole (bemitil)</td>
<td>\textit{In-} and \textit{Out-of-Competition}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Beta-2-agonists</td>
<td>\textit{In-} and \textit{Out-of-Competition}: any combination of beta-2-agonists.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“The World Anti-Doping Code (Article 4.5) states: “WADA, in consultation with Signatories and governments, shall establish a monitoring program regarding substances which are not on the Prohibited List, but which WADA wishes to monitor in order to detect patterns of misuse in sport.”

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.