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## ARTICLE 1 - CRICKET AUSTRALIA'S POSITION ON DOPING

Cricket Australia condemns the Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods in cricket. The Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods is contrary to the ethics of cricket, potentially harmful to the health of Players and detrimental to the reputation of cricket as a sport.

The only legitimate Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods is under the supervision of a physician for a clinically justified purpose in accordance with Article 8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

Cricket Australia aims to stop Doping practices in cricket by:

- a) educating and informing Players and Player Support Personnel about these Anti-Doping Rules;
- b) supporting the drug testing programs and education initiatives of ASADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations; and
- c) imposing effective sanctions on Players and Player Support Personnel who commit Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

## ARTICLE 2 - WHO DO THESE ANTI-DOPING RULES APPLY TO?

These Anti-Doping Rules apply to:

- a) Members;
- b) Players;
- c) Player Support Personnel; and
- d) employees and contractors of Cricket Australia and Members.

## ARTICLE 3 - OBLIGATIONS

- 3.1** These Anti-Doping Rules, like competition rules, set out some of the conditions under which cricket is played. Players and Player Support Personnel accept these Anti-Doping Rules as a condition of being eligible to participate in cricket at all levels under the jurisdiction, auspices and control of Cricket



Australia. These Anti-Doping Rules are not intended to be subject to or limited by the requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters. The policies and minimum standards implemented in these Anti-Doping Rules are modelled on the WADA Code, which represents the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders with an interest in fair sport and should be respected by all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies.

### **3.2 Roles and responsibilities – Players must:**

- a) read and be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules and the Prohibited List as it relates to them;
- b) be available for Sample collection, Testing and provide whereabouts information in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules for that purpose;
- c) take full responsibility, in the context of Doping, for what they ingest, Use and Possess;
- d) inform medical practitioners with whom they consult of their obligations not to Use or Possess Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules;
- e) not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods in violation of these Anti-Doping Rules;
- f) make themselves aware of the procedure for Sample collection and Testing procedures and their rights during the Sample collection and Testing process;
- g) set a responsible example on the issue of drug use in sport to members of the public, especially children interested in cricket;
- h) ensure that the requirements for prior notification of Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Methods which are necessary for a Therapeutic Use Exemption are complied with;

- i) attend all anti-doping education programs conducted by Cricket Australia, relevant Members and ASADA or other Anti-Doping Organisations on behalf of Cricket Australia and relevant Members. Failure to attend an anti-doping education session shall be no excuse for an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation, nor shall it mitigate culpability of a Player in determining sanction;
- j) submit to the jurisdiction of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee and Appeals Committee;
- k) immediately refer information about possible Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Cricket Australia;
- l) assist, co-operate and liaise with Cricket Australia and Anti-Doping Organisations in relation to the conduct of any investigation or hearing into an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation; and
- m) comply with all sanctions which may be imposed under these Anti-Doping Rules in the event an Anti-Doping Rule Violation is found to have occurred.

### 3.3 Roles and responsibilities – Player Support Personnel

Player Support Personnel must: a) read and be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules and the Prohibited List as it relates to them;

- b) make themselves aware of the procedure for Sample collection and Testing procedures and cooperate with Player Testing;
- c) use their influence on Players' values and behaviour to ensure compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules;
- d) set an appropriate example on the issue of drug use in sport to members of the public;
- e) submit to the jurisdiction of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee and Appeals Committee;
- f) immediately refer information about possible Anti-

Doping Rule Violations to Cricket Australia;

- g) assist, co-operate and liaise with Cricket Australia and Anti-Doping Organisations in relation to the conduct of any investigation or hearing into an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation; and
- h) comply with all sanctions which may be imposed under these Anti-Doping Rules in the event an Anti-Doping Rule Violation is found to have occurred.

### **3.4 Roles and responsibilities – Cricket Australia** **Cricket Australia must:**

- a) give ASADA timely and accurate Player whereabouts information provided in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules;
- b) support and assist ASADA to conduct Doping Control in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules;
- c) make these Anti-Doping Rules available to Members, Players and Player Support Personnel;
- d) develop and implement, in consultation with ASADA, drug education and information programs for Players and Player Support Personnel;
- e) ensure that all Players receive a copy of these Anti-Doping Rules and that all Players acknowledge receipt of the Anti-Doping Rules by signing a register created for that purpose;
- f) ensure that relevant medical and paramedical staff are familiar with procedures necessary for Therapeutic Use Exemptions;
- g) ensure that all relevant Player Support Personnel and ancillary staff are familiar with the content of these Anti-Doping Rules;
- h) give reasonable assistance to Testing personnel to enable them to carry out their Testing duties efficiently and effectively;

- i) ensure that Team coaches are aware that Players may be tested immediately following a match and every assistance is to be given to Testing personnel in carrying out their duties; and
- j) arrange for Cricket Australia Player Support Personnel or State Cricket Association and Territory Cricket Association Player Support Personnel or other relevant staff to attend meetings arranged by Cricket Australia to discuss any problems in relation to Testing.

**3.5** Players and other Persons may be subject to investigation and disciplined under these Anti-Doping Rules. Players may be asked to provide a Sample at any time, whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, to or by any Anti-Doping Organisation.

**3.6** Cricket Australia will not disclose or use information about an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation (except for a purpose permitted under these Anti-Doping Rules) until after:

- a) the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee has made a determination;
- b) the ADCO has referred the matter to a hearing; or c) the information has become public knowledge.

## ARTICLE 4 - DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the Anti-Doping Rule Violations set out in Article 5.1 through Article 5.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

## ARTICLE 5 - ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Players or other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List. The following constitute Anti-Doping Rule Violations: provided, however, that each of the following Anti-Doping Rule Violations shall be deemed not to be Anti-Doping Rule Violations by a Person if the Person has previously obtained a Therapeutic Use Exemption from the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor or a Recognised Medical Authority in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules. An Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurs even if the



Player does not know the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is prohibited under these Anti-Doping Rules.

**5.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample.**

- 5.1.1 It is each Player's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Players are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 5.1.

**Note:** These Anti-Doping Rules adopt the strict liability principle. Under the strict liability principle, an Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurs whenever a Prohibited Substance is found in a Player's Sample. The Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurs whether or not the Player's Use of a Prohibited Substance is intentional or whether the Player was negligent or otherwise at fault. There is ample justification for the strict liability principle, which includes the fact that there would be unfairness to other players competing against a Player who has accidentally Used a performance enhancing substance. Moreover, it is likely intentional Use, in many cases, could escape sanction because of difficulty of proof of intent.

- 5.1.2 Sufficient proof of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 5.1 is established by either of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Player's A Sample where the Player waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analysed; or, where the Player's B Sample is analysed and the analysis of the Player's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Player's A Sample.
- 5.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited

List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample shall constitute an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

- 5.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 5.1, the Prohibited List may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

## **5.2 Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.**

- 5.2.1 It is each Player's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an Anti-Doping Rule Violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

- 5.2.2 The success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to be committed. Note: Proof of Use does not require proof of intent of the Player. Use may be established by any reliable means, including admissions by the Player, witness statements, documentary evidence or other analytical information that does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "presence" of a Prohibited Substance under Article 5.1.1. Proof of Attempted Use does require proof of intent of the Player. The fact that intent is required to prove Attempted Use does not undermine the strict liability principle established elsewhere in these Anti-Doping Rules.

- 5.3 Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in applicable anti-doping rules, or otherwise evading Sample collection.**

- 5.4 Violation of applicable requirements regarding Player availability for Out-of Competition Testing, including failure**





to provide required whereabouts information set forth in Article 10 (Player Whereabouts Requirements) and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules. Any combination of three Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures within an eighteen-month period as determined by Anti-Doping Organisations with jurisdiction over the Player shall constitute an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

**5.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control.**

**5.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods.**

5.6.1 Possession by a Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by a Player Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Player establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with Article 8 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

5.6.2 Possession by a Player Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by a Player Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with a Player, Competition or training, unless the Player Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted to a Player in accordance with Article 8 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

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

**Note:** This Article 5.7 shall not include Trafficking for validated therapeutic purposes in the legal exercise of professional, medical and pharmaceutical treatment of a disease process.

**5.8 Administration or Attempted administration to any Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or Attempted administration to any Player Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method**

or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited Out-of-Competition, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or any Attempted Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

## ARTICLE 6 - PROOF OF DOPING

### 6.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof.

Cricket Australia shall have the burden of establishing that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether Cricket Australia has established an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond reasonable doubt. Where these Anti-Doping Rules place the burden of proof upon the Player or other Person alleged to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof is by a balance of probability.

### 6.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions.

Facts related to Anti-Doping Rule Violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in Doping cases:

6.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Player or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Player or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then Cricket Australia has the burden

- to establish that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 6.2.2 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy that did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other Anti-Doping Rule Violation will not invalidate the results. If the Player or other Person establishes that a departure from another International Standard or other antidoping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurred, then Cricket Australia shall have the burden of establishing that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the Anti- Doping Rule Violation.
- 6.2.3 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Player or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Player or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.
- 6.2.4 The Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee in a hearing on an Anti-Doping Rule Violation may draw an inference adverse to the Player or other Person who is asserted to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation based on the Player or other Person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or by telephone as directed by the tribunal) and to answer questions from the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Cricket Australia asserting the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

## ARTICLE 7 - THE PROHIBITED LIST

### 7.1 Cricket Australia's Prohibited List.

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1

of the WADA Code and changes from time to time. If WADA has expanded the Prohibited List for the ICC, these Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List as so expanded.

**7.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List.**

All Persons and other entities listed in Article 2 shall be bound by any changes to the Prohibited List provided Cricket Australia or any Members have taken reasonable steps to bring the amended Prohibited List to the attention of the Players and Player Support Personnel. For the avoidance of doubt, publication on Cricket Australia's website ([www.cricket.com.au](http://www.cricket.com.au)) shall be deemed to satisfy the preceding sentence.

**7.3 Criteria for Including Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods on the Prohibited List.**

WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by a Player or other Person based on any reason, including any 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 cricket.

**7.4 Specified Substances**

For purposes of the application of Article 15, all Prohibited Substances shall be "Specified Substances" except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. Prohibited Methods shall not be Specified Substances.

## **ARTICLE 8 - THERAPEUTIC USE**

- 8.1** The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (Article 5.1), Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (Article 5.2), Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods (Article 5.6) or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited



Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 5.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable and current Therapeutic Use Exemption shall not be considered an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

- 8.2** Players with a documented medical condition requiring the Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption from the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or a Recognised Medical Authority in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 8.3** Players must inform Cricket Australia immediately in writing upon obtaining a Therapeutic Use Exemption.
- 8.4** An application for a Therapeutic Use Exemption for the Use by a Player of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method must be made by the Cricket Australia Medical Officer or State Cricket Association Medical Officer to the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and must include:
- (a) a relevant medical history;
  - (b) a description or diagnosis of the Player's medical condition;
  - (c) the proposed treatment, treatment level (i.e. dose) and length of the treatment;
  - (d) verification that there is no alternative medication suitable for treatment that does not contain Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods;
  - (e) consent for the transmission of all information pertaining to the application to the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor, and/or a Recognised Medical Authority provided it is transmitted on the basis that it is to be used only in connection with the application and confidentiality respected so far as reasonably practicable; and
  - (f) details of any prior or pending requests for a Therapeutic Use Exemption.

**Note:** So far as is practicable, all applications must use the standard Recognised Medical Authority

form (as applicable from time to time). In urgent situations application may be made to the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor by telephone (the mobile number for the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor can be obtained from Cricket Australia's General Counsel or Legal Counsel (03 9653 9999)).

- 8.5** The Player must bear all costs of any application for a Therapeutic Use Exemption.
- 8.6** The Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or a Recognised Medical Authority may reasonably require the Player to provide additional information and may also require the Player to undergo a medical examination by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor or the nominee of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or a Recognised Medical Authority.
- 8.7** The Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor may seek independent advice from a Recognised Medical Authority (or elsewhere as thought appropriate) in determining whether to issue a Therapeutic Use Exemption.
- 8.8** The Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or a Recognised Medical Authority shall take into account the following criteria when determining whether to issue a Therapeutic Use Exemption:
- (a) whether the Player would experience significant impairment of, or risk to, his or her health if the Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method were not used;
  - (b) whether any enhancement over and above the Player's level of performance (if not using the Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method) would result from the use of the Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method as medically prescribed;

**Note:** The use of a Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method to increase "low-normal" levels of any endogenous hormone is not considered an acceptable use for the purposes of a Therapeutic

Use Exemption.

- (c) whether the Player would be readily able to use the Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method if he or she were not competing in the Competition;
- (d) whether a permitted alternative medication can be substituted for the Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method;
- (e) the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions;
- (f) the best interests of the game of cricket; and
- (g) any other matters the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or a Recognised Medical Authority (as the case may be) considers appropriate.

**Note:** A Therapeutic Use Exemption ought not, unless in the most exceptional cases, be issued for the Use of an anabolic androgenic steroid or peptide hormone or analogue. If a Therapeutic Use Exemption is sought for the Use of an anabolic androgenic steroid or peptide hormone or analogue, it must be referred to a Recognised Medical Authority.

- 8.9** The Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or a Recognised Medical Authority (as the case may be) may in his, her or its absolute discretion issue a Therapeutic Use Exemption in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions for the Use of the Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method and may give such authorisation upon such terms and conditions as he, she or it (as the case may be) deems appropriate in his, her or its (as the case may be) absolute discretion.

**Note:** The Therapeutic Use Exemption may, for example, specify the permitted dose, require the Prohibited Substance to be administered only by the Cricket Australia Medical Officer or the State Cricket Association Medical Officer, require the Cricket Australia Medical Officer or the State Cricket Association Medical Officer to certify that only the authorised dose has been administered and specify a regime for ongoing testing.

- 8.10** Where the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or a Recognised Medical Authority (as the case may be), as a condition of a Therapeutic Use Exemption, specifies a regime for ongoing testing, the Player must bear the cost of such testing.
- 8.11** If a Player does play after receipt of a Therapeutic Use Exemption, the act of playing is deemed to be his acceptance and agreement to the conditions, if any, attaching to the Therapeutic Use Exemption.
- 8.12** Any appeal by a Person (including Cricket Australia) from a determination by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor to deny or grant a Therapeutic Use Exemption to a Player must be to a Recognised Medical Authority in accordance with any current procedures of a Recognised Medical Authority. Any determination by a Recognised Medical Authority of the appeal should take into account the criteria in Article 8.8 above.
- 8.13** Any appeal by a Person (including Cricket Australia) from a determination by a Recognised Medical Authority to deny or grant a Therapeutic Use Exemption to a Player must be to the Appeals Committee. Any determination by Appeals Committee of the appeal should take into account the criteria in Article 8.8 above.
- 8.14** The Player must bear all costs of any appeal irrespective of the outcome.
- 8.15** A Player uses a Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method for a therapeutic purpose if:
- (a) the Player had written approval prior to Testing from the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or a Recognised Medical Authority for the therapeutic use of the Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules;
  - (b) the level of the Prohibited Substance in the Sample is consistent with the approved Therapeutic Use Exemption and the Player has complied with all conditions advised by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or Recognised Medical Authority with respect to the therapeutic use of the



Prohibited Substance; and

- (c) the therapeutic use of the Prohibited Substance and/ or Prohibited Method is not inconsistent with the Laws of Cricket.

- 8.16** Cricket Australia will promptly report any Therapeutic Use Exemptions obtained by a Player to ASADA, once the relevant Player reports the Therapeutic Use Exemption to Cricket Australia.

## ARTICLE 9 - TESTING

### 9.1 Authority to Test.

All Players subject to Doping Control are liable to be selected for In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing by an Anti-Doping Organisation. All Players subject to Doping Control agree to submit to In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing (at any reasonable time or place, with notice or with No Advance Notice) by an Anti-Doping Organisation. This includes after matches, at training, at home or any other suitable facility. Players are liable to be selected for any number of drug tests; there is no maximum number.

### 9.2 Selection of Players for Testing.

Players may be randomly or specifically selected for In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing by the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation. This selection may be on any basis or without justification. Target Testing is completely acceptable.

### 9.3 Testing Standards.

All Testing shall be conducted in conformity with the International Standard for Testing (which can be viewed at [www.WADA-ama.org](http://www.WADA-ama.org)) in force at the time of Testing.

### 9.4 Results of Testing

The results of all In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing must be reported to Cricket Australia, which will act on the results of In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing conducted by the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation.

## ARTICLE 10 – PLAYER WHEREABOUTS REQUIREMENTS

- 10.1** Players who are under contract to Cricket Australia must provide to Cricket Australia accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information and keep this information updated so as to enable Out-of-Competition Testing. This information must include all relevant details while the Player is on any period of leave (annual, parental or otherwise).
- 10.2** Players who are under contract to a State Cricket Association must provide to that State Cricket Association accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information and keep this information updated so as to enable Out-of-Competition Testing. This information must include all relevant details while the Player is on any period of leave.
- 10.3** The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information, including the current telephone number most frequently used by the player to receive telephone calls at any given time rests with each Player.
- 10.4** Players designated in Articles 10.1 and 10.2 must:
- (a) provide whereabouts information to Cricket Australia or the relevant State Cricket Association (as the case may be) at the beginning of each season;
  - (b) not deliberately or recklessly provide incorrect whereabouts information;
  - (c) not fail to update the whereabouts information within three days of the whereabouts information previously provided to Cricket Australia or a State Cricket Association (as the case may be) becoming out of date;
  - (d) not refuse to update the whereabouts information previously provided to Cricket Australia or a State Cricket Association (as the case may be) within three days of being requested to do so;
- 10.5** For the purposes of Article 5.4, a Player will be deemed to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation if he or she commits a total of three Whereabouts Failures (which may be three

Filing Failures, or three Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures or Missed Tests adding up to three in total) in any 18-month period. This period is a rolling period that starts to run on each date that a Player commits a Whereabouts Failure.

- 10.6** A Missed Test will be declared in respect of a Player if and only if the Player for a period of 24 hours is not with his or her team, not at any of the places specified in the whereabouts information previously provided to Cricket Australia or a State Cricket Association (as the case may be) and does not answer the telephone when called on the current telephone number specified in the whereabouts information previously provided to Cricket Australia or a State Cricket Association (as the case may be) or respond to any message from the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation with respect to availability for Out-of-Competition Testing.
- 10.7** A second or subsequent Missed Test cannot be declared in respect of a Player unless the Player has received written notice from the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation, Cricket Australia or their State Cricket Association of the first (or second as the case may be) Missed Test of the Player and the Player has not provided an explanation, which is satisfactory to the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation, Cricket Australia or the relevant State Cricket Association (as the case may be), as to the circumstances of the first (or second as the case may be) Missed Test.
- 10.8** Notwithstanding anything else in these Anti-Doping Rules, if a Player is included in ASADA's Registered Testing Pool, that Player must comply with ASADA's requirements relating to athlete whereabouts.

## **ARTICLE 11 - ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES**

### **11.1 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples**

Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List. Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules must be analysed in accordance with the principles set out in this Article 11.

### **11.2 Conduct of Testing**

- 11.2.1 Samples collected pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules and the carrying out of Testing must be in accordance with the relevant International Standards.
- 11.2.2 Players are obliged to comply with all appropriate requests of the Anti-Doping Organisation that requested the Sample.
- 11.2.3 Players will be given the opportunity to:
- (a) disclose any medications recently taken; and
  - (b) record any comments in relation to the drug test, including any concerns in relation to the Sample collection process.

### **11.3 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting**

Laboratories must analyse Samples and report results (which in no case shall include the names of any Person) in accordance with the relevant International Standard.

### **11.4 Minor Irregularities**

Minor irregularities in Testing, which cannot reasonably be considered to have affected the results of otherwise valid tests, will have no effect on such results. Minor irregularities do not include the chain of custody of the Sample, improper sealing of the container(s) in which the Sample is stored, failure to request the signature of the Player or failure to provide the Player with an opportunity to be present or be represented at the opening and analysis of the "B" Sample.

### **11.5 Research on Samples**

No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 11.1 without the Player's written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 11.1 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Player.

## **ARTICLE 12 – INVESTIGATION OF AN ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION**

- 12.1** Where Cricket Australia receives information that a Person may have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the ADCO will investigate the matter.
- 12.2** Subject to Article 12.3, the ADCO will refer the matter to a hearing by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee if the ADCO:
- (a) reasonably believes that a Person may have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation; or
  - (b) receives a notice from an Anti-Doping Organisation that a Person may have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.
- 12.3** The ADCO may decide not to refer the matter to a hearing by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee if the Person in writing:
- (a) acknowledges that he has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation; and
  - (b) waives the right to a hearing in relation to:
    - (i) whether the Person committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation; and
    - (ii) what sanction will apply. Cricket Australia may then apply a sanction as set out in Article 14 and/or Article 15.
- 12.4** Where the Person is subject to the NAD Scheme, the ADCO will consult ASADA about ASADA's participation in any investigation and hearing, subject to that participation being at the absolute discretion of the ADCO. The ADCO and ASADA may agree to make a joint referral to a hearing.
- 12.5** If the ADCO refers the matter to a hearing under Article 12.2, the ADCO will send the Person a letter that:
- (a) notifies the Person which of these Anti-Doping Rule(s) appear(s) to have been violated and the basis of the violation(s);
  - (b) states that the ADCO will refer the matter to a hearing unless either the Person gives the ADCO a written

waiver pursuant to Article 12.3 or the Person does not respond within 14 days from the date of the letter;

- (c) specifies the proposed date, time and (if practicable) the place of the hearing (being not less than 14 days from the date of the letter); and
- (d) encloses either a copy of these Anti-Doping Rules or the website address where these Anti-Doping Rules can be located. The proposed date, time and place of the hearing specified in the letter may be changed by the ADCO in his or her discretion at any time prior to the hearing having regard to relevant circumstances (such as the convenience of the members of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee). If the Person does not respond to the letter within 14 days a hearing can be held in absentia or Cricket Australia may apply a sanction in accordance with Article 14 and/or Article 15.

**12.6** The ADCO may withdraw the referral to a hearing at any time until the hearing commences if the Person gives a written waiver under Article 12.3. A Person alleged to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has a right to a hearing unless the Person gives a written waiver under Article 12.3. Notwithstanding Article 12.3, a Person who has acknowledged that they have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation may request a hearing by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee on sanction only.

**12.7** The Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee will determine:

- (a) whether the Person has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and, if so;
- (b) what sanction will apply; and
- (c) for how long the sanction will apply.

**12.8** Hearings pursuant to this Article 12 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases, unless there are exceptional circumstances, within three months of the date of the infraction notice described in Article 12.5.

- 12.9** Hearing decisions shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 18 or required by applicable law.
- 12.10** Hearing decisions, whether as the result of a hearing or the Player or other Person's acceptance of sanctions, may be appealed as provided in Article 18.
- 12.11** Subject in all circumstances to Article 14, a Person alleged to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation may continue to train, compete, coach or hold office until a hearing before the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee is held, and pending any sanction which may be imposed by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee. However, in the interests of fair play and the objects of these Anti-Doping Rules, Cricket Australia encourages Players to stop competing between the time of the allegation of the commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and either the hearing before the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or the imposition of a sanction pursuant to Article 12.3 as the case may be.
- 12.12** Any irregularity in an infraction notice described in Article 12.5 shall not invalidate that notice unless the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee determines that the irregularity is such as to give rise to genuine unfairness. If that occurs, a fresh notice may be issued.
- 12.13** Review of Atypical Findings As provided in the International Standards, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances, which may also be produced endogenously, as Atypical Findings subject to further investigation. Upon receipt of an A Sample Atypical Finding, the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for results management shall conduct a review to determine whether:
- (a) an applicable Therapeutic Use Exemption has been granted, or
  - (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding. If that review does not reveal an applicable Therapeutic Use Exemption or departure that caused the Atypical

Finding, the ADCO shall conduct the required investigation. After the investigation is completed, the Player and Cricket Australia shall be notified whether or not the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding. The Player shall be notified as provided in Article 12.5.

## ARTICLE 13 – CONDUCT OF HEARINGS

- 13.1** Subject to Article 6 of these Anti-Doping Rules, the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee:
- (a) will conduct the hearing in private and otherwise in the manner the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee determines;
  - (b) will conduct the hearing: i) with as little formality and technicality; and ii) as quickly as proper consideration of the matter permits;
  - (c) may conduct the hearing by telephone or other conference facility;
  - (d) may examine and cross-examine witnesses;
  - (e) may appoint a legal representative or other person to assist it;
  - (f) may ask the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor to act as an expert witness at the hearing; and
  - (g) may allow the person alleged to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to: i) examine and cross-examine witnesses; and ii) be assisted by a legal representative or other person. The parties will bear their own costs of preparing for and attending the hearing. Cricket Australia will bear the costs of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee and other costs of an administrative nature (e.g. room hire, recording, etc) as it deems appropriate.
- 13.2** Subject to Article 6.2 of these Anti-Doping Rules, the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee will accept the result of a



test conducted by an Anti-Doping Organisation.

- 13.3** The Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee will give the ADCO a written statement of: (a) the findings of the hearing; (b) what sanction (if any) will apply; and (c) how long the sanction (if any) will apply.
- 13.4** Where the Player has had the opportunity to challenge an entry on the ASADA Register in the AAT (including any appeal from the AAT to the Federal Court of Australia) but has not done so or has done so unsuccessfully, the Player may not dispute the matters contained in the entry on the ASADA Register in response to an allegation of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or in any hearing under these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 13.5** Subject to Article 13.6, in the event that there has been a hearing in the AAT in response to an allegation of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or in any hearing of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee, the Player:
- (a) may not dispute any findings made by the AAT; and
  - (b) may not dispute any decision made by the AAT. All material that went into evidence in the AAT is admissible and may be used as evidence in a hearing of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee.
- 13.6** In the event there is an appeal from the AAT to the Federal Court, in response to an allegation of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or in any hearing of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee, the Player:
- (a) may not dispute any findings made by the Federal Court; and
  - (b) may not dispute any decision made by the Federal Court. All material that went into evidence in the AAT and the Federal Court is admissible and may be used as evidence in a hearing of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee.

- 13.7** Where:

- (a) a document is sought to be used as evidence in a hearing of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee and the document is of, or has been, created by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor, a State Cricket Association Medical Officer or an Anti-Doping Organisation (or a servant or agent acting in that capacity); and
- (b) a copy of the document has been made available a reasonable time prior to the hearing, the document shall be admitted as evidence of its contents (without the need to call the maker of the document) and given such weight as the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee considers appropriate in all circumstances. This rule does not limit the circumstances in which the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee may admit other documents into evidence.

## ARTICLE 14 - Provisional Suspensions

**14.1** If the ADCO refers an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation to a hearing under Article 12.2 but the Player is or may be selected to play in a cricket match before the date of that hearing, the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee will, at the request of the ADCO, conduct a preliminary hearing to determine whether or not the Player should be subject to a Provisional Suspension pending the outcome of the substantive hearing. Where an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding is received for a Prohibited Substance, other than a Specified Substance, such Provisional Suspension shall be imposed provided, however, that a Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Player is given either:

- (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or
- (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 13 on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. If the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee decides

that the Player should be subject to a Provisional Suspension, and the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee finds that the Player would otherwise have been selected in matches the subject of the Provisional Suspension, the Player shall be stood down on full pay pending the outcome of the substantive hearing.

**14.2** If a Provisional Suspension is imposed under Article 14.1, either the hearing in accordance with this Article 14 shall be advanced to a date which avoids substantial prejudice to the Person, or the Person shall be given an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. Cricket Australia may apply the Provisional Suspension:

- (a) from the date of the infraction notice;
- (b) following the 14-day submission period; or
- (c) as deemed appropriate by Cricket Australia until the outcome of the substantive hearing.

**14.3** If the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee ultimately finds that the Player has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and a sanction is imposed, the Player will forfeit his right to remuneration during the period in which he was ordered by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee not to play in any cricket matches. If the circumstances of the case require, the Chairman of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee may conduct the preliminary hearing alone.

## **ARTICLE 15 - SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS**

**15.1 Disqualification of Results in the Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs**

An Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to Disqualification of all of the Player's individual results obtained in that Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as

provided in Article 15.1.1.

15.1.1 If the Player establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Player's individual results in the other Competitions shall not be Disqualified unless the Player's results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Player's Anti-Doping Rule Violation. 1

**5.2 Imposition of Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.**

Except, in all cases, for the Specified Substances identified in Article 15.5, the period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 5.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 5.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and Article 5.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Articles 15.5 and 15.6, or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Article 15.7, are met: First violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

**15.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations.**

The period of Ineligibility for Anti-Doping Rule Violations other than as provided in Article 15.2 shall be as follows:

15.3.1 For violations of Article 5.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 5.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility period shall be two (2) years and the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee will impose all of the sanctions referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of the definition of Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations unless the conditions provided in Article 15.5 or Article 15.6 are met.

15.3.2 For violations of Article 5.7 (Trafficking) or Article 5.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility and the



Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee will impose all of the sanctions referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of the definition of Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations unless the conditions provided for in Article 15.5 are met. An Anti-Doping Rule Violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Player Support Personnel for violations other than those involving Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Player Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Articles 5.7 or 5.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

- 15.3.3 For violations of Article 5.4 (Whereabouts Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the Player's degree of fault.

**Note:** The sanction shall be two years where all three Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests are inexcusable. Otherwise, the sanction shall be assessed in the range of two years to one year, based on the circumstances of the case.

#### 15.4 Additional Sanctions.

In addition to the sanctions outlined in Articles 15.2 and 15.3 that can be imposed on a Person for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee (and any presiding Appeals Committee) may also impose any of the other sanctions referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the definition of Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations and may require the Person to go to counselling for a specified period and/or fine the Person.

#### 15.5 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances.

Where a Player or other Person can establish how a Specified Substance entered his or her body or came into his or her

Possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the Player's sport performance or mask the Use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 15.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, two (2) year's Ineligibility.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the Player or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes on the balance of probabilities to the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee, as the case may be, the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the Use of a performance enhancing substance. The Player's or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of Ineligibility.

**Note:** Examples of the type of objective circumstances which in combination might lead the Cricket Australia's Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee, as the case may be, to be satisfied on the balance of probabilities of no performance enhancing intent would include: the fact that the nature of the Specified Substance or the timing of its ingestion would not have been beneficial to the Player; the Player's open Use or disclosure of his or her Use of the Specified Substance; and a contemporaneous medical records file substantiating the non-sport related prescription for the Specified Substance.

## 15.6 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances.

### 15.6.1 No Fault or Negligence

If a Player establishes in an individual case involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Player's Sample in violation of Article 5.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Player



must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the Player establishes No Fault or Negligence, then no period of Ineligibility shall be imposed on the Player and the conduct shall not be considered an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

#### 15.6.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence

If a Player or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than 8 years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Player's Sample in violation of Article 5.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

**Note:** Article 15.6.2 may be applied to any Anti-Doping Rule Violation even though it will be especially difficult to meet the criteria for a reduction for those Anti-Doping Rule Violations where knowledge is an element of the violation.

A sanction cannot be completely eliminated on the basis of No Fault or Negligence in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabelled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Players are responsible for what they ingest (Article 5.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Player's personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Player (Players are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising

medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Player's food or drink by a spouse, coach, or other Person within the Player's circle of associates (Players are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction based on No Significant Fault or Negligence. (For example, reduction may well be appropriate in illustration (a) if the Player clearly establishes that the cause of the positive test was contamination in a common multiple vitamin purchased from a source with no connection to Prohibited Substances and the Player exercised care in not taking other nutritional supplements.) For purposes of assessing the Player's or other Person's fault under Articles 15.6.1 and 15.6.2, the evidence considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Player's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that an Player would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility or the fact that the Player only has a short time left in his or her career or the timing of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under this Article.

While Minors are not given special treatment per se in determining the applicable sanction, certainly youth and lack of experience are relevant factors to be assessed in determining the Player's or other Person's fault under Article 15.6.2, as well as Articles 15.3.3, 15.5 and 15.6.1.

Article 15.6.2 should not be applied in cases where Articles 15.3.3 or 15.5 apply, as those Articles already take into consideration the Player's or other Person's degree of fault for purposes of establishing the applicable period of Ineligibility.





### 15.6.3 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 18 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case where the Player or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to Cricket Australia, ASADA or any other Anti-Doping Organisation, criminal authority or a professional disciplinary body which results in Cricket Australia (or the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee, as the case may be) or ASADA or any other Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or establishing an Anti-Doping Rule Violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offence or breach of professional rules by another Person. After a final appellate decision under Article 18 or the expiration of time to appeal, Cricket Australia (or the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee, as the case may be) or ASADA or any other Anti-Doping Organisation may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA and the ICC. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation committed by the Player or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Player or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than 8 years. If Cricket Australia subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Player or other Person has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Player or other Person may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 18.2.

**Note:** Factors to be considered in assessing the importance of the Substantial Assistance would include, for example, the number of individuals implicated, the status of those individuals in the sport, whether a scheme involving Trafficking under Article 5.7 or Administration under Article 5.8 is involved and whether the violation involved a substance or method which is not readily detectable in Testing. The maximum suspension of the Ineligibility period shall only be applied in very exceptional cases. An additional factor to be considered in connection with the seriousness of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation is any performance-enhancing benefit which the Person providing Substantial Assistance may be likely to still enjoy. As a general matter, the earlier in the results management process the Substantial Assistance is provided, the greater the percentage of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended.

If the Player or other Person who is asserted to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility under this Article in connection with the Player's or other Person's waiver of a hearing under Article 12.6 (Waiver of Hearing), the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article. If the Player or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility before the conclusion of a hearing under Article 12 on the Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article at the same time the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee decides whether the Player or other Person has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation. If a portion of the period of Ineligibility is suspended, the decision shall explain the basis for concluding the information provided was credible and was important to discovering or proving the Anti-Doping Rule



Violation or other offense or breach. If the Player or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility after a final decision finding an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been rendered and is not subject to appeal under Article 18, but the Player or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility, the Player or other Person may apply to the ADCO to consider a suspension in the period of Ineligibility under this Article. Any such suspension of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall require the approval of Cricket Australia or the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee as the case may be. If any condition upon which the suspension of a period of Ineligibility is based is not fulfilled, Cricket Australia, in consultation with ASADA, shall reinstate the period of Ineligibility which would otherwise be applicable. Decisions rendered by Cricket Australia or the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee under this Article may be appealed pursuant to Article 18.

This is the only circumstance under the Code where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorised.

#### **15.6.4 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence.**

Where a Player or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (or, in the case of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation other than Article 5.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 12.5) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

#### **15.6.5 Where a Player or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction Under More than One Provision of this Article.**

Before applying any reduction or suspension under Articles 15.6.2, 15.6.3 or 15.6.4, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 15.2, 15.3, 15.5 and 15.6. If the Player or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under two or more of Articles 15.6.2, 15.6.3 or 15.6.4, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

### 15.7 **Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility.**

If Cricket Australia (or the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee as the case may be) establishes in an individual case involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation other than violations under Article 5.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) and 5.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present that justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four years unless the Player or other Person can prove on the balance of probabilities to the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee, as the case may be, that he or she did not knowingly commit the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

A Player or other Person can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the Anti-Doping Rule Violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the Anti-Doping Rule Violation by an Anti-Doping Organisation.

**Note:** Examples of aggravating circumstances which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction are: the Player or other Person committed the Anti-Doping Rule Violation as part of a doping plan or scheme, either individually or involving a conspiracy or common enterprise to commit Anti-Doping Rule Violations; the Player or other Person Used or Possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or Used or Possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

on multiple occasions; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the Player or Person engaged in deceptive or obstructing conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

For the avoidance of doubt, these examples of aggravating circumstances are not exclusive and other aggravating factors may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility.

## 15.8 Multiple Violations

### 15.8.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

For a Player's or other Person's first Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the period of Ineligibility is set forth in Articles 15.2 and 15.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 15.5 or 15.6, or to an increase under Article 15.7). For a second Anti-Doping Rule Violation the period of Ineligibility shall be within the range set forth in the table below.

<i>Second Violation</i>	<b>RS</b>	<b>FFMT</b>	<b>NSF</b>	<b>St</b>	<b>AS</b>	<b>TRA</b>
<i>First Violation</i>						
<b>RS</b>	1-4	2-4	2-4	4-6	8-10	10-life
<b>FFMT</b>	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-life	life
<b>NSF</b>	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-life	life
<b>St</b>	2-4	6-8	6-8	8-life	life	life
<b>AS</b>	4-5	10-life	10-life	life	life	life
<b>TRA</b>	8-life	life	life	life	life	life

The table is applied by locating the Player's or other Person's first Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the second Anti-Doping Rule Violation. The Player's or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of Ineligibility within the applicable range.

Definitions for the purposes of the second Anti-Doping Rule Violation table are as follows:

**RS** (Reduced sanction for Specified Substance under Article 15.5): The Anti-Doping Rule Violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 15.5 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 15.5 were met.

**FFMT** (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The Anti-Doping Rule Violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 15.3.3 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).

**NSF** (Reduced sanction for No Significant Fault or Negligence): The Anti-Doping Rule Violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 15.6.2 because No Significant Fault or Negligence under Article 15.6.2 was proved by the Player.

**St** (Standard sanction under Article 15.2 or 15.3.1): The Anti-Doping Rule Violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 15.2 or 15.3.1.

**AS** (Aggravated sanction): The Anti-Doping Rule Violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 15.7 because Cricket Australia (or the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee, as the case may be) established the conditions set forth under Article 15.7.

**TRA** (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking and Administration or Attempted Administration): The Anti-Doping Rule Violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 15.3.2.

### **15.8.2 Application of Articles 15.6.3 and 15.6.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation.**

Where a Player or other Person who commits a second Anti-Doping Rule Violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Ineligibility under Article 15.6.3 or Article 15.6.4, the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee, as the case may be, shall first determine the otherwise applicable

period of Ineligibility within the range established in the table in Article 15.8.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of Ineligibility. The remaining period of Ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 15.6.3 and 15.6.4, must be at least one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

### **15.8.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation.**

A third Anti-Doping Rule Violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 15.5 or involves a violation of Article 5.4 (Whereabouts Failures). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight years to a life ban.

### **15.8.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations.**

**15.8.4.1** For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 15.8, a second or subsequent Anti-Doping Rule Violation will only be considered a further violation if Cricket Australia can establish that the Player or other Person committed the second or subsequent Anti-Doping Rule Violation after the Player or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 12.5, or after Cricket Australia made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the prior Anti-Doping Rule Violation; if Cricket Australia cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances (Article 15.7).

**15.8.4.2** If, after the resolution of a first Anti-Doping Rule Violation, Cricket Australia discovers facts involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation by the Player or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first Anti-Doping Rule Violation, then Cricket Australia shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two Anti-Doping Rule Violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier Anti-doping Rule Violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 15.9. To avoid the possibility of a finding of aggravating circumstances (Article 15.7) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the Player or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier Anti-Doping Rule Violation on a timely basis after notice of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when Cricket Australia discovers facts involving another prior Anti-Doping Rule Violation after the resolution of a second Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

**15.8.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations During Eight-Year Period.**

For the purposes of Article 15.8, each Anti-Doping Rule Violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

**15.9 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.**

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample, all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-



Competition), or other Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

**15.9.1** As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the Player must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.

#### **15.10 Commencement of Ineligibility Period.**

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility imposed.

##### **15.10.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Player or other Person.**

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Player or other Person, the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee (or Cricket Australia if a sanction is imposed without a hearing in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules) may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another Anti-Doping Rule Violation last occurred.

##### **15.10.2 Timely Admission.**

Where the Player or other Person promptly (which, in all events, for a Player means before the Player competes again in any Competition) admits the Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being confronted with the Anti-Doping Rule Violation by the ADCO, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another Anti-Doping Rule Violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Player or other

Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Player or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.

**15.10.3** If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Player, then the Player shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed.

**15.10.4** If a Player voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing and thereafter refrains from competing, the Player shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Player's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential Anti-Doping Rule Violation under these Anti-Doping Rules.

**15.10.5** 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 whether the Player elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

## **15.11 Status During Ineligibility.**

### **15.11.1 Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility**

No Player or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate during the Ineligibility period in any capacity in any Competition or Event or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs and any Events or activities relating to the Person's achievements prior to his or her Anti-Doping Rule Violation) authorised or organised by any Signatory, Signatory's member organisation, or a club or other member

organisation of a Signatory's member organisation, or in Competitions authorised or organised by any professional league or any international- or national-level Event organisation. A Player or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of Ineligibility, participate in local sport events in a sport other than the sport in which the Player or other Person committed the Anti-Doping Rule Violation, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Player or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or international event. A Player or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

#### **15.11.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility.**

Where a Player or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 15.11.1, the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation, unless the Player or other Person can establish to the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee, as the case may be, that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence. The new period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Article 15.6.2 if the Player or other Person establishes he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether a Player or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, whether the Player has established No Fault or Negligence and whether a reduction under Article 15.6.2 is appropriate, shall be made by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee upon referral by the ADCO pursuant to Article 12.2, and such determinations may be appealed as provided in Article 18.

### 15.12 Reinstatement Testing.

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, a Player must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make him or herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by ASADA and any other Anti-Doping Organisation having Testing jurisdiction, and must, if requested, provide current and accurate whereabouts information pursuant to Article 10. If a Player subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and later seeks reinstatement, the Player shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Player has notified Cricket Australia (in accordance with Article 21.4) and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the longer of the period set forth in Article 21.7 or the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Player had retired.

### 15.13 Enforcement of Sanctions.

Cricket Australia will, and will ensure that the Members will, enforce any sanctions applied by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or the Appeals Committee if those sanctions are consistent with these Anti-Doping Rules.

### 15.14 Notifications

- (a) Cricket Australia:
- (i) shall notify ASADA, ASC and Members; and
  - (ii) may notify any other person, organisation or body which it believes should be informed, of the decision of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee and any sanctions imposed and subsequently notify the outcome of any appeal or review of sanctions by the Appeals Committee.
- (b) If the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee provides written reasons for its decision (which it is expressly not required to do), the ADCO may, in his or her discretion, release those reasons to such persons as he or she sees fit (with or

without the omission of sensitive material that may be contained in the reasons).

#### **15.15 Press Releases**

Cricket Australia has the right to issue a press release regarding any decisions of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee and Appeals Committee (including with respect to any Provisional Hearing) and to publish any reasons for such decisions.

### **ARTICLE 16 - CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS**

- 16.1** Where more than one Player in a Team has been notified under Article 12 of a possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation in connection with an Event, the Team shall be subject to Target Testing during the Event Period.
- 16.2** Save for those alleged violations where a Player establishes No Fault or Negligence or No Significant Fault or Negligence, if more than two Players in a Team are found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation during an Event Period, the team may be subject to Disqualification or other disciplinary action at the absolute discretion of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee in addition to any Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations imposed upon the individual Players committing the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

### **ARTICLE 17 - REVIEW OF A FINDING OF AN ANTIDOPING RULE VIOLATION OR A SANCTION**

- 17.1** A Person may make an application to the ADCO for review of a finding of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or a sanction where new and relevant information becomes available which was: (a) not considered by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee at the hearing; and (b) not available to the Person at the time of the hearing.
- 17.2** The application must:
- (a) be in writing; and
  - (b) set out the new and relevant information.

- 17.3** The ADCO will consider the application and if the ADCO considers it more probable than not that the new information would have altered either the finding of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or the sanction, the ADCO will refer the application to the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee to:
- (a) review the finding that the Person committed the Anti-Doping Rule Violation; and
  - (b) decide whether to reduce, suspend or withdraw the sanction.
- 17.4** Any review conducted pursuant to Article 17.3 will apply Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 15 of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 17.5** A sanction will remain in force during the review unless the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee decides otherwise.
- 17.6** The ADCO must inform:
- (a) the Person;
  - (b) the relevant Member;
  - (c) the ASC;
  - (d) ASADA; and
  - (e) Cricket Australia, of any change to the original determination as a result of the review. The ADCO may then inform other Persons or organisations as the ADCO deems appropriate.

## ARTICLE 18 - APPEALS

### 18.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal.

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 18.2 through 18.4 or as otherwise provided in the Code. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorised in Article 12.9 must be exhausted.

### 18.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule



## **Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions.**

A decision that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, or a decision that no Anti-Doping Rule Violation was committed; a decision that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision under Article 15.11.2 (prohibition of participation during Ineligibility); a decision that an Anti-Doping Organisation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation or its Consequences; a decision by an Anti-Doping Organisation not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, or a decision not to go forward with an Anti-Doping Rule Violation after an investigation under Article 12.1; a decision by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Officer or by a Recognised Medical Authority to deny or grant Therapeutic Use Exemptions; and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or otherwise in violation of Article 14.1 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 18.2.

### **18.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Players**

In cases arising from participation in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Players, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court or to the Appeals Committee. Any such appeal will apply Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 18 and 19 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

**18.2.2** In cases involving Players who do not have a right to appeal under Article 18.2.1, the appeal shall be to the Appeals Committee, and shall respect the following principles:

- a timely hearing;
- a fair, impartial and independent hearing body;
- the right to be represented by a counsel at the Person's expense; and

- a timely, written, reasoned decision.

Any such appeal will apply Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 18 and 19 of these Anti-Doping Rules. The determination of the Appeals Committee body will be final and binding on the parties to the appeal and no Person may institute or maintain proceedings in any court or tribunal.

### **18.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal**

In cases under Article 18.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:

- (a) the Player or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
- (c) the ICC;
- (d) ASADA; and
- (e) WADA. If there is more than one party seeking to appeal, all appeals must be heard together and the outcome of that appeal binds all parties who had the right to appeal.

In cases under Article 18.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the Appeals Committee shall be as provided in the NAD Scheme but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties:

- (a) the Player or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
- (c) Cricket Australia;



- (d) the ICC;
- (e) ASADA; and
- (f) WADA.

If there is more than one party seeking to appeal, all appeals must be heard together and the outcome of that appeal binds all parties who had the right to appeal.

For cases under Article 18.2.2, ASADA and WADA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the Appeals Committee. If both ASADA and WADA seek to so appeal, these appeals must be heard together. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organisation whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

### **18.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by an Anti-Doping Organisation**

Where, in a particular case, an Anti-Doping Organisation fails to render a decision with respect to whether an Anti-Doping Rule Violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the Anti-Doping Organisation had rendered a decision finding no Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

### **18.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption.**

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Player or ASDMAC or the Anti-Doping Organisation whose decision was reversed. Decisions denying TUEs which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by Players to the Appeals Committee. If the Appeals Committee reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that

decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

When ASDMAC or an Anti-Doping Organisation fails to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, the failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.

## **ARTICLE 19 - MUTUAL RECOGNITION**

- 19.1** Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 18, the Testing, TUEs and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory's authority, shall be recognised and respected by Cricket Australia.
- 19.2** Cricket Australia may recognise the same determinations of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code. On being advised of such determination, Cricket Australia shall take all necessary action to render the determination effective.

## **ARTICLE 20 - STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against a Player or other Person for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

## **ARTICLE 21 – RETIREMENTS AND COMEBACKS**

- 21.1** A Player may retire from Competition by notifying Cricket Australia in writing.
- 21.2** The Player's retirement date will be the date Cricket Australia receives the notice.
- 21.3** If a Player or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, the Anti-Doping Organisation conducting the results management process retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If a Player or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, the Anti-Doping Organisation which would have

had results management jurisdiction over the Player or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, has jurisdiction to conduct results management. Retirement does not:

- (a) excuse the Person from giving a Sample requested on or before his or her retirement date, or a Sample requested as part of an investigation commenced prior to their retirement date;
- (b) prevent the analysis of a Sample given by the Person on or before his or her retirement;
- (c) affect the results of Testing under (a) or (b) above;
- (d) affect the undertaking of any disciplinary proceedings pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules; or
- (e) excuse the Person from assisting, cooperating and liaising with Cricket Australia and any Anti-Doping Organisation in relation to the conduct of any investigation or hearing into an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

**21.4** A Person may make a written request to Cricket Australia for reinstatement after their retirement. The request is taken to be made on the date Cricket Australia receives the request.

**21.5** Reinstatement will be at the discretion of Cricket Australia.

**21.6** These Anti-Doping Rules will apply to the Person from the date of his reinstatement request. 21.7 During the six month period following the reinstatement request the person may be tested:

- (a) as required by Cricket Australia; and
- (b) at the discretion of ASADA.

## **ARTICLE 22 - AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES**

**22.1** These Anti-Doping Rules may be modified, updated or generally amended from time to time by Cricket Australia. These Anti-Doping Rules are current as at 1 January 2009 and

will come into force (and apply to tests carried out) on and from 1 January 2009, on which date these Anti-Doping Rules will be posted on the Cricket Australia website, currently [www.cricket.com.au](http://www.cricket.com.au). For the period up to 1 January 2009, the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy applicable on and from 1 November 2005 will continue to apply and any tests conducted up to and immediately prior to 1 January 2009 will be dealt with under that Anti-Doping Policy, unless the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee, as the case may be, determines the principle of *lex mitior* appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

- 22.2** Except as provided in Article 22.6, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 22.3** The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 22.4** Article 1 and the Appendix 1 DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 22.5** In applying these Anti-Doping Rules, Cricket Australia must have regard to the Code, including the comments annotating various provisions of the Code which shall be used, as appropriate, to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 22.6** These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these Anti-Doping Rules came into effect. However, Anti-Doping Rule Violations that occurred prior to 1 January 2009 pursuant to previous Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policies continue to count as “first violations” or “second violations” for the purposes of determining sanctions under Article 15.8 for subsequent Anti-Doping Rule Violations under these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 22.7** Words in the singular include the plural and vice versa.
- 22.8** A Person includes a body corporate.
- 22.9** Reference to “including” and similar words are not words of

limitation.

**22.10** A word denoting any gender includes all genders.

## APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

AAT means the Administrative Appeals Tribunal established by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act, 1975 (Cth).

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

ADCO means the Anti-Doping Control Officer appointed by Cricket Australia from time to time to give effect to these Anti-Doping Rules and, if no Person is appointed, the Chief Executive of Cricket Australia.

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

Anti-Doping Rule Violation means a breach of these Anti-Doping Rules pursuant to Articles 5.1-5.8.

Appeals Committee means the appeals committee appointed by the National Sports Dispute Centre Pty Ltd from time to time at the request of Cricket Australia.

ASADA means the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority established by the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006.

ASC means the Australian Sports Commission established by the Australian Sports Commission Act 1989.

ASDMAC means the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee or its successor bodies.

Attempt means 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 means a report from a laboratory or other WADA approved entity that requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Code means the World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition means any cricket match conducted under the jurisdiction, auspices or control of Cricket Australia.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations means the consequences that may arise from a Player's or other Person's violation of these Anti-Doping Rules which may result in one or more of the following:

- (a) Ineligibility, which means that Player or Person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition, Event or other activity or funding as provided in Article 15.10 including, without limitation,
  - (i) receiving direct or indirect funding or assistance from Cricket Australia, any State Cricket Association or Territory Cricket Association or any Signatories, Signatories' member Organisations and governments;
  - (ii) holding (or continuing to hold) any position with Cricket Australia or any State Cricket Association or Territory Cricket Association or a Premier Grade Club (including as a consultant, a coach, an officer or employee);
  - (iii) receiving payment from Cricket Australia, a State Cricket Association or Territory Cricket Association or a Premier Grade Club in respect of his/her personal services;
  - (iv) acting as a coach of any Team or as an official of any Team or an official in any Competition or Event;

- (v) attending any practice or training session with a Team or any member of a Team; and/or
  - (vi) using facilities or equipment owned or controlled by Cricket Australia, a State Cricket Association or Territory Cricket Association or a Premier Grade Club;
- (b) Disqualification, which means the Player's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any individual awards, placings and records; or
- (c) Provisional Suspension, which means the Player or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 13.

Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee means the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee appointed by Cricket Australia from time to time.

Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor means the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor appointed by Cricket Australia from time to time. The duties of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor include suggesting amendments to, and implementation of, the requirements of these Anti-Doping Rules.

Cricket Australia Medical Officer means the registered medical practitioner, or practitioners, appointed by Cricket Australia from time to time to be responsible for relevant matters pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules.

Disqualification: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above. Doping has the meaning given to it by Article 4 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

Doping Control means 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, Therapeutic Use Exemptions, results management, hearings and appeals.

Event means any official function or event organised by or under the control of or conducted, authorised or recognised by, Cricket Australia.

Event Period means the time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by Cricket Australia.

Filing Failure means a failure by a Player to file current and accurate whereabouts information in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules.

In-Competition. For the purpose of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing, an In-Competition test is a test where a Player is selected for Testing in connection with a specific Competition and the test is conducted on the day of the Competition.

Ineligibility. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.

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

International-Level Player means Players designated by one or more International Federations as being within the Registered Testing Pool for that International Federation.

International Standard means a standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

Marker means a compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Member means a Person who, or body which, is a member of Cricket Australia (ie State Cricket Associations) or is affiliated with Cricket Australia (ie Territory Cricket Associations), or a Person who is a member of a body which is a member of or affiliated with Cricket Australia.

Metabolite means any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor means a natural Person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.



Missed Test means a failure by a Player to be available for Testing in accordance with Article 10 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

NAD Scheme means the National Anti-Doping Scheme as defined under the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006 as amended from time to time.

National Anti-Doping Organisation means the entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organisation for such countries.

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

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

No Significant Fault or Negligence means a Player establishing that his or 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.

Out-of-Competition means any Doping Control that is not In-Competition.

Person means a natural person or an organisation or other entity, including a Player, Player Support Personnel and a Member.

Player means a Person who participates (whether In-Competition or Out of Competition) in the sport of cricket under the jurisdiction or auspices of Cricket Australia or uses the facilities of Cricket Australia.

Player Support Personnel means any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel (where such personnel are employees or agents of Cricket Australia or any Member) working with or treating Players participating in or preparing for a Competition or any other Person who administers, manages, assists or is otherwise involved in or associated with any sporting

activity conducted, authorised or recognised by Cricket Australia other than as a Player.

Possession means the actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited 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 Cricket Australia or an Anti-Doping Organisation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes possession by the Person who makes the purchase.

Prohibited List means the list identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods a current version of which is attached as Annexure A to these Anti-Doping Rules.

Prohibited Method means any method so described on the Prohibited List.

Prohibited Substance means any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

Provisional Hearing means, for the purposes of Article 14, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 12 that provides the Player with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Recognised Medical Authority means ASDMAC or an authority recognised by ASDMAC, which may authorise the Use of a Prohibited

Substance and/or Prohibited Method for a therapeutic purpose.

Registered Testing Pool means the pool of Players established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organisation who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organisation's test distribution plan.

Sample/Specimen means any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

Specified Substance means substances identified as specified substances in the Prohibited List.

State Cricket Association means each of the following:

- (a) Cricket New South Wales;
- (b) Queensland Cricket;
- (c) South Australian Cricket Association;
- (d) Tasmanian Cricket Association;
- (e) Cricket Victoria; and
- (f) Western Australian Cricket Association.

State Cricket Association Medical Officer means the registered medical practitioner, or practitioners, appointed by a State Cricket Association from time to time to be responsible for relevant matters pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules.

Substantial Assistance: For the purpose of Article 15.6.3, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (a) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or 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 an Anti-Doping Organisation or Cricket Australia. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

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

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

Team means the team from time to time officially selected to represent Australia or any State Cricket Association or Territory Cricket Association during a Competition.

Territory Cricket Association means each of Northern Territory Cricket and ACT Cricket.

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

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) means Therapeutic Use Exemption in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

Trafficking means selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a Player, Player Support Personnel or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organisation to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance 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 such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

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

WADA means the World Anti-Doping Agency.

Whereabouts Failure means a Missed Test or Filing Failure.

## The World Anti-Doping Code

### THE 2013 PROHIBITED LIST

#### INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

The official text of the Prohibited List shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

This List shall come into effect on 1 January 2013-

### THE 2013 PROHIBITED LIST WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

Valid 1 January 2013

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.

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

#### PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

##### **S0. NON-APPROVED SUBSTANCES**

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

##### **S1. ANABOLIC AGENTS**

Anabolic agents are prohibited.

## 1. Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS)

## a. Exogenous\* AAS, including:

1-androstenediol (5 -androst-1-ene-3,17 -diol ); 1-androstenedione (5 -androst-1-ene-3,17-dione); bolandiol (estr-4-ene-3,17 -diol ); bolasterone; boldenone; boldione (androsta-1,4-diene-3,17-dione); calusterone; clostebol; danazol ([1,2]oxazolo[4',5':2,3]pregna-4-en-20-yn-17 -ol); dehydrochlormethyltestosterone (4-chloro-17 -hydroxy-17 -methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); desoxymethyltestosterone (17 -methyl-5 -androst-2-en-17 -ol); drostanolone; ethylestrenol (19-norpregna-4-en-17 -ol); fluoxymesterone; formebolone; furazabol (17 -methyl[1,2,5]oxadiazolo[3',4':2,3]-5 -androstan-17 -ol); gestrinone; 4-hydroxytestosterone (4,17 -dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one); mestanolone; mesterolone; metenolone; methandienone (17 -hydroxy-17 -methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); methandriol; methasterone (17 -hydroxy-2 ,17 -dimethyl-5 -androstan-3-one); methyldienolone (17 -hydroxy-17 -methylestra-4,9-dien-3-one); methyl-1-testosterone (17 -hydroxy-17 -methyl-5 -androst-1-en-3-one); methylnortestosterone (17 -hydroxy-17 -methylestr-4-en-3-one); methyltestosterone; metribolone (methyltrienolone, 17 -hydroxy-17 -methylestra-4,9,11-trien-3-one); mibolerone; nandrolone; 19-norandrostenedione (estr-4-ene-3,17-dione); norboletone; norclostebol; norethandrolone; oxabolone; oxandrolone; oxymesterone; oxymetholone; prostanazol (17 -[(tetrahydropyran-2-yl)oxy]-1'H-pyrazolo[3,4:2,3]-5 -androstane);

quinbolone; stanozolol; stenbolone; 1-testosterone (17-hydroxy-5-androst-1-en-3-one); tetrahydrogestrinone (17-hydroxy-18a-homo-19-nor-17-pregna-4,9,11-trien-3-one); trenbolone (17-hydroxyestr-4,9,11-trien-3-one); and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

- b. Endogenous\*\* AAS when administered exogenously:

androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3,17-diol); androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3,17-dione); dihydrotestosterone (17-hydroxy-5-androstan-3-one); prasterone (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA, 3-hydroxyandrost-5-en-17-one); testosterone; and their metabolites and isomers, including but not limited to: 5-androstane-3,17-diol; 5-androstane-3,17-diol; 5-androstane-3,17-diol; androst-4-ene-3,17-diol; androst-4-ene-3,17-diol; androst-4-ene-3,17-diol; androst-5-ene-3,17-diol; androst-5-ene-3,17-diol; androst-5-ene-3,17-diol; 4-androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3,17-diol); 5-androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3,17-dione); epi-dihydrotestosterone; epitestosterone; etiocholanolone; 3-hydroxy-5-androstan-17-one; 3-hydroxy-5-androstan-17-one; 7-hydroxy-DHEA ; 7-hydroxy-DHEA ; 7-keto-DHEA; 19-norandrosterone; 19-noretiocholanolone.

2. Other Anabolic Agents, including but not limited to:

Clenbuterol, selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs), tibolone, zeranol, zilpaterol.



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

\*\* “endogenous” refers to a substance which is capable of being produced by the body naturally.

## S2. PEPTIDE HORMONES, GROWTH FACTORS AND RELATED SUBSTANCES

The following substances and their releasing factors are prohibited:

1. **Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agents** [e.g. erythropoietin (EPO), darbepoetin (dEPO), hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) stabilizers, methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta (CERA), peginesatide (Hematide)];
2. **Chorionic Gonadotrophin (CG) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH)** in males;
3. **Corticotrophins;**
4. **Growth Hormone (GH), Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1), Fibroblast Growth Factors (FGFs), Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF), Mechano Growth Factors (MGFs), Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF), Vascular-Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF)** as well as any other growth factor affecting muscle, tendon or ligament protein synthesis/degradation, vascularisation, energy utilization, regenerative capacity or fibre type switching;

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

## S3. BETA-2 AGONISTS

All beta-2 agonists, including all optical isomers (e.g. d- and l-) where relevant, are prohibited except inhaled salbutamol (maximum 1600 micrograms over 24 hours), inhaled formoterol (maximum delivered dose 54 micrograms over 24 hours) and salmeterol when taken by inhalation in accordance with the manufacturers’ recommended therapeutic regimen.



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

#### S4. HORMONE AND METABOLIC MODULATORS

The following are prohibited:

1. **Aromatase inhibitors** including, but not limited to: **aminoglutethimide, anastrozole, androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione (androstatrienedione), 4-androstene-3,6,17 trione (6-oxo), exemestane, formestane, letrozole, testolactone.**
2. **Selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs)** including, but not limited to: **raloxifene, tamoxifen, toremifene.**
3. **Other anti-estrogenic substances** including, but not limited to: **clomiphene, cyclofenil, fulvestrant.**
4. **Agents modifying myostatin function(s)** including, but not limited, to: **myostatin inhibitors.**
5. **Metabolic modulators:** a) **Insulins** b) **Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor (PPAR) agonists (e.g. GW 1516), PPAR-AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) axis agonists (e.g. AICAR)**

#### S5. DIURETICS AND OTHER MASKING AGENTS

Masking agents are prohibited. They include: **Diuretics, desmopressin, plasma expanders (e.g. glycerol;** intravenous administration of **albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch and mannitol), probenecid;** and other substances with similar biological effect(s). Local administration of felypressin in dental anaesthesia is not prohibited.

Diuretics include:

**Acetazolamide, amiloride, bumetanide, canrenone, chlorthalidone, etacrynic acid, furosemide, indapamide, metolazone, spironolactone, thiazides (e.g. bendroflumethiazide, chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide), triamterene;** and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s) (except drospirenone, pamabrom and topical dorzolamide and brinzolamide, which are not prohibited).

The use In- and Out-of-Competition, as applicable, of any quantity of a substance subject to threshold limits (i.e. formoterol, salbutamol, cathine, ephedrine, methylephedrine and pseudoephedrine) in conjunction with a diuretic or other masking agent requires the deliverance of a specific Therapeutic Use Exemption for that substance in addition to the one granted for the diuretic or other 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, 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, microencapsulated haemoglobin products), excluding supplemental oxygen.
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, in order to alter the integrity and validity of Samples collected during Doping Control. These include but are not limited to urine substitution and/or adulteration (e.g. proteases).
2. Intravenous infusions and/or injections of more than 50 mL per 6 hour period except for those legitimately received in the course of hospital admissions or clinical investigations.

### **M3. GENE DOPING**

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

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

## **SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION**

In addition to the categories S0 to S5 and M1 to M3 defined above, the following categories are prohibited In-Competition:

### **PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES**

#### **S6. STIMULANTS**

All stimulants, including all optical isomers (e.g. d- and l-) where relevant, are prohibited, except imidazole derivatives for topical use and those stimulants included in the 2013 Monitoring Program\*.

Stimulants include:

a: Non-Specified Stimulants:

**Adrafinil; amfepramone; amiphenazole;  
amphetamine; amphetaminil; benfluorex;  
benzphetamine; benzylpiperazine; bromantan;**

clobenzorex; cocaine; cropropamide; crotetamide; dimethylamphetamine; etilamphetamine; famprofazone; fencamine; fenetylline; fenfluramine; fenproporex; furfenorex; mefenorex; mephentermine; mesocarb; methamphetamine(d-); p-methylamphetamine; methylenedioxyamphetamine; methylenedioxymethamphetamine; modafinil; norfenfluramine; phendimetrazine; phenmetrazine; phentermine; 4-phenylpiracetam (carphedon); prenylamine; prolintane. A stimulant not expressly listed in this section is a Specified Substance.

b: Specified Stimulants (examples):

Adrenaline\*\*, cathine\*\*\*, ephedrine\*\*\*\*; etamivan; etilefrine; fenbutrazate; fencamfamin; heptaminol; isometheptene; levmetamfetamine; meclofenoxate; methylephedrine\*\*\*\*; methylhexaneamine (dimethylpentylamine); methylphenidate; nikethamide; norfenefrine; octopamine; oxilofrine (methylsynephrine); parahydroxyamphetamine; pemoline; pentetrazol; phenpromethamine; propylhexedrine; pseudoephedrine\*\*\*\*\*; selegiline; sibutramine; strychnine; tuaminoheptane; and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

\* The following substances included in the 2013 Monitoring Program (bupropion, caffeine, nicotine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradol, synephrine) are not considered as Prohibited Substances.

\*\* Local administration (e.g. nasal, ophthalmologic) of **Adrenaline** or co-administration with local anaesthetic agents is not prohibited.

\*\*\* **Cathine** is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 5 micrograms per milliliter.

\*\*\*\* Each of **ephedrine** and **methylephedrine** is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 10 micrograms per milliliter.

\*\*\*\*\* Pseudoephedrine is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 150 micrograms per milliliter.

## S7. NARCOTICS

The following are prohibited:

**Buprenorphine, dextromoramide, diamorphine (heroin), fentanyl and its derivatives, hydromorphone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, pentazocine, pethidine.**

## S8. CANNABINOIDS

Natural (e.g. cannabis, hashish, marijuana) or synthetic delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and cannabimimetics (e.g. "Spice", JWH018, JWH073, HU-210) are prohibited.

## S9. GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS

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

# SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS

## P1. ALCOHOL

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

- Aeronautic (FAI)
- Archery (FITA)
- Automobile (FIA)
- Karate (WKF)

- Motorcycling (FIM)
- Powerboating (UIM)

## P2. BETA-BLOCKERS

Unless otherwise specified, beta-blockers are prohibited In Competition only, in the following sports.

- Archery (FITA) (also prohibited Out-of-Competition)
- Automobile (FIA)
- Billiards (all disciplines) (WCBS)
- Darts (WDF)
- Golf (IGF)
- Shooting (ISSF, IPC) (also prohibited Out-of-Competition)
- Skiing/Snowboarding (FIS) in ski jumping, freestyle aerials/halfpipe and snowboard halfpipe/big air

Beta-blockers include, but are not limited to, the following:

**Acebutolol, alprenolol, atenolol, betaxolol, bisoprolol, bunolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, esmolol, labetalol, levobunolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, nadolol, oxprenolol, pindolol, propranolol, sotalol, timolol.**

