

The English Partnership for Snooker and Billiards (EPSB) will make use of The World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association (WPBSA) processes and resources to implement this policy, where necessary.

ANTI-DOPING RULES

Anti-Doping Rules of the English Partnership for Snooker and Billiards (EPSB)

Article 1: Scope and Application

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The EPSB has adopted these Anti-Doping Rules (the "**Rules**") to impose clear prohibitions and controls on doping in the sports of snooker and billiards in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code (the "**Code**"), in order to preserve the integrity of and values of fair play in the sports of snooker and billiards, and to protect the rights and health of participants in the sport.

1.2 Application

1.2.1 These Rules shall apply to:

- a. all individual members of The EPSB; and
- b. all Persons participating in any capacity in, Tournaments and other activities organised, convened or authorised by The EPSB, including Player Support Personnel; whether or not such member or other Person is a citizen of or resident in the United Kingdom.

1.2.2 To be a member of The EPSB, or to be eligible to participate (in the case of a Player) or assist any Player (in the case of Player Support Personnel) in any Tournament or other activity organised, convened or authorised by The EPSB or any of its member or affiliate organisations or licensees, a Participant must agree to be bound by and to comply with these Rules. By becoming a member or by so participating or assisting, a Participant shall be deemed to have agreed:

- a. to be bound by and to abide strictly by these Rules and all other anti-doping rules applicable to him/her;
- b. to submit to the authority of The EPSB and any designee(s) of The EPSB, to apply, police and enforce these Rules;
- c. to provide all requested assistance to The EPSB and its designee(s), in the application, policing and enforcement of these Rules, including (without limitation) cooperating fully with any investigation or proceedings being conducted pursuant to these Rules in relation to any suspected Doping Offence(s);
- d. in the case of a Player, to make him/herself available for and to submit to Sample collection both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition;
- e. to submit to the jurisdiction of any Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board convened under these Rules to hear and determine charges brought by The EPSB pursuant to these Rules;

- f. to submit to the jurisdiction of any Appeals Committee convened to hear and determine appeals made pursuant to these Rules;
- g. to submit to the jurisdiction of CAS to hear further appeals made pursuant to these Rules; and
- h. further to Article 15.2 of these Rules, not to bring any proceedings in any court or other forum that are inconsistent with the foregoing submission to the jurisdiction of the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board, the Appeals Committee and CAS.

1.2.3 It is acknowledged that certain of the Persons that are subject to these Rules may also be subject to the anti-doping rules of other Anti-Doping Organisations and that the same conduct of such Persons may implicate not only these Rules, but also the rules of such other Anti-Doping Organisations where that Anti-Doping Organisation is concerned with the sports of snooker, billiards, pool and carom and is approved and compliant with the WADA Code. The jurisdictional and other issues arising in such event shall be resolved in accordance with the Code.

1.3 Core Responsibilities

1.3.1 Further to each Player's obligation to comply with these Rules, it is the responsibility of each Player:

- a. to acquaint him/herself, and to ensure that each Person from whom he/she takes advice (including medical personnel) is acquainted, with all of the provisions of these Rules (including any amendments thereto); and
- b. to take responsibility for what he/she ingests and uses; and
- c. to ensure that any medical treatment he/she receives does not infringe these Rules.

1.3.2 Further to the obligation of each Player Support Personnel to comply with these Rules, it is the responsibility of each Player Support Personnel:

- a. to acquaint him/herself with all of the provisions of these Rules (including any amendments thereto);
- b. to co-operate with the Testing of Players; and
- c. to use his/her influence on Player values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.

1.3.3 Each Participant shall continue to be bound by and required to comply with these Rules (including any amended or successor versions thereto) unless and until he/she is deemed by The EPSB to have resigned from membership of The EPSB or if he/she is not a member of the EPSB to have retired from snooker and billiards.

1.4 Interpretation

1.4.1 Save where otherwise indicated, capitalised terms used in these Rules shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the **Appendix 1A** to these Rules, which shall be considered an integral part of these Rules.

1.4.2 The headings used in these Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

1.4.3 These Rules recognise and have been adopted in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with those provisions. The comments sections annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used, where applicable, to assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Rules.

1.5 Commencement, Validity and Amendment

1.5.1 These Rules shall come into full force and effect on . They shall not apply retrospectively to matters arising prior to that date; provided, however, for the avoidance of doubt, that any offence found to have been committed under the anti-doping rules in force prior to that date shall be taken into account as a prior doping offence when applying the sanctioning provisions set out at Article 10 of these Rules.

1.5.2 The EPSB shall be responsible for overseeing the evolution and improvement of these Rules. Amendments to these Rules shall be approved and shall come into effect in accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of Association and Disciplinary Rules of The EPSB, save that amendments by WADA to the Code, the Prohibited List and any International Standards shall come into effect as set out in the Code.

1.5.3 Amendments to these Rules made pursuant to Article 1.5.2 shall be binding upon all Persons to whom these Rules apply. In particular, Players and Player Support Personnel shall be deemed to accept such amendments as binding upon them without further formality.

Article 2: Doping Offences

Each of the acts or omissions set out in Articles 2.1 to 2.8 below shall constitute a Doping Offence under these Rules:

2.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's bodily Specimen, unless the Player establishes that the presence is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with Article 4 of these Rules.

2.1.1 It is each Player's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his/her body. Players are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their bodily Specimens. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Player's part be demonstrated in order to establish a Doping Offence under Article 2.1; nor is the Player's lack of intent, fault, negligence or knowledge a valid defence to a charge that a Doping Offence has been committed under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 Except for those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the detected presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Player's Sample shall constitute a Doping Offence, unless the Player establishes that such presence is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with Article 4 of these Rules.

2.1.3 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

2.1.4 The period of Ineligibility imposed for a Doping Offence as defined in Article 2.1 is set out at Article 10.2 of these Rules.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method, unless the Player establishes that the Use or Attempted Use is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with Article 4 of these Rules.

2.2.1 The success or failure of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. For a Doping Offence to be committed, it is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used.

2.2.2 The period of Ineligibility imposed for a Doping Offence as defined in Article 2.2 is set out at Article 10.2 of these Rules.

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

2.3.1 The period of Ineligibility imposed for a Doping Offence as defined in Article 2.3 is set out at Article 10.4 of these Rules.

2.4 Failure to comply with applicable requirements regarding Player availability for Out-Of-Competition Testing, including (without limitation) failure to provide required whereabouts information (as set out in Article 5.5 of these Rules or in analogous provisions of other applicable rules) and missed tests which are declared based on the provisions of Article 5.5 of these Rules or in analogous provisions of other applicable rules.

2.4.1 Articles 5.5.2, 5.5.3 and 5.5.4 of these Rules set out the circumstances in which a failure by a Player to provide whereabouts information shall constitute a Doping Offence pursuant to this Article 2.4.

2.4.2 Article 5.5.5 of these Rules sets out the circumstances in which a Player's failure to be available for an Out-of-Competition Test shall constitute a Doping Offence pursuant to this Article 2.4.

2.4.3 Where a Player who is subject to these Rules is also subject to the specific requirements of any other Anti-Doping Organisation approved and compliant with the WADA Code regarding Player availability for Out-of-Competition Testing, a failure to satisfy such requirements may be relied upon (including in combination with any analogous failure under these Rules) as the basis for bringing proceedings against the Player under these Rules for breach of this Article 2.4.

2.4.4 The period of Ineligibility imposed for a Doping Offence as defined in Article 2.4 is set out at Article 10.4.3 of these Rules.

2.5 Tampering, or Attempting to Tamper, with any part of Doping Control.

2.5.1 The period of Ineligibility imposed for a Doping Offence as defined in Article 2.5 is set out at Article 10.4 of these Rules.

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods.

2.6.1 Possession by a Player at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or a Prohibited Method is a Doping Offence under Article 2.6 unless the Player establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with Article 4 of these Rules or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession of a substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or a Prohibited Method by Player Support Personnel in connection with a Player, Tournament or practice is a Doping Offence under Article 2.6, unless the Player Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted to a Player in accordance with Article 4 or other acceptable justification.

2.6.3 The period of Ineligibility imposed for a Doping Offence as defined in Article 2.6 is set out at Article 10.2 of these Rules.

2.7 Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

2.7.1 The period of Ineligibility imposed for a Doping Offence as defined in Article 2.7 is set out at Article 10.4.2 of these Rules.

2.8 Administration or Attempted administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to any Player (unless the Player establishes that the administration or Attempted administration was pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with Article 4 of these Rules), or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving a Doping Offence or any Attempted Doping Offence.

2.8.1 The period of Ineligibility imposed for a Doping Offence as defined in Article 2.8 is set out at Article 10.4.2 of these Rules.

Article 3: The Prohibited List

3.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List and the International Standard for the Prohibited List

3.1.1 These Rules adopt and incorporate the Prohibited List (which for the avoidance of doubt hereinafter means as amended to include the sports of billiards and snooker in Section P2 of the Prohibited List) and the WADA International Standard for the Prohibited List, as amended from time to time. It shall be the responsibility of Participants to familiarise themselves with the Prohibited List and related Standard and all amendments thereto.

3.1.2 The current Prohibited List is available on the websites of WADA (www.wada-ama.org) and UK Sport (www.uk sport.gov.uk)

3.1.3 The Prohibited List may be amended by WADA from time to time. Unless provided otherwise by WADA, such amendments shall come into effect under these Rules three (3) months after publication of the amendments by WADA without requiring any further action by The EPSB.

3.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

3.2.1 The Prohibited List identifies those Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods which are prohibited at all times (both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition) and those additional substances and methods which are prohibited In-Competition only.

3.2.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods may be included in the Prohibited List by general category (e.g. anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method or sport.

3.2.3 Upon the recommendation of The WPBSA, the Prohibited List may be expanded by WADA for the sports of snooker and billiards, in which case such special provision shall be expressly identified in the Prohibited List.

3.2.4 WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by a Player or other Person on any grounds.

Article 4: Therapeutic Use Exemptions

4.1 Incorporation of the International Standard for TUEs

4.1.1 The Code permits Players and their physicians to apply for permission to Use, for therapeutic purposes, substances or methods on the Prohibited List whose Use is otherwise prohibited.

4.1.2 The International Standard for TUEs sets out the circumstances in which Players may claim such a therapeutic use exemption (or "TUE"). These Rules adopt and incorporate that Standard, as amended from time to time. All Persons shall be deemed to accept the Standard and any amendments thereto as binding upon them without further formality.

4.2 Scope and Effect of TUEs

4.2.1 In order to excuse the presence or Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that would otherwise amount to a Doping Offence under Article 2 of these Rules, a TUE must be obtained that covers such presence or Use or Possession, in accordance with this Article 4.2.

4.2.2 Players should consult the WPBSA Medical Advisor for a TUE via application to The EPSB, in accordance with the rules of The EPSB.

4.2.3 Subject only to Article 4.7 (which identifies limited circumstances in which a TUE may be granted retrospectively) a Player must obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption in accordance with Article 4.3 prior to Using or Possessing the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question;

4.2.4 A Player may not apply to more than one Anti-Doping Organisation for a TUE. A Player subject to these Rules who applies for a TUE pursuant to the rules of another Anti-Doping Organisation concerned with the sports of snooker, billiards, pool and carom shall report the grant or denial of the application immediately to the EPSB by sending copies of the application and the decision.

4.2.5 In accordance with Article 15.4 (Mutual Recognition) of the Code, the EPSB will recognise and respect any TUE granted to a Player by or on behalf of a Signatory, provided that the grant is consistent with the Code and is within that Signatory's authority. Otherwise, however, a Player subject to these Rules who requires a TUE must obtain one from the WPBSA Medical Advisor in accordance with this Article 4.2.

4.3 TUE Application Process

4.3.1 Save where Article 4.3.2 applies, a Player requiring a TUE must follow the process for standard TUE applications detailed in Article 4.4.

4.3.2 In cases where the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question is recognised as appropriate for use to treat medical conditions frequently encountered in the Player population a Player may follow the process for abbreviated TUE applications detailed in Article

4.4.3. The Prohibited Substances or Prohibited methods which may be permitted by this abbreviated process are strictly limited to the following:
Beta-2 agonists (formoterol, Salbutamol, Salmeterol and terbutaline) by inhalation, and glucocorticosteroids by non-systemic routes.

4.4 Grant of a Therapeutic Use Exemption

4.4.1 A Player may apply to the WPBSA Medical Advisor via the EPSB before he commences play in a Tournament for permission to play notwithstanding the fact that he is taking medication for therapeutic purposes which contains substances or methods on the Prohibited List. The application must be made in writing in the Form I attached to these rules.

Appendix 1B. If the application is made by any other method it must be acceptable to the WPBSA Medical Advisor and the authorisations contained in Form I shall be deemed to be given by the Player. Howsoever the application for a standard TUE is made the WPBSA Medical Advisor shall send a copy to the EPSB.

4.4.2 An application for a standard TUE will be given prompt consideration in accordance with these rules. The WPBSA Medical Advisor will only grant the TUE in strict accordance with the following criteria, which it is the Player's burden to satisfy:

- a. Subject to Articles 4.2.4 and 4.7, the TUE application must be submitted to the WPBSA Medical Advisor via The EPSB as soon as the requirement for the TUE arises and (save in exceptional circumstances: see Article 4.7) no less than 21 days before participating in a Tournament. The WPBSA Medical Advisor may in its sole discretion accept a later application if the WPBSA Medical Advisor is satisfied there is sufficient time for it to be dealt with.
- b. The application must be completed in full, signed by the Player and the prescribing physician(s), and accompanied by all relevant medical information as specified in the UK Sport Anti-Doping Procedures Guide for Sport (www.ukssport.gov.uk).
- c. The Player would experience a significant impairment to health if the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question were to be withheld in the course of treating an acute or chronic medical condition.
- d. The Therapeutic Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question would produce no additional enhancement to performance other than that which might be anticipated by a return to a state of normal health following the treatment of a legitimate medical condition. The Use of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to increase "low-normal" levels of any endogenous hormone is not considered an acceptable Therapeutic intervention.
- e. There is no reasonable Therapeutic alternative to the Use of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
- f. The necessity for the Use of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method cannot be a consequence, wholly or in part, of the Player's prior non-Therapeutic Use of any substance from the Prohibited List.

4.4.5 A TUE (abbreviated or standard) will have a specified duration as decided on a case by case basis by the WPBSA Medical Advisor. It may also be granted subject to such conditions or restrictions as the WPBSA Medical Advisor may see fit. On expiry of the term of the TUE, a Player who wishes to continue to Use the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question must again apply for a TUE in accordance with this Article 4.4.

4.4.6 A Player may not assume that his/her application for a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted shall be entirely at the Player's own risk.

4.4.7 The submission of false or misleadingly incomplete information in support of a TUE application (including but not limited to the failure to advise of the unsuccessful outcome

of a prior application to another Anti-Doping Organisation for such a TUE) may result in the bringing of disciplinary charges for misconduct against those involved pursuant to the disciplinary rules of The EPSB or other applicable rules and/or the bringing of any other proceedings available in law or equity.

4.5 Expiration or Cancellation of a TUE

4.5.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Rules:

- a. shall expire in accordance with Article 4.4.5 at the end of any term for which the TUE was granted;
- b. may be cancelled by the WPBSA Medical Advisor if the Player does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed upon grant of the TUE; or
- c. may be withdrawn by the WPBSA Medical Advisor in accordance with Article 4.4.4 if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met.

4.5.2 Expiration of a TUE pursuant to Article 4.5.1(a) shall take effect automatically at the end of the term for which the TUE was granted without the need for any further notice or other formality.

4.5.3 Cancellation of a TUE pursuant to Article 4.5.1(b) or withdrawal of a TUE pursuant to Article 4.5.1(c) shall be notified by the WPBSA Medical Advisor to the Player in accordance with Article 16.2 of these Rules, with copies to The EPSB, and all other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations. Such notice shall take effect upon receipt, as specified in Article 16.2.

4.5.4 In the event of an expiration, cancellation or withdrawal of the TUE pursuant to Article 4.5.1, the Player shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his/her Use or Possession of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE at any time prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation or withdrawal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 7.2.1 of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Method prior to that date, in which event there shall be no case to answer.

4.6 Review of Decision Granting or Denying TUE Application or Revoking or Withdrawing TUE

4.6.1 A Player whose application for a TUE pursuant to these Rules is denied, or granted subject to conditions or restrictions, or subsequently revoked or withdrawn by the WPBSA Medical Advisor may appeal that decision to CAS in accordance with Article 12.8 of these Rules.

4.6.2 Until such time as the grant of a TUE application made pursuant to these Rules or the denial of a TUE application made pursuant to these Rules has been overturned on appeal pursuant to Article 4.6.1, such grant or denial shall remain in full force and effect.

4.7 Emergency or Retrospective Approval of a Therapeutic Use Exemption

4.7.1 Emergency or retrospective approval of an application for a TUE may be granted only where:

- a. emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary; or

b. due to exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for the Player to submit, or for the WPBSA Medical Advisor to consider, an application prior to Doping Control.

4.8 Player Consent

4.8.1 A Player who seeks a TUE pursuant to these Rules consents to the processing of the TUE application as set out in the UK Sport Anti-Doping Procedures Guide for Sport", including:

a. the communication by the WPBSA Medical Advisor of the information in the application to members of the EPSB Disciplinary Committee, officials and advisors of the EPSB and (as required) on an anonymised basis to other independent medical or scientific experts consulted by the WPBSA Medical Advisor;

b. the disclosure by the Player's physician(s) of any further information required by the WPBSA Medical Advisor to process his/her TUE application; and

c. the communication of the grant or denial of a TUE, including the details of any conditions or restrictions on such grant, and any supporting documentation or information, to The EPSB and other Anti-Doping Organisations.

4.8.2 Should the Player wish to revoke the consent set out at Article 4.8.1, he/she must notify The EPSB, the WPBSA Medical Advisor and his/her physician(s) in writing of the fact; provided that upon such revocation of consent the application for a TUE (or for renewal of an existing TUE) will be deemed denied.

Article 5: Testing

5.1 Incorporation of the International Standard for Testing

5.1.1 These Rules adopt and incorporate the WADA International Standard for Testing, as amended from time to time. All Persons shall be deemed to accept that Standard and any amendments thereto as binding upon them without further formality.

5.2 Jurisdiction to Test

5.2.1 All Players who are subject to these Rules must make themselves available for and must submit to Doping Control (urine and/or blood) at any time (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, with notice or with No Advance Notice) pursuant to these Rules, whether in the UK or overseas.

5.2.2 Testing conducted pursuant to these Rules shall be carried out in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Testing.

5.2.3 Other Anti-Doping Organisations concerned with the sports of snooker, billiards, pool and carom may also have jurisdiction to test Players who are subject to these Rules, in accordance with Article 15 of the Code. The EPSB shall recognise such Testing in accordance with Article 15.4 (Mutual Recognition) of the Code where the Anti-Doping Organisation is concerned with the sports of snooker, billiards, pool and carom and may bring proceedings against a Player pursuant to these Rules for a Doping Offence arising in relation to such Testing.

5.3 In-Competition Testing

5.3.1 At all Tournaments, The EPSB shall determine the number of Players to be selected for Testing in each Tournament and the procedures for selecting the Players for Testing.

5.3.2 The EPSB shall provide Independent Observers with access to Testing conducted at EPSB Tournaments pursuant to these Rules, subject to reasonable advance notice.

5.4 Out-of-Competition Testing

5.4.1 In addition to the general Article 5.2.1 obligation on all Players who are subject to these Rules to submit to Testing, including Out-of-Competition Testing, The EPSB may establish a pool (the **Registered Testing Pool**) of Players who are required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information and to make themselves available for Testing at such whereabouts in accordance with its rules and the failure by a Player to satisfy such filing requirements and/or to be available for Testing at such whereabouts according to the applicable rules may be relied upon as the basis for the bringing of proceedings against the Player for breach of Article 2.4 of these Rules.

5.4.2 The EPSB will notify a Player in writing of his/her inclusion in the Registered Testing Pool.

5.5 Additional Obligations on Players in a Testing Pool

5.5.1 Each Player, on notification of selection into the Registered Testing Pool, shall provide personal details required for carrying out Testing, including details of any registered or other disabilities (including intellectual, sensorial or physical), as requested of the Player by The EPSB on notification.

5.5.2 Each Player in the Registered Testing Pool shall file whereabouts information, and shall make him/herself available for Testing at such whereabouts in accordance with these anti-doping rules. A failure by any Player in the Registered Testing Pool to satisfy such requirements shall be counted as a failure under these Rules for purposes of Articles 5.5.4 and 5.5.5 respectively and may therefore form the basis for the bringing of proceedings against the Player for breach of Article 2.4 of these Rules.

5.5.3 Each Player in the Registered Testing Pool shall file quarterly reports with The EPSB in the manner requested by The EPSB, specifying a minimum of one (1) location a day, for a minimum of five (5) days a week, identifying times on those days when a Player will be at that location for not less than one (1) hour. Locations could include, but are not limited to a Player's place of residence, work or training venue. Players shall update this information as necessary so that it is current at all times.

5.5.4 A Player in the Registered Testing Pool who receives a written warning from The EPSB for failure to submit a required quarterly whereabouts report or any necessary update as required by Article 5.5.3 and yet fails to file such report or update within 7 working days of receipt of the warning shall be deemed to have failed to comply with Article 5.5.3. It shall be a Doping Offence pursuant to Article 2.4 of these Rules for a Player to fail three separate times in any period of eighteen (18) consecutive months to comply with Article 5.5.3.

5.5.5 It shall be a Doping Offence pursuant to Article 2.4 of these Rules for any Player in the Registered Testing Pool to miss a test (ie to be unavailable for Testing at his/her declared whereabouts), without compelling justification, on three occasions during any period of eighteen (18) consecutive months. Notice shall be sent to the Player in respect of each attempt which The EPSB proposes to count as a missed test, inviting the Player to provide a written explanation for missing the test. If The EPSB considers that the explanation provided shows that the Player was reasonably prevented from updating his/her most recent whereabouts report to notify The EPSB that he/she would not be available at that location, or that there were exceptional circumstances why he/she was not available at that location, the attempt will not be counted as a missed test. Otherwise, however, the attempt will be counted as a missed test for purposes of Article 2.4. Such determination shall be without prejudice to the Player's period of eighteen (18) consecutive months. Notice shall be sent to the Player in respect of each attempt which The EPSB proposes to count as a missed test, inviting the Player to provide a written explanation for missing the test. If The EPSB considers that the explanation provided shows that the Player was reasonably prevented from updating his/her most recent whereabouts report to notify The EPSB that he/she would not be available at that location, or that there were exceptional circumstances why he/she was not available at that location, the attempt will not be counted as a missed test. Otherwise, however, the attempt will be counted as a missed test for purposes of Article 2.4. Such determination shall be without prejudice to the Player's right to

submit such explanation as part of his/her defence to any proceedings subsequently brought against him/her pursuant to Article 2.4.

5.5.6 A Player is personally responsible for compliance with the provisions of this Article.

5.5. It shall not be a defence to proceedings brought further to Article 2.4 of these Rules that a Player delegated responsibility for compliance to another Person and that Person failed to ensure compliance.

5.5.7 A Player who is in the Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to the additional requirements set out in this Article 5.5 unless and until:

- a. he/she gives written notice to The EPSB that he/she has resigned from membership of The EPSB or if he/she is not a member of The EPSB that he/she has retired from snooker and billiards; or
- b. The EPSB has informed him/her that he/she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the Registered Testing Pool.

5.5.8 A Player who has resigned from membership of The EPSB or if he/she was not a member of The EPSB has retired from snooker and billiards may not resume competing unless he/she re-joins as a EPSB member and he/she makes him/herself available, by written notification of whereabouts information to The EPSB for Out-of-Competition Testing.

5.6 Selection of Players for a Test

5.6.1 The EPSB will select Players for Testing using Target Testing, Weighted and random selection methods, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.

5.6.2 As a minimum, The EPSB shall consider Target Testing of Players based on the following information:

- a. withdrawal or absence from expected Competition;
- b. coming out of retirement;
- c. behaviour indicating doping;
- d. sudden major improvements in performance;
- e. changes in the Player's whereabouts information that can indicate a potential increase in the risk of doping, including moving to a remote location;
- f. the Player's sport performance history;
- g. details of the Player's past Doping Controls;
- h. the Player's reinstatement after a period of Ineligibility; and
- i. reliable information from a third party.

5.6.3 In order to preserve the ability to conduct No Advance Notice Testing, those who become aware of the selection of a Player for Testing shall only disclose such information on a strictly need-to-know basis. Any failure to comply with this requirement may result in the bringing of disciplinary charges for misconduct against those involved pursuant to the disciplinary rules of The EPSB or other applicable disciplinary rules and/or the bringing of any other proceedings available in law or equity.

5.7 Testing of Minors

5.7.1 Testing under these Rules may only be conducted on a Minor where a Person with legal responsibility for that Minor has given prior written consent.

5.7.2 Where the Minor is included in the Registered Testing Pool, such consent must be provided upon notification of inclusion in the pool as a pre-condition to further participation in the sport. In all other cases, such consent must be provided at the time of the Testing in question as a pre-condition to further participation in the sport.

In addition, the rules of a particular Tournament may require the provision of consent pursuant to Article...

5.7.1 as a pre-condition of participation by any Minor in the Tournament.

Article 6: Analysis of Samples

6.1 Incorporation of the International Standard for Laboratories

6.1.1 These Rules adopt and incorporate the WADA International Standard for Laboratories, as amended from time to time. All Persons shall be deemed to accept that Standard and any amendments thereto as binding upon them without further formality.

6.2 Use of Approved Laboratories

6.2.1 Samples collected under these Rules shall be sent for analysis only to WADA accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA.

6.2.2 Laboratories shall analyse Samples collected under these Rules and shall report analytical results in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories applicable at the time of analysis.

6.2.3 Save in the circumstances set out at Article 7.3.5, The EPSB shall be responsible for the costs of analysis of Samples under these Rules.

6.3 Substances Subject to Detection

6.3.1 Samples shall be analysed 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 Programme described in Article 4.5 of the Code.

6.4 Research on Samples

6.4.1 All Samples provided by a Player for the purposes of Doping Control under these Rules shall be the property of The EPSB, and The EPSB shall be entitled (subject to Article 6.4.2) to determine all matters regarding the analysis and disposal of such Samples.

6.4.2 No Sample may be used for any purpose other than the detection of substances (or classes of substances) or methods on the Prohibited List, or as otherwise identified by WADA pursuant to its Monitoring Programme, without the Player's written consent.

6.4.3 For the avoidance of doubt, a Sample may be stored after initial analysis and subsequently re-analysed where considered appropriate based on the development of new knowledge or information arising after the initial analysis of the Sample.

6.5 Reporting by Laboratories

6.5.1 The results of the analysis of a Sample collected under these Rules shall be set out in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. The report shall include a documentation package enclosing all of the information required by the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.5.2 Any Adverse Analytical Findings reported by the laboratory shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of these Rules.

Article 7: Results Management

7.1 Responsibility for Results Management

7.1.1 Results management and the investigation of possible Doping Offences shall proceed pursuant to these Rules where the Person involved is subject to these Rules and the conduct in question (i.e. the Adverse Analytical Finding, the failure to file whereabouts information, the missed test or other apparent Doping Offence):

a. was identified by a Doping Control conducted pursuant to these Rules or otherwise arose in relation to these Rules; or

b. was identified by a Doping Control conducted pursuant to other applicable rules (e.g. at a Tournament) or otherwise arose in relation to those other rules (e.g. a failure to satisfy the whereabouts requirements applicable under those rules), or it is otherwise appropriate in all of the circumstances for The EPSB to take jurisdiction over the matter.

7.1.2 In accordance with Article 15.3.1 of the Code, The EPSB may provide for different rules to apply for results management and the conduct of hearings in relation to Players under the jurisdiction of The EPSB who are not citizens of or resident in the UK.

7.2 Initial Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

7.2.1 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding in relation to an A Sample The EPSB Medical Advisor on behalf of The EPSB shall conduct a review as soon as reasonably practicable of any TUE file maintained in relation to the Player as well as of the documentation relating to the Doping Control and the A Sample analysis to determine whether:

a. the Player holds a valid and applicable TUE; or

b. there has been a departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories in force at the time of Testing or analysis of the Sample in question; and in the event of such departure then The WPBSA Medical Advisor shall determine whether the departure undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.2.2 If it is determined pursuant to 7.2.1 either that the Player holds a valid and applicable TUE, or that there has been a departure from either the applicable International Standard for Testing or the applicable International Standard for Laboratories that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding, then no further action shall be taken in relation to such Adverse Analytical Finding; provided, however, that the Player may subsequently be made the subject of Target Testing.

7.2.3 If it is determined pursuant to Article 7.2.1 that there is neither a valid and applicable TUE nor a departure from either the applicable International Standard for Testing or the applicable International Standard for Laboratories that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding, then The WPBSA Medical Advisor will notify the member as soon as practicable thereafter and in confidence that the analysis of the A Sample indicates an Adverse Analytical Finding and will invite the Player to attend the analysis of the B Sample.

7.3 B Sample Analysis

7.3.1 The B Sample analysis shall take place as soon as reasonably practicable, on a date arranged by the WPBSA Medical Advisor with the laboratory, but not within seven (7) days after the member has been notified of the Adverse Analytical Finding of the A Sample. The B Sample analysis should be completed within thirty (30) days after the member has been notified of the Adverse Analytical Finding of the A Sample. There shall be no need to conduct analysis on the B Sample if the Player either admits in writing the commission of a doping offence or notifies The WPBSA Medical Advisor in writing that he/she waives such right for the analysis to be performed. A Player's request to attend the analysis of the B Sample must be received by The WPBSA Medical Advisor within 14 days of notification of the date of the analysis, or else it shall be deemed waived and the Adverse Analytical Finding in respect of the A Sample shall be deemed to have been accepted by the Player;

7.3.2 Where the Player exercises his/her right to have the B Sample analysed or if (where the Player waives his/her right) The EPSB sees fit the analysis shall be conducted at the same laboratory at which the A Sample was analysed (although not analysed by the same analyst who tested the A Sample). The Player and/or his or her representative shall have a right to attend on that date at their cost to witness the opening and analysis of the B Sample, as shall representatives of The EPSB.

There shall be no right to an adjournment of the date. If the Player or his representative is unable to attend on the designated date, then the laboratory shall arrange for an independent witness to attend the B Sample analysis in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories.

7.3.3 If the B Sample analysis tests negative for the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that was found in relation to the A Sample, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Player and The WPBSA Medical Advisor will be so informed. In such circumstances, any Provisional Suspension imposed on the Player pursuant to Article 7.5 shall expire automatically and no further disciplinary action shall be taken against the Player in relation to the original Adverse Analytical Finding; provided, however, that he/she may subsequently be made the subject of Target Testing.

7.3.4 If the B Sample analysis tests positive for the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that was found in relation to the A Sample then The WPBSA Medical Advisor shall notify the Player as soon as practicable thereafter and in confidence that the analysis of the B Sample indicates an Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.3.5 If the B Sample analysis tests negative for the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that was found in relation to the A Sample, The EPSB shall be responsible for the costs of the B Sample analysis. If the B Sample analysis tests positive for the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that was found in relation to the A Sample, however, then The EPSB may require the Player to pay the costs of the B Sample analysis.

7.3.6 The WPBSA Medical Advisor shall in addition to notifying a Player of an Adverse Analytical Finding of a B-Sample also notify The EPSB's Company Secretary who may take legal advice on whether there shall be deemed to be a case to answer under Article 2 of these Rules and the matter shall proceed as set out in Article 7.6; save that where the Prohibited List requires further investigation be undertaken in relation to an Adverse Analytical Finding to determine whether there is a case to answer, The EPSB shall first write to the Player, advising him/her of:

- a. the Adverse Analytical Finding;
- b. the determination made pursuant to Article 7.2.1; and
- c. the further investigation that is required to be undertaken to determine whether there is a case to answer.

7.3.7 The Player shall co-operate fully with the further investigation required by the Prohibited List so that it may be determined as soon as reasonably practicable whether there is a case to answer in relation to the Adverse Analytical Finding. Any failure to do so:

- a. may, if it involves refusal to submit to Doping Control, constitute a separate Doping Offence under these Rules; and
- b. without prejudice thereto, may result in the bringing of disciplinary charges for misconduct against the Player pursuant to the disciplinary rules of The EPSB or other applicable disciplinary rules.

7.3.8 If it is determined following further investigation in accordance with Article 7.3.7 that there is a case to answer under Article 2 of these Rules, then the matter shall proceed as set out in Article 7.6. If it is determined following such further investigation that there is no case to answer, however, then no further action shall be taken in relation to the Adverse Analytical Finding and the Player shall be advised accordingly; provided, however, that the Player may subsequently be made the subject of Target Testing.

7.4 Review of Evidence Other Than Adverse Analytical Findings

7.4.1 Where a matter arises that involves evidence of a Doping Offence other than an Adverse Analytical Finding, then The EPSB shall conduct any further investigation required in order to determine whether there is a case to answer under Article 2 of these Rules, including the seeking of any additional information. This may include, where The EPSB considers it appropriate to do so, giving the Person(s) implicated in the alleged Doping Offence an opportunity, subject to compliance with a strict timetable, to make such submissions as he/she may wish. If The EPSB decides to invite such submissions, a formal hearing is not required to be held. Instead, The EPSB shall determine how the submissions should be made, such as (for example) in writing, or by telephone conference.

7.4.2 Failure by any Participant to cooperate in full with an investigation undertaken in accordance with Article 7.4.1 may result in the bringing of disciplinary charges for misconduct against those involved pursuant to the disciplinary rules of The EPSB or other applicable disciplinary rules.

7.4.3 Where, following the conclusion of any investigation and assessment of the evidence, The EPSB concludes that there is no case to answer under Article 2 of these Rules, no further action shall be taken; provided, however, that the Player may subsequently be made the subject of Target Testing.

7.4.4 Where, following the conclusion of any investigation and assessment of the evidence, The EPSB in accordance with the Initial Procedures contained within The EPSB Disciplinary Rules concludes that there is a case to answer under Article 2 of these Rules, the matter shall proceed as set out in Article 7.6 of these Rules.

7.5 Provisional Suspensions

7.5.1 Upon a determination pursuant to Article 7.2.3 or 7.3.8 or 7.4. that there is a case to answer under Article 2 of these Rules, The EPSB may Provisionally Suspend the Player with immediate effect.

7.5.2 In the event that The EPSB Provisionally Suspends a Player pursuant to Article...

7.5.1, the Player shall be notified as soon as practicable (by sending him/her notice as set out in Article 7.6) and shall be advised that he/she has the choice of:

EITHER

a. the right to a full hearing on the charge(s) against him/her pursuant to Article 8, to take place (save in exceptional circumstances) no later than fourteen days after the date of imposition of the Provisional Suspension, unless otherwise agreed by the Player;

OR

b. the right, pending a full hearing on the charge(s) against him/her pursuant to Article 8, to make an appeal in accordance, showing cause why the Provisional Suspension should be lifted in advance of the full hearing; Provided That:

i. the submissions shall be made in writing or (if The EPSB Board Director considering the appeal so orders) by a telephone conference. There shall be no right to personal attendance before the said Director, unless he/she so orders;

ii. the Provisional Suspension shall remain in place pending the decision of the said Director of the , sitting alone; and

iii the Provisional Suspension shall not be lifted unless there are exceptional circumstances, such as clear mistaken identity or other patent flaw in the case against the Player. The fact that the Provisional Suspension will stop the Player competing in a particular Tournament shall not of itself qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes;

AND

c. if the said Director upholds the Provisional Suspension, the right to an expedited appeal against that decision to the Chairman of the Appeals Committee, to be heard on the same basis as the said Director heard the initial challenge; provided that the Player may forego the foregoing appeals in favour of an appeal to

CAS in accordance with Article 12.3.

7.5.3 A Person who is subject to a Provisional Suspension may not, during the period of Provisional Suspension, participate in any capacity in a Tournament organised, convened or authorised by The

EPSB or by any body that is a member of, or affiliated to, or licensed by The EPSB, wherever held. In addition, The EPSB shall seek to have the Provisional Suspension recognised by other Anti-Doping Organisations pursuant to Article 15.4 (Mutual Recognition) of the Code.

7.6 Notice of Charge

7.6.1 Where it is determined, in accordance with the Initial Procedures contained within The EPSB Disciplinary Rules, that a Participant has a case to answer under Article 2 of these Rules, then The EPSB shall as soon as practicable notify the Participant in writing of:

- a. the Doping Offence(s) that the Participant is charged with committing;
- b. a summary of the facts and evidence relied upon by The EPSB in support of such charge. Where the charge is based upon an Adverse Analytical Finding, a copy of the A and B Samples laboratory documentation packages, which shall include the information required by the International Standard for Laboratories, shall be enclosed with the written notice;
- c. confirmation of any Provisional Suspension that has been imposed on the Participant pursuant to Article 7.5, along with an explanation of his/her Article 7.5.2 rights in relation to such Provisional Suspension;
- d. the Consequences arising under these Rules if it is established that the Participant has committed the Doping Offence(s) charged (including identifying any discretion that may exist in relation to such Consequences under these Rules);
- e. the right of the Participant, if so advised, to admit the Doping Offence(s) charged, together with confirmation that in such case the matter shall proceed as set out in Article 8.1.2; and
- f. alternatively, the right of the Participant, if so advised, to deny the Doping Offence(s) charged and to have the charge heard by a Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board under The EPSB Disciplinary Rules, in which case the matter shall proceed as set out in Article 8.1.

7.6.2 The Participant must ensure that The EPSB receives his/her written reply to the Article 7.6.1 notice within fourteen (14) days of the date of the Article 7.6.1 notice. Otherwise, the Participant shall be deemed to have admitted the charge set out in the Article 7.6.1 notice and to have waived his/her right to a hearing, and the matter shall proceed as set out in Article 8.1.2. In his/her reply, the Participant must either:

- a. admit the Doping Offence(s) charged, in which case the reply must set out in summary form any contentions that the Participant wishes to advance as to the Consequences that should be imposed (if any) for such offence, and the matter shall proceed as set out in Article 8.1.2;
- b. deny the Doping Offence(s) charged, in which case the reply must set out in summary form the arguments, facts and evidence upon which such denial is based. In that event, the matter shall proceed to a hearing as set out in Article 8.1.1, unless the charge is based on an Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.7 Statute of Limitations

7.7.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, no charge may be brought against a Player or other Person for a Doping Offence as defined in Article 2 of these Rules more than eight (8) years after the date that the alleged Doping Offence occurred.

Article 8: Disciplinary Proceedings

8.1 Hearings before a Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board

8.1.1 Where the Person who is the subject of an Article 7.6 notice (referred to sometimes hereafter as a "Respondent") denies a charge that he/she has committed a Doping Offence, a hearing shall be held before a Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board in accordance with the provisions

of The EPSB Disciplinary Rules for the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board to determine whether a Doping Offence has been committed, and (if so) what the Consequences (if any) shall be.

8.1.2 Where a Respondent admits a charge that he/she has committed a Doping Offence:
a. if he/she seeks to rely on Article 10.3 and/or Article 10.5 of these Rules and/or if the Consequences specified under these Rules for such offence are not automatic (i.e. if discretion exists in relation to any of such Consequences), then a hearing shall be held before a Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board in accordance with the provisions of The EPSB Disciplinary

Rules for the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board to determine what the Consequences (if any) shall be; provided that in circumstances where The EPSB and the Respondent have a joint view as to the Consequences that should be imposed, then by agreement of the parties the matter may be heard by the Chairman of the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board sitting alone, and/or on written submissions alone. For the avoidance of doubt, however, the Chairman/Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board shall not be bound in any way by the parties' joint view but will retain the discretion conferred by these Rules in relation to the Consequences to be imposed;

b. if he/she does not seek to rely on Article 10.3 and/or Article 10.5 of these Rules and if the Consequences specified under these Rules for such offence are automatic (i.e. no discretion exists in relation to any of the Consequences), or if he/she does not seek the exercise of such discretion in his/her favour, then no Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board shall be convened to hear the matter but instead the Chair of the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board, at the request of The EPSB, shall issue a written decision confirming the commission of the Doping Offence charged and the imposition of the maximum Consequences specified in these Rules for such offence.

8.2 Convening the Hearing

8.2.1 Where a matter is referred to a hearing pursuant to Article 8.1, a Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board shall be convened to hear and determine the charge in accordance with The EPSB Disciplinary Rules.

8.2.2 The Disciplinary Proceedings and the Disciplinary Hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures set out in The EPSB Disciplinary Rules.

8.3 Burdens and Standards of Proof

8.3.1 The EPSB shall have the burden of establishing that the Respondent has committed a Doping Offence. The standard of proof shall be whether The EPSB has established the Respondent's commission of a Doping Offence to the comfortable satisfaction of the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

8.3.2 Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the Respondent to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

8.4 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

8.4.1 The Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board shall not be bound by judicial rules governing the admissibility of evidence. Instead, facts relating to Doping Offences may be established by any reliable means, including admissions.

8.4.2 The following rules shall apply at the hearing and in any appeal proceedings:

a. WADA-accredited laboratories shall be presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the applicable International Standard for Laboratories. The Respondent may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from this International

Standard occurred. If the Respondent rebuts the presumption by showing that a departure from this International Standard occurred, then The EPSB shall have the burden of establishing that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for another Doping Offence.

b. Departures from the International Standard for Testing which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for another Doping Offence shall not invalidate such evidence. If the Respondent establishes that departures from the International Standard occurred during Testing, then The EPSB shall have the burden of establishing that such departures did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the other factual basis for the Doping Offence charged.

c. Any other deviation from these Rules or the procedures referred to herein shall not invalidate any finding, decision or result under these Rules unless it was such as to cast material doubt on that finding, decision or result.

8.5 Decisions of the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board

8.5.1 The Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board shall communicate its decision either at the time of the hearing or as soon as possible thereafter in writing to the Player and shall issue its reasoned decision in writing, dated and signed, within fifteen (15) working days of the end of the hearing. The decision shall set out and explain:

a. the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board's findings, with reasons, as to what Doping Offence(s), if any, has/have been committed;

b. what Consequences, if any, the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board is imposing as a result of such findings. In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 or reduced under Article 10.5.2, the reasoned decision shall explain in detail the basis for the elimination or reduction. In a case in which the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board exercises discretion conferred on it (such as under 9.2.1 or Article 10.3), the reasoned decision shall explain the basis on which the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board has determined that such discretion was triggered as well as the basis for the manner in which such discretion was exercised; and

c. the rights of appeal applicable pursuant to Article 12 of these Rules.

8.5.2 Decisions of the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board may be challenged only by appeal as set out in Article 12 of these Rules. Subject thereto, the decision shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties identified in Article 12.2.1.

8.5.3 Where the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board has determined that a Doping Offence has been committed, The EPSB shall disclose the decision publicly no later than twenty (28) days after the date of the decision, unless the Respondent appeals against the decision, in which case there shall be no public disclosure pending resolution of the appeal.

8.5.4 Where the decision of the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board is that a Doping Offence has not been committed, then The EPSB shall not disclose the decision publicly unless the Respondent consents to such disclosure. Where the Respondent does not so consent, The EPSB may publicly disclose a summary of the decision, provided that what is disclosed does not enable the public to identify the Respondent.

Article 9: Disqualification of Results

9.1 Disqualification of Results in Relation to a Tournament 2012

9.1.1 A Doping Offence in connection with a Tournament automatically leads to Disqualification of the individual result obtained by the Player in that Tournament with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

9.2 Disqualification of Results in Tournaments Subsequent to Sample Collection

9.2.1 Unless fairness requires otherwise, in addition to the automatic Disqualification under Article 9.1 of the Player's individual result in the Tournament which produced the positive Sample, all other competitive results obtained by the Player from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition) or other Doping Offence occurred, until the commencement of any Ineligibility period, shall be disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

9.2.2 Article 9.2.1 implements Article 10.7 of the Code.

9.3 Effect on Team Results

9.3.1 If the Tournament during or in connection with which the Player committed the Doping Offence at issue was a team Tournament, the consequences (if any) of the Player's commission of a Doping Offence for the results obtained by the team in that Tournament and subsequently shall be determined by the rules of The EPSB or (in default thereof) by the applicable Tournament rules.

9.3.2 Further consequences for teams fielding Players who commit Doping Offences are set out at Article 11 of these Rules.

9.4 Impact on Opponent's Results

9.4.1 Subject to Article 9.4.2, there will be no adjustment of results, medals, points, prizes or other consequences for the opponent of an Player (or the team of a Player) subsequently found to have committed a Doping Offence.

9.4.2 Where a Doping Offence in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the individual result obtained by the Player in that Tournament:

- a. if the Player won the Tournament, the runner-up shall be the winner and shall receive the winner's ranking points and prize money for that Tournament;
- b. if the runner-up of the Tournament shall also be in breach, the EPSB Board shall make provision for the determination of the winner and that winner so determined shall receive the winner's ranking points and prize money for that Tournament;
- c. the result of the Tournament shall otherwise stand in all respects and there shall be no retrospective award of increased ranking points or prize money to any player other than as provided for in Articles 9.4.2. a. and 9.4.2. b.

Article 10: Ineligibility Sanctions for Individuals

10.1 [Intentionally left blank]

10.2 Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Except for the specified substances identified in Article 10.3, the period of Ineligibility imposed for a Doping Offence under Article 2.1 (presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) or Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be:

First offence: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

Second offence: Lifetime Ineligibility.

However, the Respondent shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction on the grounds of exceptional circumstances as set out in Article 10.5.

10.3 Specified Substances

The Prohibited List may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional Doping Offences because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents. Where a Player can establish that the Use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First offence: As a minimum, a warning and reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Tournaments, and as a maximum, one (1) year's Ineligibility.

Second offence: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

Third offence: Lifetime Ineligibility.

However, the Respondent shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third offence) this sanction on the grounds of exceptional circumstances, as provided in Article 10.5.

10.4 Ineligibility for Other Doping Offences

10.4.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility periods are:

First offence: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

Second offence: Lifetime Ineligibility.

10.4.2 For violations of Article 2.7 (Trafficking) or Article 2.8 (Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility shall be:

A minimum of four (4) years and a maximum of lifetime Ineligibility.

A Doping Offence involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious offence, and, if committed by a Player Support Personnel in relation to Doping Offences other than those involving specified substances referenced in Article 10.3, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Player Support Personnel. In addition, Doping Offences which also infringe non-sporting laws and regulations may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.4.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (Whereabouts Violations), the period of Ineligibility shall be:

First offence: Six (6) months' Ineligibility.

Second offence: One (1) year's Ineligibility.

Subsequent offences: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

10.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances

10.5.1 No Fault or Negligence

If the Player establishes in an individual case involving a Doping Offence under Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) or Article 2.2 (Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) that he/she bears No Fault or Negligence for the offence, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.

When the case involves a Doping Offence under Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites), the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his/her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated.

In the event this Article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the Doping Offence shall not be considered an offence for the limited purpose of determining the period of

Ineligibility for multiple offences under Articles 10.2 (Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods), 10.3 (Specified Substances) and 10.6 (rules for Certain Multiple Offences).

10.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence

This Article applies only to Doping Offences involving Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), Article 2.3 (Failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.8 (Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method).

If a Player establishes in an individual case involving any such offence that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years.

When the Doping Offence in question arises under Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his/her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

10.5.3 Player's Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Doping Offences by Player Support Personnel and Others

The period of Ineligibility in an individual case may also be reduced by a Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board where the Player has provided substantial assistance to The EPSB or another Anti-Doping Organisation which results in The EPSB or the other Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or establishing a Doping Offence by another Person involving Article 2.6.2 (Possession by Player Support Personnel) , Article 2.7 (Trafficking) or Article 2.8 (Administration to a Player). The reduced period of Ineligibility may not, however, be less than one half of the minimum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years.

10.6 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Offences

10.6.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.2 (Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods), Article 10.3 (Specified Substances) and/or Article 10.4 (Ineligibility for Other Doping Offences), a second Doping Offence may be considered by a Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board for the purposes of imposing sanctions only if The WPBSA can establish that the Respondent committed the second Doping Offence after the Respondent received notice, or after The EPSB or its designee made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first Doping Offence. If The EPSB cannot establish this, the Doping Offences shall be considered as one single first Doping Offence, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the Doping Offence that carries the more severe sanction.

10.6.2 When a Player, based on the same Doping Control, is found to have committed a Doping Offence involving both a specified substance under Article 10.3 and another Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, the Player shall be considered to have committed a single Doping Offence, but the sanction imposed shall be based on the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that carries the most severe sanction.

10.6.3 Where a Player is found to have committed two separate Doping Offences, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set out in Article 10.3 and the other involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method governed by the sanctions set out in Article 10.2 or a Doping Offence governed by the sanctions set out in Article 10.4.1, the period of Ineligibility imposed for the second offence shall be at a minimum two years' Ineligibility and at a maximum three years' Ineligibility. Any Player found to have committed a third Doping Offence involving any combination of specified substances under Article 10.3 and any other Doping Offence under Article 10.2 or Article 10.4.1 shall receive a sanction of lifetime Ineligibility. In each case, the Ineligibility periods for the separate offences shall run sequentially, not concurrently.

10.6.4 Where provision is made in these Rules for an increased sanction for a second or subsequent doping offence, such provision will be triggered by any previous offence, whether or not of the same type as the offence since found by the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board.

10.7 [Intentionally Left Blank]

10.8 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

10.8.1 The period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the written decision of the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board providing for Ineligibility.

10.8.2 Any period of Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.

10.8.3 Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Player, the Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board may provide that the period of Ineligibility shall start at an earlier date, commencing as early as the date of Sample collection.

10.9 Status During Ineligibility

10.9.1 A Person who has been declared Ineligible may not, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in a Tournament or other activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programmes) organised, convened or authorised by The EPSB or by any body that is a member of, or affiliated to, or licensed by The EPSB. In addition, save where the Doping Offence involved specific substances as described in Article 10.3, The EPSB shall withhold some or all financial supports or benefits (if any) that it might have otherwise provided to the Person. In the case of Player Support Personnel all access and communication privileges shall be withdrawn during the period of Ineligibility.

10.9.2 Further to Article 10.9 of the Code, a Person subject to a period of Ineligibility from the sports of snooker and billiards longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate in local sport events in another sport, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event.

10.10 Reinstatement Testing

10.10.1 As a condition of regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, a Player must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make him/herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by The EPSB and any other Anti-Doping Organisation having Testing jurisdiction over him/her and must, if requested, provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 of these Rules for purposes of Out-of-Competition Testing.

10.10.2 If a Player subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from the sports of snooker and billiards and later seeks reinstatement, the Player shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Player has notified The EPSB and other Anti-Doping Organisations with Testing jurisdiction over him/her of his/her desire for reinstatement and has been subject to potential Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date that the Player retired.

10.10.3 Testing by any Anti-Doping Organisation with Testing jurisdiction may be used to satisfy the Testing requirements of this Article 10.10.

10.10.4 Once the period of a Player's Ineligibility has expired and the Player has fulfilled all conditions of reinstatement, then provided the Player has satisfied in full all forfeiture penalties due under Article 9, the Player will become automatically re-eligible to compete and no application by the Player for reinstatement will then be necessary (unless the Player is otherwise ineligible for reasons not related to the Doping Offence for which the expired period of Ineligibility was imposed).

10.11 Additional Consequences

10.11.1 The imposition of Consequences pursuant to these Rules shall be without prejudice to the right of The EPSB to adopt criteria for a Participant's qualification for team selection based on whether the Participant has committed a(ny) Doping Offence(s).

Article 11: Consequences To Teams

11.1 Where more than one member of a team has been notified of a possible Doping Offence under Article 7 of these Rules in connection with an Event, the team shall be subject to Target Testing for the Event.

11.2 If more than one member of a team is found to have committed a Doping Offence during the Event, then the rules of The EPSB or (in default thereof) of the organiser of the Event may provide that the team shall be subject to Disqualification or other disciplinary action. In addition, misconduct charges may be brought against the team under the Disciplinary Rules of The EPSB or other applicable rules.

Article 12: Appeals

12.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Subject only to Article 15.2 of these Rules, decisions made under these Rules may be challenged only by appeal exclusively as set out in this Article 12. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

12.2 Appeals from Decisions Relating to a Therapeutic Use Exemption

12.2.1 TUE decisions may be appealed by a Player to CAS in accordance with Article 12.7 of these Rules.

12.3 Appeals from Decisions Imposing Provisional Suspensions

12.3.1 Only a Participant upon whom a Provisional Suspension is imposed may appeal against the decision to impose the Provisional Suspension.

12.3.2 The Participant who is Provisionally Suspended may appeal, at his/her election, either:

- a. in accordance with Article 7.5.2; or
- b. to CAS in accordance with Article 12.7

12.4 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Doping Offences and Consequences

12.4.1 A decision that a Doping Offence was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for a Doping Offence, a decision that no Doping Offence was committed or its Consequences, may be appealed by any of the following parties exclusively as provided in this Article 12:

- a. the Player;
- b. The EPSB;
- c. where any of the above decisions or consequences directly concern Player Support Personnel, the Player Support Personnel concerned.

12.4.2 An appeal pursuant to Article 12.4.1 shall be made as follows:

- a. to the Appeals Committee selected by the Sports Dispute Resolutions UK; or

b. to CAS in accordance with Article 12.7.

12.5 Filing an Appeal with the Appeals Committee

12.5.1 A party who wishes to appeal a decision pursuant to Article 12.4.1 to an Appeals Committee must lodge notice of the appeal.

12.6 Convening an Appeals Committee

12.6.1 Where a notice of appeal is filed in accordance with Article 12.5.1, Sports Resolutions UK shall appoint an Appeals Committee consisting of three (3) persons to hear and determine the appeal.

12.7 Appeals to CAS

12.7.1 Where these Rules create a right of appeal to CAS, such appeal shall be conducted in accordance with CAS's Code of Sports-Related Arbitration, provided that:

- a. in the case of an appeal by a Player or Player Support Personnel from the decision of an Appeals Committee, CAS shall only review the materials before the Appeals Committee and its decision, and shall only overturn the decision if it finds that the Appeals Committee has misdirected itself, or otherwise reached an erroneous conclusion;
- b. in all other cases, CAS shall have power to consider the matter de novo, i.e. to hear the matter over again, from the beginning, without being bound in any way by the decision being appealed;
- c. the governing law shall be English law, and the proceedings shall be conducted in English; and
- d. the decision of CAS shall be final and binding on all parties.

Article 13: Reporting

13.1 Reporting of Pending Cases

Save where a Provisional Suspension has been imposed pursuant to Article 7.5 of these Rules, The EPSB shall not publicly disclose the identity of any Respondent unless and until it has been determined pursuant to Article 8 or Article 12 of these Rules that the Respondent has committed a Doping Offence.

13.2 Reporting of Testing

To ensure efficient use of anti-doping resources, completed tests conducted pursuant to these Rules shall be reported through the WADA Clearinghouse as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted.

13.3 Reporting under the Code

The number of Adverse Analytical Findings and Doping Offences arising under these Rules shall be publicly reported as a minimum on a quarterly basis.

Article 14: Recognition of Decisions

14.1 Subject to any applicable right of appeal, the Testing, TUEs and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory concerned with the sports of snooker, billiards, pool and carom that are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory's authority shall be recognised and respected by The EPSB, its member and affiliate organisations, its licensees and all those subject to these Rules.

Article 15: Challenges to a Decision or these Rules

15.1 Subject to Article 1.8 of these Rules and Article 24.3 of the Code, these Rules and all issues arising there under shall be governed by the laws of England and Wales.

15.2 These Rules shall constitute an agreement to arbitrate, and proceedings before a Disciplinary Committee or Disciplinary Hearing Board pursuant to Article 8 of these Rules, before an Appeals Committee pursuant to Article 12.5 of these Rules, or before CAS pursuant to Article 12.8 of these Rules, shall constitute arbitration proceedings, for the purpose of triggering the application of the Arbitration Act 1996.

15.3 To the greatest extent allowable under applicable law, any challenge to these Rules or to a decision made pursuant to these Rules shall be made exclusively in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of these Rules, and shall not be made by recourse to any court or other forum.

15.4 Subject strictly to Article 15.3, the courts of England & Wales shall have exclusive jurisdiction in relation to these Rules and any decision made hereunder.

15.5 If any clause or provision of these Rules is held invalid, unenforceable or illegal for any reason, these Rules shall remain otherwise in full force apart from such clause or provision which shall be deemed deleted insofar as it is invalid, unenforceable or illegal.

Article 16: Miscellaneous

16.1 Information

16.1.1 Any Person who submits information including personal data to any Person in accordance with these Rules shall be deemed to have agreed, both pursuant to the Data Protection Act 1998 and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed and disclosed by such Person in accordance with, and for the purposes of the implementation of, these Rules.

16.2 Notices

16.2.1 All written notices or other written communications given or made under or referred to in these Rules shall be governed by the provisions of this Article.

16.2.2 Each Player in the Registered Testing Pool shall provide The EPSB with a proper postal address to which notice may be delivered. In the event of a change of address, it is the responsibility of the Player to provide The EPSB with such amended details.

16.2.3 Notice to a Player in the Registered Testing Pool shall be delivered by first class registered post to the address provided by that Player pursuant to Article 16.2.2. Such notice shall be deemed to have been received upon the expiry of three (3) working days after the date of posting.

16.2.4 Notice to any other Player or Player Support Personnel shall be accomplished by sending the notice first class registered post to the address provided by that Player or Player Support Personnel or to the last known address of such Player, as applicable. Such notice shall be deemed to have been received upon the expiry of three (3) working days after the date of posting.

16.2.5 The EPSB may, at its discretion, as an alternative to, or in conjunction with notice by post, use any other method of secure and confidential communication available, including but not limited to facsimile, email and/or telephone; provided that notice sent by such means shall only be deemed to have been received if and when proved by The EPSB to have actually been received by the Person to whom it was sent.

16.2.6 Written notice or other written communications to The EPSB given or made under or referred to in these Rules shall be accomplished by hand delivery or by first class registered post or by facsimile to The EPSB as follows:

The EPSB, 75 Whiteladies Road, Bristol, BS8 2NT and shall be deemed to have been given or served on The EPSB on the day of delivery (if delivered by hand or faxed before 5 pm on a business

day; otherwise, on the next business day) or upon the expiry of three (3) working days after the date of posting (if delivered by first class registered post), as applicable.

16.2.7 Written notices or other written communications given or made under, or referred to in these Rules, other than as set out in the preceding sub-articles, shall be accomplished by sending the notice by first class registered post to the address of the addressee. Such notice shall be deemed to have been received upon the expiry of three (3) working days after the date of posting.

16.3 Matters not otherwise provided for

16.3.1 Where a matter arises that is not otherwise provided for in these Rules, the Person or body called upon to resolve the matter shall have discretion to do so in such manner as he/she/it sees fit, provided that such resolution does not materially undermine the reliability of proceedings under these Rules or otherwise cause material injustice to a Player.

Appendix 1A:

Definitions

Adverse Analytical Finding:

A report from a laboratory or other approved Testing entity that identifies in a Specimen 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 Organisation:

A Signatory concerned with the sports of snooker, billiards, pool and carom 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, WADA, The EPSB, and National Anti-Doping Organisations such as UK Sport.

Appeals Committee:

A panel of three persons selected by the Director of the Sports Dispute Resolutions UK in accordance with Section 9 of The EPSB Disciplinary Rules to hear and determine an appeal arising under these Rules.

Attempt:

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

CAS:

The Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Consequences:

A Doping Offence may result in one or more of the following:

- a. Disqualification means the Player's results in a particular Tournament or Event are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes;
- b. Ineligibility means the Player or other Person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any Tournament or Event or other activity or funding, as provided in Article 10.9; and
- c. Provisional Suspension means the Player or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Tournament or Event pending the hearing of a charge that he or she has committed a Doping Offence, as provided in Article 7.5.3.

Disciplinary Committee

The Disciplinary Committee of The EPSB

Disciplinary Hearing Board

The Disciplinary Hearing Board of The EPSB

Disqualification:

See Consequences of Doping Offences, above.

Doping Control:

The process including test distribution planning, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.

Doping Offence:

The commission of one of the prohibited acts or omissions set out at Article 2 of the Rules.

EPSB:

English Partnership for Snooker and Billiards (EPSB Ltd)

In-Competition:

For purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing, unless provided otherwise in the rules of The EPSB or another relevant Anti-Doping Organisation, an In-Competition test is a test where a Player is selected for Testing in connection with a specific Tournament.

Independent Observers

A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe the Doping Control process at certain Tournaments and report on observations. If WADA is testing In-Competition at a Tournament, the observers shall be supervised by an independent organisation.

Ineligibility:

See Consequences of Doping Offences, above.

International Standard:

A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly.

Major Event Organisation:

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 parameters that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Metabolite:

Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor:

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

National Olympic Committee:

The organisation recognised 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.

No Advance Notice:

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

No Fault or Negligence:

The Player's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected, even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

No Significant Fault or Negligence:

The Player's establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relation to the Doping Offence.

Out-of-Competition:

Any Doping Control which is not In-Competition.

Participant:

Any Player or Player Support Personnel.

Person:

A natural Person or an organisation or other entity.

Player:

For the purposes of Doping Control, any Person who is a member or non-member of The EPSB who has entered and competes in a professional snooker and/or billiards tournament owned or staged by The EPSB. For purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in the sport of snooker and/or billiards under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organisation accepting the Code.

Player Support Personnel

For the purposes of Doping Control, any Person who is appointed by a Player as his/her Representative or any person who is a representative, employee or agent of the Representative who is afforded access and communication privileges.

Possession:

The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists or 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 Doping Offence based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that he/she has committed an Doping Offence, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that he/she no longer intends to have Possession and has renounced his/her previous Possession.

Prohibited List:

The Prohibited List (as amended to include the sports of billiards and snooker in Section P2 of the Prohibited List) issued by WADA, identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods, as amended from time to time.

Prohibited Method:

Any method so described on the Prohibited List (as amended to include the sports of billiards and snooker in Section P2 of the Prohibited List).

Prohibited Substance:

Any substance so described on the Prohibited List (as amended to include the sports of billiards and snooker in Section P2 of the Prohibited List).

Provisional Suspension:

See Consequences of Doping Offences, above.

Registered Testing Pool:

See Article [5.4.1(a)].

Respondent:

A Person who has been charged with the commission of a Doping Offence under these Rules.

Sample/Specimen:

Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

Signatories:

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

Tampering:

Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear;

interfering improperly to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

Target Testing:

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

Testing:

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

Therapeutic:

Of or relating to the treatment of a medical condition by remedial agents or methods, or providing or assisting in a cure.

Tournament

Any snooker or billiards tournament staged by The EPSB

Trafficking:

To sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to a Player either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by Persons other than a Player's Support Personnel) of a Prohibited Substance for genuine and legal Therapeutic purposes.

TUE:

Therapeutic Use Exemption.

UK Sport Anti-Doping Procedures Guide for Sport:

The document of that name issued by UK Sport, as amended by UK Sport from time to time.

Use:

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

WADA:

The World Anti-Doping Agency.

WPBSA

The World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association Limited.

Weighted:

A ranking method of selecting Players using criteria where the ranking is based on the potential risk of doping and possible doping patterns.

World Snooker

The WPBSA and/or World Snooker Limited (as the context requires).