



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

Confederação Brasileira de Cricket Brazilian Cricket Confederation (CBC)

ANTIDOPING CODE

Data efetiva: 1 janeiro 2020

For more information about the Antidoping Code, please contact

Confederação Brasileira de Cricket
Avenida Santo Antonio, 214 - 37701-036 - Cascatinha - Poços de Caldas / MG - Brasil

Telephone: +55 35 99977 9898
Confidential e-mail: ABCantidoping@gmail.com



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARTICLE 1 SCOPE AND APPLICATION	3
ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS	4
ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING	6
ARTICLE 4 <i>PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES AND PROHIBITED METHODS</i>	7
ARTICLE 5 <i>TESTING</i>	11
ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF <i>SAMPLES</i>	14
ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT	15
ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING	22
ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS	24
ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS	25
ARTICLE 11 <i>CONSEQUENCES FOR TEAMS</i>	32
ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST <i>NATIONAL CRICKET FEDERATIONS</i>	32
ARTICLE 13 APPEALS	32
ARTICLE 14 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND CONFIDENTIALITY	34
ARTICLE 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS	35
ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS	35
ARTICLE 17 COMPLIANCE AND STATISTICAL REPORTING	36
ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THE <i>CBC CODE</i>	36



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

ANTIDOPING CODE – CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET

INTRODUCTION

The CBC Anti-Doping Code (the “CBC Code”) is adopted and implemented pursuant to the mandatory provisions of the 2015 version of the Code, as part of the CBC’s continuing efforts to: (a) maintain the integrity of the sport of cricket; (b) protect the health and rights of all participants in the sport of cricket; and (c) keep the sport of cricket free from doping. Unless otherwise indicated, references to Articles and Appendices are to articles and appendices of the CBC Code. Words in italicised text in the CBC Code are defined terms. Their definitions are set out in Appendix 1.

ARTICLE 1 SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1 Any player who participates or who has participated in the preceding twenty-four (24) months (whether as a member of a starting XI or as an officially designated substitute) in an International Match (a “Player”) shall thereby automatically become bound by and shall thereafter be required to comply with all of the provisions of the CBC Code. This includes (without limitation) the Player being personally responsible for:

- 1.1.1 acquainting him/herself, and ensuring that each Person from whom he/she takes advice (including medical personnel) is acquainted with all of the requirements of the CBC Code;
- 1.1.2 knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation under the CBC Code and what substances and methods are prohibited;
- 1.1.3 ensuring that anything he/she ingests or Uses, as well as any medical treatment he/she receives, does not give rise to an anti-doping rule violation under the CBC Code;
- 1.1.4 making him/herself available at all times upon request for Testing, both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition;
- 1.1.5 disclosing to the CBC and his/her National Anti-Doping Organisation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that he/she infringed the anti-doping rules of that non-Signatory within the previous ten years; and
- 1.1.6 co-operating with the CBC and any other Anti-Doping Organisation conducting investigations into possible anti-doping rule violations.

For the purposes of the Code, any Players falling within the scope of Article 1.1 above shall be considered International-Level Players.

The CBC Code applies solely to International-Level Players. Cricket players participating at the national level are governed by the anti-doping rules of the National Cricket Federation under whose jurisdiction they participate (including in relation to TUEs and appeals).

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

- 1.2.1 he/she has not participated (whether as a member of a starting XI or as an officially designated substitute) in an International Match for a period of twenty-four (24) months; or
- 1.2.2 he/she has notified the CBC in writing that he/she has retired from all formats of the sport of cricket at international level, ie Test Matches, One Day International Matches and Twenty20 International Matches;

and the CBC shall continue to have jurisdiction over him/her under the CBC Code thereafter in respect of matters taking place prior to that point.

1.3 A Player who retires in accordance with Article 1.2.2 may not resume competing in an International Match unless he/she notifies the CBC in writing and makes him/herself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing in accordance with Article 5.4.



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

1.4 Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, physiotherapist, parent or other Person working with, treating or assisting a Player (“Player Support Personnel”) shall also be bound by and shall be required to comply with all of the provisions of the CBC Code. This includes (without limitation) the Player Support Personnel being personally responsible for:

- 1.4.1 acquainting him/herself with all of the provisions of the CBC Code;
- 1.4.2 knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation under the CBC Code and what substances and methods are prohibited;
- 1.4.3 cooperating with the Testing of Players;
- 1.4.4 using his/her influence on Player values and behaviour in order to foster positive attitudes towards anti-doping in the sport of cricket;
- 1.4.5 disclosing to his/her NADO and the CBC any decision by a non-Signatory finding that he/she infringed applicable anti-doping rules within the previous ten years;
- 1.4.6 co-operating with the CBC and any other Anti-Doping Organisation conducting investigations into possible anti-doping rule violations; and
- 1.4.7 not Using or Possessing any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.

1.5 Without prejudice to Articles 1.1 to 1.4, the CBC and the National Cricket Federations shall be responsible for promoting anti-doping awareness and education in the sport of cricket.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

2.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player’s Sample.

2.1.1 It is each Player’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his/her body. A Player is responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in his/her Sample. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Player’s part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.

NOTE: It is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowledge on the Player’s part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Consequently, lack of intent, Fault, negligence or knowledge shall not be a defence to a charge that an anti-doping rule violation has been committed under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following (unless the Player establishes that such presence is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4): (a) the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Player’s A Sample where the Player waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analysed; (b) where the Player’s B Sample is analysed and the analysis of the Player’s B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Player’s A Sample; or (c) where the Player’s B Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.

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

2.2 Use or Attempted Use by a Player of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method, unless the Player establishes that such Use or Attempted Use is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4.



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

2.2.1 It is each Player's personal duty to ensure that he/she does not Use any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation of Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method under Article 2.2.

NOTE: It is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowledge on the Player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2, Consequently, lack of intent, Fault, negligence or knowledge shall not be a defence to a charge that an anti-doping rule violation of Use has been committed under Article 2.2.

2.2.2 Without prejudice to Article 2.2.1, it is necessary that intent on the Player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation of Attempted Use under Article 2.2.

2.2.3 The success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. For an anti-doping rule violation to be committed under Article 2.2, it is sufficient that the Player Used or Attempted to Use the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

2.2.4 Notwithstanding Article 2.2.3, however, a Player's Use of a substance Out-of-Competition shall not constitute an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 where the Use of that substance is not prohibited Out-of-Competition. However, the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Sample collected In-Competition is a violation of Article 2.1 regardless of when that substance might have been administered.

2.3 Evading Sample collection or (without compelling justification) refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in applicable anti-doping rules.

2.4 Whereabouts Failures

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

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

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

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

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods.

2.6.1 Possession by a Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by a Player Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition, unless the Player establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

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



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted to a Player in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

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

2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration to any Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Player Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is prohibited Out-of-Competition, unless it is established that the Administration or Attempted Administration was consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4.

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

2.10 Prohibited Association

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

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

2.10.1.2 (if not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation, and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the Code), has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, professional or disciplinary sanction imposed; or

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

2.10.2 In order for this Article 2.10 to apply, it is necessary that (a) the Player or other Person has previously been advised in writing by the CBC, any other Anti-Doping Organisation with jurisdiction over the Player or other Person, his/her National Cricket Federation (in which case, the National Cricket Federation shall copy such notice to the CBC) or WADA, of the Player Support Person's disqualifying status and the potential Consequences of prohibited association, and (b) the Player or other Person can reasonably avoid the association. The CBC or other Anti-Doping Organisation with jurisdiction over the Player or other Person shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the Player Support Person who is the subject of the notice to the Player or other Person that the Player Support Person may, within 15 days, come forward to the CBC or other Anti-Doping Organisation with jurisdiction over the Player or other Person to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1.1 and 2.10.1.2 do not apply to him or her. For the avoidance of doubt, this Article applies even when the Player Support Person's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the Effective Date.

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

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

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

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



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

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

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

3.2.1 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Player or other Person seeking to rebut this presumption of a scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS, on its own initiative, may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice, and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.

3.2.2 Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly.

3.2.3 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Player or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. In such an event, the CBC shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

3.2.4 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or the CBC Code that did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the Player or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation establishes that a departure from an International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy occurred that could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then the CBC shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or other factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation asserted.

3.2.5 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Player or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts, unless the Player or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

3.2.6 The Anti-Doping Tribunal may draw an inference adverse to the Player or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on his/her refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person, virtually or telephonically as directed by the Anti-Doping Tribunal) and to answer questions from the CBC or the members of the Anti-Doping Tribunal.

ARTICLE 4 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES AND PROHIBITED METHODS

4.1 The Prohibited List

4.1.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

4.1.1.1 The CBC Code incorporates and is based upon the Prohibited List. A copy of the current version of the Prohibited List is set out at Appendix 2.

4.1.1.2 WADA may amend the Prohibited List as set out in Article 4.1 of the Code. Unless provided otherwise by WADA, amendments to the Prohibited List shall come into effect under the CBC Code automatically three months after publication of such amendments by WADA on its website, without requiring any further action by the CBC. It is the responsibility of each Player and Player Support Personnel to be familiar with the most current version of the Prohibited List.

4.1.1.3 As described in Article 4.2.1 of the Code, WADA may expand the Prohibited List for the sport of cricket and/or the CBC may request that WADA include additional substances or methods, that have the potential for abuse in the sport of cricket, in the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the Code.

4.1.2 Specified Substances

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

4.2 New Classes of Prohibited Substances

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

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

4.3.1 The criteria for including substances and methods on the Prohibited List are set out in Article 4.3 of the Code. Such substances and methods may be included by general category (eg anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method. In accordance with Article 4.3.3 of the Code, WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List, and its classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List, and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, shall be final and not be subject to challenge by a Player or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

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

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions

4.4.1 Players may be granted permission to Use one or more Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for therapeutic reasons in the circumstances set out in International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. Where such permission (a “Therapeutic Use Exemption” or “TUE”) has been granted, the presence in a Sample of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (Article 2.1), Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (Article 2.2), Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

(Article 2.6) or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 2.8) shall not amount to an anti-doping rule violation provided that such presence, Use or Attempted Use, Possession, or Administration or Attempted Administration is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted to the Player in accordance with the International Standard for TUEs.

4.4.2 Subject to Article 4.4.3 below, all Players needing to Use, Possess or Administer one or more Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for therapeutic reasons must obtain a TUE prior to such Use.

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

4.4.4 Any Player requiring a TUE under this CBC Code must do the following:

4.4.4.1 He/she must apply to the CBC's TUE Committee in accordance with Article 4.4.5 for recognition of a TUE that he/she has obtained from his/her NADO; or.

4.4.4.2 If the Player does not already have a TUE granted by his/her NADO, he/she shall apply to the CBC's TUE Committee in accordance with Article 4.4.6 for the grant of a TUE.

4.4.5 Applying to CBC's TUE Committee for recognition of a TUE granted by a NADO:

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

4.4.5.2 Provided strictly that all of the information described in Article 4.4.5.1 has been submitted, and the CBC's TUE Committee agrees that the TUE granted to the Player meets the criteria set out in Article 4 of the International Standard for TUEs, where the TUE has been granted by a NADO with the necessary jurisdiction over the Player, that TUE will be given automatic recognition by the CBC's TUE Committee. The Anti-Doping Manager will promptly provide the Player with notice of such recognition.

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

4.4.5.4 If the CBC's TUE Committee considers that the TUE does not meet the criteria set out in Article 4 of the International Standard for TUEs and so refuses to recognize it, the CBC will notify the Player and his/her NADO promptly, with reasons. The Player and NADO shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review pursuant to Article 4.4.7 below and/or may appeal that denial in accordance with Article 13. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the NADO remains valid for national-level Competition and Out of Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21 day review deadline expires. For the avoidance of doubt, if the CBC's TUE Committee declines to recognize a TUE granted by a NADO only because medical records or other information is missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction with criteria in the International Standard for TUEs, the matter should not be referred to WADA. Instead, the file should be completed by the Player (referred back to his/her NADO as necessary) and resubmitted to the CBC's TUE Committee.

4.4.6 Applying to the CBC's TUE Committee for a TUE:



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

4.4.6.1 A Player who needs to Use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and does not hold a TUE granted by his/her NADO to permit that Use must apply (using the CBC's Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) Application Form) to the CBC's TUE Committee (c/o the Anti-Doping Manager) for a TUE in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 6 of the International Standard for TUEs.

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

4.4.6.3 Since Players are subject to Out-of-Competition Testing requirements all year round, the application must be made as soon as possible after the relevant diagnosis, and, in any event, no less than thirty (30) days before he/she needs the approval (for instance before his/her participation in an International Match).

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

4.4.6.5 The application will be processed as quickly as is reasonably practicable, but a Player may not assume that his/her application for a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted by a particular time, or at all. Any Player who uses a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to approval of his/her application for a TUE does so entirely at his/her own risk.

4.4.6.6 The Anti-Doping Manager will promptly communicate the decision of the TUE Committee to the Player, with a copy to WADA and the Player's National Cricket Federation and NADO, as soon as is reasonably practicable after it is made. If the application is granted, then the TUE will become effective as of the date that the Player receives notice of such grant. If the application is denied, the Player may apply to WADA to review that denial in accordance with Article 4.4.7 and/or may appeal that denial in accordance with Article 13. If the NADO considers that the TUE does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for TUEs, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review. If the NADO refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the CBC remains valid for international-level competition and Out of Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level competition) pending WADA's decision. If the NADO does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the CBC becomes valid for national-level competition as well when the 21 day review deadline expires.

4.4.6.7 A TUE will be granted with effect for a specified period. It shall specify the dosage(s), frequency, route and duration of Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question that the CBC's TUE Committee is permitting, reflecting the clinical circumstances. It may also be granted subject to such conditions or restrictions as the CBC's TUE Committee may see fit. A Player who wishes to continue to Use the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question beyond the period for which the TUE has been granted must make a new application for a further TUE in accordance with the provisions of this Article 4.4. Any Player who wishes to have any conditions or restrictions imposed by the CBC's TUE Committee varied must apply to WADA in accordance with Article 4.4.7.

4.4.7 Review of TUEs by WADA:

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

4.4.7.2 If WADA reverses the grant of a TUE, that reversal shall not apply retroactively, but rather only from the point that the Player receives notice of the reversal. Therefore, the Player shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his/her Use of the Prohibited Substance or



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

Prohibited Method in question during the period from the date that the TUE came into effect until the date that the Player receives notice of WADA's reversal of the grant of the TUE.

4.4.7.3 A failure by WADA to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.

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

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

ARTICLE 5 TESTING

5.1 General principles

5.1.1 Testing shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes, i.e. to obtain analytical evidence as to the Player's compliance (or non-compliance) with the CBC Code's strict prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. The CBC shall be responsible for drawing up and implementing a test distribution plan for international-level cricket in accordance with Article 4 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and applicable technical documents issued by WADA. The CBC will engage one or more third parties to conduct such Testing on its behalf. All such Testing shall be conducted in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the Cricket Testing Protocols.

5.1.2 All Players (including Players serving a period of Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension) must submit to Testing on behalf of the CBC upon request, at any time or place, with or without notice.

5.1.3 For the avoidance of doubt, the CBC may select Players for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.

5.1.4 The CBC acknowledges the jurisdiction that the Code confers on other Anti-Doping Organisations to test Players. The CBC shall recognise such Testing and the results thereof in accordance with Article 15 of the Code.

5.1.5 The CBC may authorise independent observers to observe Testing conducted by or on behalf of the CBC.

5.2 In-Competition Testing

5.2.1 Players shall be subject to Testing on behalf of the CBC at International Matches. The selection of the International Matches at which Testing is to take place shall be made by the CBC, and shall remain confidential except to those Persons with a reasonable need to know of such selection in order to facilitate such Testing.

5.2.2 A Player may be notified that he/she has been selected for Testing in connection with an International Match in which he/she is participating at any time from 0600 local time on the first day of the International Match in question until one hour after its completion or its abandonment for any reason (including rain) irrespective of whether there has been any play whatsoever in the International Match at the time of abandonment. Such periods (and only such periods) shall be deemed "In-Competition" periods for purposes of the CBC Code, so that, by way of example only:

5.2.2.1 the entire duration of any International Match lasting more than one day will be considered to be In-Competition;

5.2.2.2 where an International Match overflows into a 'reserve' day which has been set aside, then, for the purposes of the CBC Code, the In-Competition period shall continue until the completion of the International Match;

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



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

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

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

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

5.3 Out-of-Competition Testing

5.3.1 Ambit of Out-of-Competition Testing

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

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

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

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

5.3.2.1 The CBC shall establish criteria identifying Players to be included in a pool of Players to be known as the "International Registered Testing Pool", and shall publish those criteria. From time to time, the criteria shall be reviewed to ensure they remain fit for purpose, and the membership of the International Registered Testing Pool shall be reviewed to ensure that it includes all Players meeting those criteria.

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

(a) to provide written notification to the CBC (or, if the CBC agrees or WADA so specifies, his/her NADO) of his/her whereabouts in the next quarter, as specified in Article I.3 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations;

(b) to update that whereabouts information as necessary, in accordance with Article I.3.5 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and

(c) to be available for Testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with Article I.4 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

(a) a Player's failure to advise the CBC (or, if the CBC agrees or WADA so specifies, his/her NADO) of his/her whereabouts shall be deemed a Filing Failure for the purposes of the CBC Code where the conditions of Article I.3.6 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations are met; and

(b) a Player's failure to be available for Testing at his/her declared whereabouts shall be deemed a Missed Test for the purposes of the CBC Code where the conditions of Article I.4.3 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations are met.



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

5.3.2.4 The CBC may share whereabouts information provided to it by a Player pursuant to Article 5.3.2 with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with Article 1.2.3 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.3.2.5 A Player who has been included in the International Registered Testing Pool must continue to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless and until either: (a) the CBC informs him/her in writing that he/she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the International Registered Testing Pool; or (b) the Player retires in accordance with Article 1.2.2.

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

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

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

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

5.4 Retired Players Returning to Competition

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

5.4.1.1 Any competitive results obtained in violation of Article 5.4.1 shall be Disqualified.

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

5.5 Athlete Biological Passport Testing

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



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

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

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analysed: (a) to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code; and/or (b) to assist the CBC in profiling relevant parameters in a Player's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.

6.3 Restrictions on Use of Samples

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

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

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

6.4.1 Laboratories shall analyse Samples and report results to the CBC in conformity with the WADA Code and the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.4.2 The CBC shall pay the costs of collection and analysis of Samples under the CBC Code.

6.4.3 Any Adverse Analytical Findings reported by the laboratory shall be dealt with as set out in Article 7.1. Any Atypical Findings reported by the laboratory shall be dealt with as set out in Article 7.2.

6.5 Further Analysis of Samples



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

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

6.5.2 Samples collected pursuant to the CBC Code may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the CBC or WADA. (Any Sample storage or further analyses initiated by WADA shall be at WADA's expense.) Further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by the CBC

Results management for tests initiated by the CBC (including tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with the CBC) shall be conducted in accordance with Article 7.1 of the Code and as follows:

7.1.1 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the Independent Review Board shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted or may be granted as provided in the International Standard for TUEs; and/or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.1.2 If the Independent Review Board determines that either: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE; and/or (b) there has been an apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the CBC shall notify the Player, WADA, and the National Cricket Federation and National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Player of that fact, and (subject to the rights of appeal set out at Article 13) the matter shall not proceed any further.

7.1.3 If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1.1 does not reveal that: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE; or (b) there has been an apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the Anti-Doping Manager shall promptly send the Player written notice (the "Notice of Charge") (notice of which can be accomplished by delivery either directly to the Player or via his/her National Cricket Federation), copied to the Player's National Cricket Federation, the Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA (who all shall be kept up to date on the status of the case), of the following:

7.1.3.1 that the Player (specifying his/her name, country and competitive level) has a case to answer under Article 2;

7.1.3.2 details of the anti-doping rule violation(s) that the Player is alleged to have committed, including details of the Adverse Analytical Finding (including whether it related to an In-Competition or Out-of-Competition Test and the date of Sample collection) and a copy of the laboratory documentation package supporting such Adverse Analytical Finding;

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

(a) The Player shall have the right: (i) to have the laboratory analyse the B Sample to confirm the Adverse Analytical Finding in respect of the A Sample; and (ii) to attend at the laboratory (personally and/or through a representative, but at his/her own cost) to witness the opening and analysis of the B Sample. The CBC and the Player's National Cricket Federation may also be represented at the B Sample analysis.

(b) The Notice of Charge may specify that the analysis of the B Sample will go ahead in any event, or it may require the Player to advise the CBC by a specified deadline if he/she wants the B Sample analysis to go ahead. In the latter case, the Notice of Charge shall warn the Player



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

that, failing such request, the Player will be deemed to have waived his/her right to analysis of the B Sample, and to have accepted the accuracy of the Adverse Analytical Finding in respect of the A Sample.

(c) The Notice of Charge shall specify the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis (which shall be within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories), if it is to go ahead. There shall be no right to an adjournment of the date scheduled for analysis of the B Sample, instead, any such adjournment shall be at the absolute discretion of the CBC. In the event that neither the Player nor any representative of the Player attends the B Sample analysis, the laboratory shall appoint an independent witness, in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories, to verify that the B Sample container shows no signs of tampering and that the identifying numbers correspond to those on the collection documentation.

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

7.1.3.5 (where applicable) the matters relating to Provisional Suspension specified at Article 7.8; and

7.1.3.6 the matters specified at Article 7.9.

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

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

7.2 Results Management for Atypical Findings

7.2.1 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in certain circumstances where a Prohibited Substance that is detected in a Sample may also be produced endogenously, laboratories are directed to report the presence of such substance as an Atypical Finding that should be investigated further.

7.2.2 If a laboratory reports an Atypical Finding in respect of a Sample collected pursuant to the CBC Code, the Independent Review Board shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE which has been granted or which may be granted as provided in the International Standard for TUEs; or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding.

7.2.3 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals either: (a) that the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE; and/or (b) that there is an apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the CBC shall notify the Player, WADA, and the Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation and (subject to the rights of appeal set out at Article 13) the matter shall not proceed any further.

7.2.4 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal that the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the CBC shall conduct any follow-up investigation that may be required by the International Standards. If, once that investigation is completed, the Independent Review Board concludes that the Atypical Finding should be considered an Adverse Analytical Finding, the CBC shall pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.1.3.



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

7.2.5 Pending the outcome of the investigation, the CBC will keep the Atypical Finding confidential, unless one of the following circumstances exists:

7.2.5.1 If the CBC determines the B Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Player, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.1.3.3.

7.2.5.2 If the CBC receives a request from a National Cricket Federation responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event or any other Major Event Organisation, asking the CBC to disclose whether any Player identified on a list provided by the National Cricket Federation has a pending Atypical Finding, the CBC shall so identify any such Player after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Player.

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

7.3.1 Review of Atypical Biological Passport Findings and Adverse Biological Passport Findings shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. In particular, if an Adverse Biological Passport Finding is reported, the Independent Review Board shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the Adverse Biological Passport Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE which has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for TUEs; (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories or the mandatory protocols set out in Appendices A to C of the ABP Guidelines that invalidates the Adverse Biological Passport Finding; or (c) there are any other issues which concern the Independent Review Board and that it would wish to discuss with the group of three experts from the Expert Panel who previously reviewed the case. The Independent Review Board may consult on these issues (via the APMU) with the group of three experts from the Expert Panel who previously reviewed the case pursuant to Article 5.5.5.

7.3.2 If the Independent Review Board determines that either (a) or (b) in Article 7.3.1 applies, it shall advise the CBC that there is no case to answer. The CBC shall notify the Player, WADA and the Player's NADO and (subject to any rights of appeal set out in Article 13) the matter shall not proceed any further.

7.3.3 If the Independent Review Board determines that neither (a), (b) nor (c) in Article 7.3.1 applies, the CBC will notify the Player and WADA of the Adverse Biological Passport Finding, send the Player and WADA a copy of the ABP Documentation Package, invite the Player to provide (by a specified deadline) an alternative explanation for the data on which the Adverse Biological Passport Finding is based, and explain that in the absence of a satisfactory alternative explanation the CBC will proceed on the basis that the Player has a case to answer under Article 2.2. The CBC will forward any explanation provided by the Player in response to such notice, together with any information supplied by the Player in support of that explanation, to the three experts from the Expert Panel for consideration (along with any other information that the three experts deem necessary).

7.3.4 If, following such consideration, the three experts are no longer unanimously of the view that it is highly likely that the Player Used a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, and unlikely that the Adverse Biological Passport Finding is the result of any other cause, the CBC shall notify the Player, WADA, the Player's National Cricket Federation and the Player's NADO and (subject to the rights of appeal at Article 13) the matter shall not proceed any further.

7.3.5 If, following such consideration, the three experts maintain, notwithstanding the Player's explanation that it is highly likely that the Player Used a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, the CBC shall send the Player a Notice of Charge (notice of which can be accomplished by delivery either directly to the Player or via his/her National Cricket Federation), copied to WADA, the Player's National Cricket Federation and the Player's NADO (who, together with WADA, shall be kept up to date on the status of the case), confirming the following:



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

- 7.3.5.1 that the Player has a case to answer under Article 2;
- 7.3.5.2 details of the anti-doping rule violation that the Player is alleged to have committed, and copies of any relevant documentation;
- 7.3.5.3 (where applicable) the matters pertaining to Provisional Suspension at Article 7.8; and
- 7.3.5.4 the matters specified at Article 7.9.
- 7.4 Results Management for Tests initiated by another Anti-Doping Organisation
- Unless otherwise agreed by the CBC, where another Anti-Doping Organisation tests a Player under its own rules, and that test results in an Adverse Analytical Finding, or if that Anti-Doping Organisation uncovers other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation by such Player, it shall be the responsibility of that Anti-Doping Organisation to pursue the matter, including bringing charges (if appropriate) under its rules, failing which it shall be the responsibility of the Player's National Cricket Federation to pursue the matter under its own rules.
- 7.5 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations
- 7.5.1 The CBC shall have results management authority in relation to potential Whereabouts Failures by any Player who files his/her whereabouts information with the CBC.
- 7.5.2 If a Whereabouts Failure by a Player who is subject to the CBC's results management authority is uncovered through an attempt to test the Player by or on behalf of another Anti-Doping Organisation other than the CBC, then the CBC shall procure the requisite information and assistance from that other Anti-Doping Organisation pursuant to Article 1.5.2 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, so that the CBC may conduct its results management in respect of that Whereabouts Failure in accordance with Article 7.5.3. Upon request, the Player shall assist the CBC in obtaining such information and assistance.
- 7.5.3 Results management in relation to potential Whereabouts Failures shall be conducted by the CBC in accordance with Article 1.5.2 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (with the administrative review, if any, carried out by the Independent Review Board) in order to determine whether all of the requirements of Article 1.3.6 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (in the case of a Filing Failure) or all of the requirements of Article 1.4.3 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (in the case of a Missed Test) are met.
- 7.5.4 Where a Player who is subject to the CBC's results management authority in accordance with Article 7.5.1. is declared to have three Whereabouts Failures (i.e. any combination of Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests adding up to three) in any twelve-month period, then the matter shall be referred to the Independent Review Board to determine, in accordance with Article 1.5.4 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, whether the Player has a case to answer under Article 2.4.
- 7.5.5 If the Independent Review Board determines that the Player has a case to answer under Article 2.4, the Anti-Doping Manager shall promptly send the Player a written Notice of Charge (notice of which can be accomplished by delivery either directly to the Player or via his/her National Cricket Federation), (copied to the Player's National Cricket Federation, and the Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA (who all shall be kept up to date on the status of the case)), amended as appropriate to confirm the following:
- 7.5.5.1 that the Player has a case to answer under Article 2.4;
- 7.5.5.2 details of the facts upon which the case to answer is based, including details of the Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests alleged, and copies of any relevant documentation;
- 7.5.5.3 (where applicable) the matters relating to Provisional Suspension specified at Article 7.8; and
- 7.5.5.4 the matters specified at Article 7.9.
- 7.6 Investigations
- 7.6.1
- The CBC may gather anti-doping intelligence and conduct investigations in accordance with the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations into the activities of any Player or Player Support Personnel that the CBC believes may have committed an anti-doping



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

rule violation. Such intelligence gathering and investigations may be conducted in conjunction with, and/or information or intelligence obtained in such investigations may be shared with, other Signatories and/or other relevant authorities. The CBC shall have discretion, where it deems appropriate, to stay its own investigation pending the outcome of investigations being conducted by other Signatories and/or other relevant authorities.

7.6.2 In the event a Player (or Player Support Personnel) knows or suspects that any other Player or Player Support Personnel has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Player must report such knowledge or suspicion to the Anti-Doping Manager as soon as possible. All Players (and Player Support Personnel) shall have a continuing obligation to report any new knowledge or suspicion regarding any anti-doping rule violation to the Anti-Doping Manager, even if the Player's (or Player Support Personnel's) prior knowledge or suspicion has already been reported.

7.6.3 Players and Player Support Personnel must cooperate fully with investigations conducted pursuant to this Article 7.6.

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

7.6.3.2 Each Player or Player Support Personnel waives and forfeits any rights, defences and privileges provided by any law in any jurisdiction to withhold information requested by the Anti-Doping Manager in a Demand. If a Player or Player Support Personnel fails to produce such information, then, provided that the Independent Review Board agrees with the Anti-Doping Manager that there is a good faith basis for the Demand, his/her eligibility to participate (or, in the case of a Player Support Personnel, to assist in a Player's participation) in International Matches and CBC Events may be withdrawn, and he/she may be denied accreditation and access to International Matches and CBC Events, pending compliance with the Demand.

7.6.4 If a Player or Player Support Personnel subverts or Attempts to subvert the investigation process (e.g. by providing false, misleading or incomplete information, by failing to report a knowledge or suspicion pursuant to Article 7.6.2, and/or by destroying potential evidence), proceedings may be brought against him/her for a violation of Article 2.5 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering).

7.6.5 Where, as the result of an investigation under this Article 7.6, the CBC forms the view that an anti-doping rule violation may have been committed, the CBC shall refer the matter to the Independent Review Board, to determine whether there is a case to answer.

7.6.6 If the Independent Review Board determines that the Player or Player Support Personnel has a case to answer under Article 2, the Anti-Doping Manager shall promptly send the Player or Player Support Personnel a written Notice of Charge (notice of which can be accomplished by delivery either directly to the Player or Player Support Person or via his/her National Cricket Federation), (copied to the Player's National Cricket Federation, the Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA (who all shall be kept up to date on the status of the case)), confirming the following:

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

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



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

7.6.6.3 (where applicable) the matters relating to Provisional Suspension specified at Article 7.8; and

7.6.6.4 the matters specified at Article 7.9.

7.7 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

7.8 Provisional Suspension

7.8.1 If analysis of a Player's Sample results in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that is not a Specified Substance, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.1 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the CBC shall Provisionally Suspend the Player pending the Anti-Doping Tribunal's determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation.

7.8.2 In any case not covered by Article 7.8.1 (for example, if the analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is a Specified Substance or Contaminated Product), where the CBC decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the provisions of this Article 7, the CBC may Provisionally Suspend the Player or other Person pending the Anti-Doping Tribunal's determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation. In circumstances where the CBC decides not to impose a Provisional Suspension, the Player shall be offered the opportunity to accept a voluntary Provisional Suspension pending the resolution of the matter. If the Player wishes to accept the offer, the Player must communicate such acceptance in writing to the CBC.

7.8.3 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.8.1 or Article 7.8.2, the Player or other Person shall be given either: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension. Where the Player or other Person is given an opportunity to challenge the imposition of a Provisional Suspension at a Provisional Hearing, the only grounds of challenge (which it shall be his/her burden to establish) shall be the following:

7.8.3.1 the charge(s) has/have no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against him/her; or

7.8.3.2 the Player or other Person has a strong arguable case that he/she bears No Fault or Negligence for the anti-doping rule violation(s) charged, so that any period of Ineligibility that might otherwise be imposed for such a violation is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.5.1; or

7.8.3.3 the Player is able to demonstrate to the Provisional Hearing that the anti-doping rule violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product; or

7.8.3.4 some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a Provisional Suspension prior to a full hearing on the merits of the charge(s) against the Player or other Person. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the Provisional Suspension would prevent the Player participating in a particular Match shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.

7.8.4 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an Adverse Analytical Finding in respect of an A Sample, and any subsequent analysis of the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Player shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

account of a violation of Article 2.1 of the Code (presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers).

7.8.5 During the period of any Provisional Suspension, a Player or other Person may not play, coach or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in: (a) any International Match, CBC Event or any other kind of function, event or activity that is authorised, organised, sanctioned, recognised or supported in any way by the CBC or any National Cricket Federation or member of a National Cricket Federation; or (b) any Match authorised or organised by any professional league, any Major Event Organisation, or any other international or national-level tournament/event organiser, whether or not the party authorising or organising the Match in question is a Signatory. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Player or other Person may not be given accreditation for, or otherwise granted access to, any International Match or CBC Event, or other function, event or activity to which access is controlled by the CBC, any National Cricket Federation or member of a National Cricket Federation, and any accreditation previously issued shall be withdrawn. National Cricket Federations shall take all steps within their powers to give effect to this Article 7.8.5. In addition, the CBC will take the necessary steps to have the Provisional Suspension recognised and enforced by other relevant organisations in accordance with Article 15 of the Code.

7.9 Responding to a Notice of Charge

7.9.1 A Notice of Charge sent to a Player in accordance with Article 7.1.3, 7.3.5 or Article 7.5.5 or to a Player or Player Support Personnel in accordance with Article 7.6.6 shall also specify that, if the Player or Player Support Personnel wishes to exercise his/her right to a hearing before the Anti-Doping Tribunal, he/she must submit a written request for such a hearing so that it is received by the Anti-Doping Manager as soon as possible, but in any event within fourteen (14) days of the receipt by the Player or Player Support Personnel of the Notice of Charge. The request must also state how the Player or Player Support Personnel responds to the charge(s) and must explain (in summary form) the basis for such response.

7.9.2 If the Player or Player Support Personnel fails to file a written request for a hearing before the Anti-Doping Tribunal in accordance with Article 7.9.1 by the deadline specified in that Article, then the Player or Player Support Personnel shall be deemed:

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

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

7.9.2.3 to have acceded to the Consequences specified in the Notice of Charge.

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

7.9.3 Where the Player or Player Support Personnel does request a hearing in accordance with Article 7.9.1, the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 8.

7.10 Notification of Results Management Decisions

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

7.11 Retirement from Sport

If a Player or Player Support Personnel retires while a results management process is underway, the CBC retains jurisdiction to complete the results management process. If a Player or Player Support Personnel retires before any results management process has started, the CBC, if it has results management jurisdiction over that Player or Player Support Personnel, has authority to conduct the results management process notwithstanding the retirement.



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Hearings under the CBC Code

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) the CBC shall submit an opening brief with argument on all issues that the CBC wishes to raise at the hearing and a list of the witnesses that the CBC intends to call at the hearing (and a summary of the subject areas of the witness's anticipated testimony), and enclosing copies of the documents that the CBC intends to introduce at the hearing;

(b) the Player or Player Support Personnel shall submit an answering brief, addressing the CBC's arguments and setting out arguments on the issues that he/she wishes to raise at the hearing, as well as a list of the witnesses that he/she intends to call at the hearing (and a summary of the subject areas of the witness's anticipated testimony), and enclosing copies of the documents that he/she intends to introduce at the hearing; and

(c) the CBC may (at its discretion) submit a reply brief, responding to the answer brief of the Player or Player Support Personnel and listing any rebuttal witnesses or documents.

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

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

8.1.7 If, because of a legitimate objection or for any other reason, a member of the Anti-Doping Tribunal is, or becomes, unwilling or unable to hear the case, then the Chairman of the Anti-



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

Doping Tribunal may, at his/her absolute discretion: (a) rule that a replacement member of the Anti-Doping Tribunal should be appointed (in which case the President of the Anti-Doping Panel shall appoint the replacement); or (b) authorise the remaining members to hear the case on their own.

8.1.8 Subject to the discretion of the Chairman of the Anti-Doping Tribunal to order otherwise for good cause shown by either party, or if otherwise agreed between the parties, hearings before the Anti-Doping Tribunal shall: (a) take place at the CBC's headquarters in Dubai, United Arab Emirates; and (b) be conducted on a confidential basis.

8.1.9 Each of the CBC and the Player or Player Support Personnel has the right to be present and to be heard at the hearing. Each of the CBC and the Player or Player Support Personnel also has the right (at his/her or its own expense) to be represented at the hearing by legal counsel of his/her or its own choosing.

8.1.10 Subject to Article 3.2.6, the Player or Player Support Personnel may choose not to appear in person at the hearing, but rather to provide a written submission for consideration by the Anti-Doping Tribunal, in which case the Anti-Doping Tribunal shall consider the submission in its deliberations. However, the non-attendance of the Player or Player Support Personnel or his/her representative at the hearing, after proper notice of the hearing has been provided, shall not prevent the Anti-Doping Tribunal from proceeding with the hearing in his/her absence, whether or not any written submissions are made on his/her behalf.

8.1.11 The procedure followed at the hearing shall be at the discretion of the Chairman of the Anti-Doping Tribunal, provided that the hearing is conducted in a fair manner with a reasonable opportunity for each party to present evidence (including the right to call and to question witnesses by telephone or video-conference where necessary), address the Anti-Doping Tribunal and present his/her case.

8.1.12 Save where the Chairman orders otherwise for good cause shown by either party, the hearing shall be in English, and certified English translations shall be submitted of any non-English documents put before the Anti-Doping Tribunal. The cost of the translation shall be borne by the party offering the document(s). If required by the Chairman, the CBC shall make arrangements to have the hearing recorded or transcribed (save for the private deliberations of the Anti-Doping Tribunal). If requested by the Player or Player Support Personnel, the CBC shall also arrange for a translator to attend the hearing to translate oral questions and/or answers. The costs of such transcription and translation shall be paid by the CBC, subject to any costs-shifting order that the Anti-Doping Tribunal may make further to Article 8.2.4.

8.2 Decisions of the Anti-Doping Tribunal

8.2.1 The Anti-Doping Tribunal shall announce its decision in writing, with reasons, as soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing. That written decision will be sent without delay to the parties and to WADA and any other party that has a right, further to Article 13, to appeal the decision. The decision shall set out and explain:

8.2.1.1 with reasons, the Anti-Doping Tribunal's findings as to whether any anti-doping rule violation(s) has/have been committed;

8.2.1.2 with reasons, the Anti-Doping Tribunal's findings as to what Consequences, if any, are to be imposed, including, if applicable, findings as to why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed;

8.2.1.3 with reasons, the date that such Consequences shall come into force and effect pursuant to Article 10.10; and

8.2.1.4 the rights of appeal applicable pursuant to Article 13.

8.2.2 Where possible, the Anti-Doping Tribunal shall have discretion to announce the substance of its decision to the parties prior to the issue of the written reasoned decision referred to in Article 8.2.1, in cases where a Provisional Suspension has been imposed or where it otherwise deems appropriate. For the avoidance of doubt, however: (a) the Anti-Doping Tribunal shall still



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

be required to issue a written, reasoned decision in accordance with Article 8.2.1; and (b) the time to appeal pursuant to Article 13 shall not run until receipt of that written, reasoned decision.

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

8.2.4 The Anti-Doping Tribunal has the power to make a costs order against any party. Subject thereto, each party shall bear its own costs, legal, expert, hearing, and otherwise. No recovery of costs may be considered a basis for reducing the period of Ineligibility or other sanction that would otherwise be applicable.

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

8.2.6 If the decision is that an anti-doping rule violation has been committed, then: (a) the decision shall be Publicly Reported in full as soon as possible, and in any event within no more than twenty (20) days of its issue in accordance with Article 14.1; and (b) after the decision is Publicly Reported, the CBC may also publish such other parts of the proceedings before the Anti-Doping Tribunal as the CBC thinks fit.

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

8.3 Single Hearings Before CAS

Anti-doping rule violations asserted under this CBC Code may, with the consent of the Player, the CBC, WADA and any other body that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS, be heard directly at CAS, with no prior hearing before the Anti-Doping Tribunal.

8.4 Agreed Sanctions

Notwithstanding any of the other provisions of this CBC Code, it shall be open to a Player or Player Support Personnel charged with any anti-doping rule violation(s) to admit the violation(s) charged at any time, whether or not as part of an agreement with the CBC on the sanction to be imposed for his/her violation(s), based on the range of sanctions set out in Article 10 for the violation(s) in question (including, in particular, Article 10.6.3). Any such discussions between the CBC and the Player or Player Support Personnel on this point shall take place on a "without prejudice" basis and in such a manner that they shall not delay or in any way interfere with the proceedings. Any resulting agreement shall be evidenced in writing, signed by both the CBC's General Counsel and the Player or Player Support Personnel, shall set out the sanction imposed on the Player or Player Support Personnel for his/her anti-doping rule violation(s), and shall include a waiver by the Player or Player Support Personnel of his/her right of appeal against the decision and the sanction (the "Agreed Sanction"). The Agreed Sanction will provide for the discontinuance of the proceedings on the terms thereof without the need for any further hearing. Instead, the CBC shall promptly issue a public decision confirming the Player's or Player Support Personnel's admission of the anti-doping rule violation(s) charged and the imposition of the Agreed Sanction, including an explanation (if applicable) of any mitigating factors applied. Before publishing that decision, the CBC's Chief Executive Officer will provide notice of it to WADA, and the Player or Player Support Personnel's National Cricket Federation and relevant NADO.

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

Subject to Article 10.1.1, where a Player is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during or in connection with an International Match in an CBC Event where the Player also participated in other International Matches (for example, the anti-doping rule violation was committed during or in connection with the final of an CBC Event and the Player had participated in earlier rounds of the CBC Event), then in addition to the consequences set out at Article 9 (in relation to the Disqualification of individual results obtained by the Player's individual performance in the particular International Match during or in connection with which the anti-doping rule violation was committed), the anti-doping rule violation will also lead to Disqualification of all of the individual results obtained by the Player's individual performances in the other International Matches that he/she participated in during the CBC Event in question with the following consequences: (a) forfeiture of any individual medals or other prizes awarded; and (b) forfeiture of any official ranking points achieved, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

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

10.2 Imposition of a Period of Ineligibility for the Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

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

10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility shall be four years where:

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

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

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

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

The period of Ineligibility imposed for anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 10.2 shall be as follows, subject to the potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Articles 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:

10.3.1 For a violation of Article 2.3 (evading Sample collection or refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control) that



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

is the Player or Player Support Personnel's first offence, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be four years, unless in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, the Player can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

10.3.2 For a violation of Article 2.4 (Whereabouts Failures) that is the Player's first offence, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be two years subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year depending on the Player's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two years and one year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Players where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Player was trying to avoid being available for Testing.

10.3.3 For a violation of Article 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) or Article 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) that is the Player or Player Support Personnel's first offence, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime Ineligibility depending on the seriousness of the violation. Provided that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.5.1.1 Specified Substances

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

10.5.1.2 Contaminated Products

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

10.5.2 If a Player or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.5.1 is not applicable, that he/she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence in respect of the anti-doping rule violation in question, then, subject to the further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Player or other Person's degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than eight years.



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

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

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

10.6.1.1 The CBC may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of a period of Ineligibility in an individual case in which it has results management authority, where the Player or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to the CBC or other Anti-Doping Organisation, a criminal authority or a professional disciplinary body that results in: (i) the CBC or other Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person; or (ii) that results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to the CBC. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, the CBC may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA.

10.6.1.2 The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the 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.

10.6.1.3 No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended under this Article 10.6.1. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than 8 years.

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

10.6.1.5 To further encourage Players and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organisations, at the request of the CBC or at the request of the Player or other Person who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other Anti-Doping Organisation.

10.6.1.6 If the CBC suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorize the CBC to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

10.6.1.7 For the purposes of this Article 10.6.1 only, in circumstances where the CBC has discretion to suspend part of a period of Ineligibility on the basis that the Player or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to the CBC or other Anti-Doping Organisation, such discretion shall be exercised by the Anti-Doping Manager, who shall be required to obtain the prior written agreement of the National Cricket Federation to which the Player or other Person is



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

affiliated (if applicable) and the prior approval of the CBC Board to the exercise of such discretion.

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

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

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

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

10.6.4 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

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

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

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

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

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

10.7.2 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, unless the third violation fulfils the conditions for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5 or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (Whereabouts Failures), in which case the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be from eight years to lifetime Ineligibility.

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

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

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



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

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

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

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

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

In addition to the automatic Disqualification, pursuant to Article 9, of the individual results obtained by the Player's individual performance in the International Match which produced the Adverse Analytical Finding, all other individual results of the Player obtained from the date that the Sample in question was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through to the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall (unless the Anti-Doping Tribunal determines that fairness requires otherwise) be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences, including: (a) forfeiture of any individual medals or other prizes awarded; and (b) forfeiture of any official ranking points achieved.

NOTE: The lack of any evidence that the Player's performance was enhanced during subsequent International Matches shall not of itself be sufficient to trigger the Anti-Doping Tribunal's discretion under Article 10.8.

10.9 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

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

10.10 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

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

10.10.1 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 period of Ineligibility may be deemed to have started at an earlier date, commencing as early as the date of last occurrence of the anti-doping rule violation (which, in the case of an Article 2.1 violation, would be on the date of Sample collection), taking into account any such period of delay. All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility shall be Disqualified.

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



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

10.10.3 Any period of Provisional Suspension served by the Player or other Person (whether imposed in accordance with Article 7.8 or voluntarily accepted by the Player or Player Support Personnel) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility that may be ultimately imposed. If a period of Ineligibility is served prior to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Player or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal. To get credit for any period of voluntary Provisional Suspension, however, the Player or other Person must have given written notice of their acceptance of the Provisional Suspension at the beginning of such period to the CBC and must have respected the Provisional Suspension in full. A copy of the Player or other Person's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to the Player or other Person's National Cricket Federation and NADO, and to WADA. No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension, regardless of the Player's status during such period.

10.11 Status During Ineligibility

10.11.1 Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility

10.11.1.1 No Player or Player Support Personnel who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, play, coach or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in: (a) an International Match, CBC Event or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorised, organised, sanctioned, recognised or supported in any way by the CBC or any National Cricket Federation or a club or other member organisation of the CBC or any National Cricket Federation; (b) any Match or Event authorised or organised by any professional league or any international or national level tournament/Event organisation (whether or not the party authorising or organising the Match or event in question is a Signatory, any club or other body that is a member of, or affiliated to, or licensed by, a Signatory or a Signatory's member organisation); (c) any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency; or (d) a Competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by any Signatory, Signatory's member organization, or a club or other member organization of a Signatory's member organization. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such Player or other Person shall not, during any period of Ineligibility, be given accreditation for, or otherwise granted access to, any International Match, CBC Event, function, event or activity of the type referred to in this Article and any such accreditation previously issued shall be withdrawn. National Cricket Federations shall take all steps within their powers to give effect to this Article 10.11.1.1. Furthermore, the CBC will take all necessary steps to have the period of Ineligibility recognised and enforced by other relevant parties, including other Signatories in accordance with Code Article 15.

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

10.11.1.3 A Player or other Person who is subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing during that period and must provide whereabouts information upon request for that purpose. If a Player or other Person commits an anti-doping rule violation during a period of Ineligibility (including but not limited to an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1), this shall be treated as a separate anti-doping rule violation under the CBC Code.

10.11.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.11.1, a Player may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of a Signatory's member organisation during



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

the shorter of: (i) the last two months of the Player's period of Ineligibility; or (ii) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.

10.11.3 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 such period of Ineligibility, a new period of Ineligibility equal in length to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility may be adjusted based on the Player or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether the prohibition against participation whilst Ineligible has been violated, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organisation whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility, and such decision shall be subject to appeal in accordance with Article 13. In any case, any results obtained by the Player as a result of such participation shall be automatically Disqualified with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any individual medals, individual titles, individual ranking points and individual prizes obtained in that International Match or other tournament/event and the non-inclusion of the Player's performance statistics in that International Match or other tournament/event towards individual averages and/or records.

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

10.11.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.4 or 10.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by the Player or other Person will be withheld by the CBC or National Cricket Federation responsible for such financial support or other benefits.

10.12 Automatic Publication of Sanction

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

10.13 Reinstatement Testing

10.13.1 As a condition of reinstatement, a Player who is subject to a period of Ineligibility must respect the conditions of Article 10.11.1.3, failing which the Player shall not be eligible for reinstatement until he/she has made him/herself available for Testing (by notifying the CBC in writing) for a period of time equal to the period of Ineligibility remaining as at the date that he/she first stopped making him/herself available for Testing, except that in the event that a Player retires while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the conditions set out in Article 5.4 shall apply.

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

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



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES FOR TEAMS

11.1 Where, in any period of twelve months, more than one member of a National Cricket Federation's cricket team has been notified of a possible anti-doping rule violation under Article 7, the CBC shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of Players in that National Cricket Federation's cricket team.

11.2 Without limitation to Article 11.1, if more than two members of a National Cricket Federation's cricket team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an International Match, series of International Matches or CBC Event, the CBC Board may, in its discretion, impose such sanction on the team as it considers appropriate having due regard to the circumstances of such anti-doping rule violations (e.g., loss of points, Disqualification from the International Match or series of International Matches or CBC Event, or other sanction). For the avoidance of doubt, such sanction shall be in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the individual Player(s) committing the anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL CRICKET FEDERATIONS

12.1 Where four or more violations of the CBC Code (other than Article 2.4 violations) are found to have been committed by Players or Player Support Personnel affiliated to a National Cricket Federation within a 12-month period, the CBC Board may, in its discretion, fine the National Cricket Federation in an amount up to R\$10,000.

12.2 Where more than one Player or Player Support Personnel from one National Cricket Federation is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation (other than Article 2.4 violations and violations involving Specified Substances) during an CBC Event, the CBC Board may, in its discretion, fine the National Cricket Federation in an amount up to \$100,000 USD.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

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

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker.

13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

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

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

13.2.1 The following decisions may each be appealed exclusively to CAS by any of the parties described in Article 13.2.2: a decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing (or not imposing) Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, because too much time has passed); a decision under Article 10.10.2 in relation to participation whilst Ineligible; a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six month notice requirement for a retired Player to return to competition under Article 5.4.1; a decision by WADA assigning results management authority under Code Article 7.1; a decision by the CBC not to pursue an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation; a decision by the CBC not to bring a charge after an investigation under Article 7.6; (subject to Article 13.2.3) a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing; the CBC's failure to comply with Article 7.8 of the CBC Code; a decision that the CBC lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision to suspend, or not



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

suspend, a period of Ineligibility, or to reinstate or not reinstate, a suspended period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1; a decision under Article 10.11.3; and a decision by the CBC not to recognise a National Cricket Federation's or any other Anti-Doping Organisation's decision under Article 15.

13.2.2 Persons Entitled to Appeal

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

NOTE: Article 13.2.2 gives the National Anti-Doping Organization in India a right of appeal in cases where the Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed resides in or is a national of or license holder in India. That right is conferred in order to comply with the mandatory provisions of the Code. It does not constitute, and shall not be deemed to constitute, any waiver by the Board for the Control of Cricket in India (the National Cricket Federation for the territory of India) of its claim to have the sole and exclusive right to govern and regulate the sport of cricket in India.

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

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision

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

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.

13.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

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

13.6 Appeals Relating to Agreed Sanctions

Agreed Sanctions imposed pursuant to Article 8.4 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by WADA or the Player or Player Support Personnel's NADO.

13.7 Notification of Appeal Decisions

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

13.8 Time for Filing Appeals

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

13.8.2 Article 13.8.1 notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party that was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision subject to appeal:

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

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



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

13.8.3 Articles 13.8.1 and 13.8.2 notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:

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

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

13.9 Appeal Procedure

In all appeals to CAS pursuant to this Article 13:

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

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

13.9.3 Any Person entitled to appeal under this Article 13 may, within 15 days of receipt of the decision, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to that decision. Where such information is not forthcoming from the decision making body upon request, any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the parties to the decision being appealed, and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

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

13.9.5 The decision of CAS shall be final and binding on all parties, and no right of appeal shall lie from the CAS decision. Subject to Article 14.1, the CAS decision shall be Publicly Reported by the CBC within 20 days of receipt.

ARTICLE 14 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND CONFIDENTIALITY

14.1 Neither the CBC nor any National Cricket Federation, National Anti-Doping Organisation or WADA shall publicly identify Players whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or Players or other Persons who have been alleged to have violated other Articles of the CBC Code, until the Player or other Person has been sent a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 7. Once it is decided in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 or 13 that a violation of the CBC Code has been established, publication of that decision shall be determined in accordance with Articles 8.2.6, 8.2.7 and 13.9.5, save that where the Player or other Person found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor, Public Reporting of the decision will be optional and shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case. The CBC shall also, within the time period for publication, send all first instance and appeal decisions to WADA. Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the CBC's website and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

14.2 In any case under the CBC Code where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Player or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be Publicly Disclosed only with the consent of the Player or other Person who is the subject of the decision. The CBC shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Player or other Person may approve.

14.3 The CBC shall use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that persons under its control do not publicly identify Players whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings or Atypical Findings or Adverse Biological Passport Findings, or Players or other Persons who have a Provisional Suspension imposed on them, or are alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under the CBC Code, unless and until the Player or other Person has been sent a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 7.. However, the CBC in its discretion may at any time disclose to other organisations such information as the CBC may consider necessary or appropriate to facilitate administration or enforcement of the CBC Code, provided that each



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

organisation provides assurance satisfactory to the CBC that the organisation will maintain all such information in confidence. The CBC, nor any CBC official, will not comment publicly on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Player or Player Support Personnel involved in the case or his/her representatives.

14.4 Where WADA, a Player or other Person's NADO or National Cricket Federation receives information in respect of any proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13, they shall not disclose such information beyond those Persons with a need to know until the CBC has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure in accordance with Article 14.1 above.

14.5 All communications with a laboratory in relation to Testing carried out under the CBC Code must be conducted in such a way that the laboratory is not advised of the identity of the Player(s) involved, save where required as part of the investigation of a potential case and/or the presentation of evidence to an Anti-Doping Tribunal.

14.6 Details of all Testing carried out under the CBC Code, i.e. date of test, name of Player tested, and whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, shall, wherever possible, be entered onto the WADA Database as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted, and made available via that database to the Player, WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations that have jurisdiction to test Players, so that duplication of anti-doping efforts may be avoided.

14.7 Whereabouts information provided to the CBC by a Player pursuant to Article 5.3.2 shall be entered onto the WADA Database on the basis that it shall be maintained in the strictest confidence at all times, it shall be used by WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations only for Doping Control purposes, and it shall be destroyed when no longer relevant for such purposes.

14.8 All Players and Player Support Personnel shall be deemed to have agreed, for purposes of applicable data protection and other laws and for all other purposes, to have consented to the collection, processing, disclosure and use of information relating to them, including personal information relating to them, in accordance with the provisions of the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and otherwise as required to implement the CBC Code.

ARTICLE 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

15.1 Any decision of an Anti-Doping Tribunal regarding a violation of the CBC Code shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognised by all National Cricket Federations, which shall immediately take all steps available to them to enforce and give effect to such decisions, including by requiring the organisers of any Matches, tournaments or events sanctioned by the National Cricket Federation to recognise, enforce and give effect to such decisions.

15.2 The Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications (including Provisional Suspension decisions) of any Signatory to the Code that are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory's authority shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognised and respected by the CBC and its National Cricket Federations (including in respect of any Matches, tournaments or events sanctioned by such National Cricket Federations) automatically upon receipt of notice of the same, without the need for any further formality. Each of the CBC and its National Cricket Federations shall take all steps available to it to enforce and give effect to such decisions.

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

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced under the CBC Code against a Player or other Person unless such Player or other Person has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten years from the date that the anti-doping rule violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 17 COMPLIANCE AND STATISTICAL REPORTING

17.1 CBC's Compliance reports to WADA

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

17.2 Compliance by National Cricket Federations

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

17.3 Statistical Reporting

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

ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THE CBC CODE

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

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

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

18.4 The CBC Code has been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall (if necessary) be used to assist in the understanding and interpretation of the CBC Code.

18.5 The CBC Code shall come into full force and effect on 9 April 2019 (the "Effective Date"). It shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:

18.5.1 Any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or brought after the Effective Date but based on acts or omissions that occurred before the Effective Date, shall be governed by the predecessor version of the CBC Code in force at the time the anti-doping rule violation occurred, save that (i) Articles 10.7.5 and 16 of the CBC Code shall apply retroactively (unless in the case of Article 16, the statute of limitations under the predecessor version of the CBC Code has already expired by the Effective Date, in which case Article 16 shall not apply); and (ii) the Anti-Doping Tribunal may decide to apply other provisions from the CBC Code as well where doing so benefits the Player or other Person alleged to have committed the anti-doping rule violation based on the principle of *lex mitior*.

18.5.2 Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed prior to the Effective Date, whether under predecessor versions of the CBC Code and/or other relevant rules, count as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7, and especially 10.7.5. If the sanction for the first offence was determined based on predecessor versions of the CBC Code then, for the purposes of Article 10.7.1, that sanction shall be



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

disregarded and instead the sanction that would have been imposed for the first violation if rules compliant with the current version had applied will be used.

18.6 Subject to Article 18.2, the CBC Code is governed by and shall be construed in accordance with English law. Strictly without prejudice to the arbitration provisions of Articles 8 and 13 of the CBC Code, disputes relating to the CBC Code shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Brazilian courts.



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

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

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

Anti-Doping Manager. An appointee of the National Cricket Federation with supervisory responsibilities in relation to the Rules, or his/her designee.

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

Anti-Doping Panel. As defined in Article 8.1.1.

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

Appeal Panel. A panel of three persons (subject to Article 13.4.3) appointed in accordance with Article 13.4, and consisting of a Chair (who shall be legally qualified), and other lawyers and/or a medical expert and/or a technical expert with experience in anti-doping, to perform the functions assigned to the Appeal Panel under the Rules. Each member of the Appeal Panel shall be independent of the National Cricket Federation, which may provide reasonable compensation and reimbursement of expenses to such members.

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

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



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

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

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

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (“Consequences”). An anti-doping rule violation may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Cricketer’s individual results in a particular Match are invalidated, with all resulting consequences, including: (i) forfeiture of any individual medals or other prizes awarded; and (ii) forfeiture of any official ranking points achieved; (b) Ineligibility means the Cricketer or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participation in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.11.1.1 of the Rules; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Cricketer or other Person is temporarily barred from participating in the sport of cricket pending a decision on the allegation that he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.

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

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

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

Cricketer Support Person. As defined in Article 1.8.

Demand. As defined in Article 7.5.3.1.

Disqualification. See Consequences, above.

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

Effective Date. As defined in Article 18.5.

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

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

Event Venue. For the purposes of the World Anti-Doping Code, those venues so designated by the ruling body for the Match or Event.



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

Fault. Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing a Cricketer or other Person's degree of Fault include, for example, the Cricketer's or other Person's experience, whether the Cricketer or other Person is a Minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Cricketer and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Cricketer in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Cricketer or other Person's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Cricketer's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that a Cricketer would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Cricketer only has a short time left in his or her career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.

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

Financial Consequences. See Consequences above.

ICC. The International Cricket Council or its designee.

ICC Code. As defined in Article 1.3.

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

In-Competition. The period described in Article 5.2.2.

Ineligibility. See Consequences, above.

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

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

International Standard. A standard adopted by WADA in support of the World Anti-Doping Code, as revised from time to time, such revisions becoming effective in relation to the Rules on the date specified by WADA, without the need for any further action by the National Cricket Federation. The International Standards shall include any technical documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

Major Event Organisations. The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organisations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other international event.

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



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

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

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor. A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen years.

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

National Anti-Doping Organisation or NADO. The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee. The National Anti-Doping Organisation for Brazil is COB – Comitê Olímpico Brasileiro.

National Cricket Federation. The Confederação Brasileira de Cricket, which is a member of and is recognised by the ICC as the entity governing the sport of cricket in Brazil.

National Level Player. As defined in Article 1.1.

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

National Registered Testing Pool. As defined in Article 5.3.2.1.

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

No Fault or Negligence. The Cricketer or other Person establishing that he/she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he/she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Cricketer must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence. The Cricketer or other Person establishing that his/her Fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Cricketer must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

Notice of Charge. As defined in Article 7.2.3.

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

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



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

Possession. Actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance/Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organisation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.

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

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

Prohibited Substance. Any substance, or class of substance, so described on the Prohibited List.

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

Provisional Suspension. See Consequences, above.

Public Disclose or Publicly Report. See Consequences above.

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

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

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

Specified Substances. As defined in Article 4.1.2.

Substantial Assistance. For purposes of Article 10.6.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (a) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information that he/she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations; and (b) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by the National Cricket Federation, an Anti-Doping Organisation or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case that is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

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

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

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

Trafficking. Selling, giving, administering, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a Cricketer or other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organisation to any third party; provided, however, that this definition shall not include: (a) the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification; or (b) actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances were not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

TUE. As defined in Article 4.4.1.

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

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

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

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.

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

Whereabouts Failures. As defined in Article 2.4.

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



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

APPENDIX 2 – THE PROHIBITED LIST

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

WADA 2020 English Prohibited List: <http://www.cricketbrasil.org/root-cbwebsite/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/WADA-2020-English-Prohibited-List-1.pdf>

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



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

APPENDIX 3 – THE CRICKET TESTING PROTOCOLS

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

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

1.2.2 At the selection meeting, the Match Referee (or the NCF Representative) will provide a set of cards numbered one (1) to eleven (11) to each Team Manager.

1.2.3 Each Team Manager will simultaneously place his/her cards face down on a flat surface so as only to expose the reverse side of the cards, which should be blank. He/she may then rearrange those cards until he/she is completely satisfied that they are randomly set out and do not contain any identifying marks or features.

1.2.4 Once both Team Managers have confirmed that they are happy with the lay-out of their cards, they shall, in turn, and without revealing the numbers written on the face-down side of the cards, select two (2) cards from the opposite Team Manager's cards. Immediately upon selection of the opposition's cards, both Team Managers must, without revealing the numbers written on the face-down side of the cards, sign the reverse side of the two (2) cards that have been selected. The two (2) cards selected by each Team Manager will thereafter represent the two (2) Cricketers from the opposition team that are required to provide a Sample for Testing at the Match.

1.2.5 Then, in turn, and without revealing the number written on the face-down side of the card, each Team Manager will select a third card from the remaining cards in the opposite Team Manager's selection. Immediately upon selection of the third card, both Team Managers must, without revealing the number written on the face-down side of the card, sign the reverse side of the third card, again, and mark it with the capital letter 'R'. The third card selected by each Team Manager will thereafter represent the additional Cricketer from each team that is to be the designated 'Reserve' Cricketer who may be notified and called upon to provide a Sample for Testing at the Match if either of the two Cricketers selected from the same team cannot be notified because of exceptional circumstances, such as where a selected Cricketer might have been taken to hospital during the Match and prior to notification of his/her selection for Testing.

1.2.6 Once the random selection of the cards is complete, the Match Referee (or the ICC Representative) will then, without revealing the numbers written on the face-down sides of the cards, place the three (3) selected cards for each team (ie including the 'Reserve') into separate sealed envelopes and mark the name of the relevant team on each of the envelopes.

1.2.7 If, at any point in the procedure detailed in paragraphs 1.2.2 – 1.2.6, above, the numbers of the selected cards are revealed (whether inadvertently or otherwise) to either of the Team Managers, the selection process will automatically become void and the Match Referee (or the NCF Representative) will require the entire process to be repeated.

1.2.8 Once the selection process is complete, each envelope will be kept in the secure possession of the Match Referee (or the NCF Representative) until it is passed to the Lead DCO at the earliest opportunity. The Lead DCO should also obtain a copy of the official team sheet from the Match Referee at the earliest opportunity. The Match Referee should ensure that the official team sheet identifies the participating Cricketers with numbers 1 – 11. Where that is not the case (for example because it identifies them by shirt number, or where no numbering identification is provided), the Match Referee should allocate the numbers 1 – 11 (in consecutive order) to each of the participating Cricketers in each team, so that the Cricketers selected for Testing can be accurately identified.



CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION

1.2.9 The Lead DCO shall determine when the envelope should be opened (such determination to be strictly at his/her discretion) and, once opened, he/she will then identify by comparing the numbers on the selected cards against the declared batting order numbers (and not the Cricketers' shirt numbers) on the official team sheet those Cricketers that have been selected for Testing at that Match.

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.2 the persons identified at ISTI Article 6.3.3; and

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

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

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

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

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

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



**CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET
BRAZILIAN CRICKET CONFEDERATION**

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

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

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

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