

**IN THE MATTER OF PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT
UNDER THE ICC ANTI-DOPING CODE**

Between:

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET COUNCIL

and

MR VIVIAN KINGMA

Decision of the ICC

Introduction

1. The International Cricket Council (the “ICC”) is the international governing body for the game of cricket and as such is responsible for the development, co-ordination, regulation and integrity of cricket worldwide.
2. As a Signatory to the World Anti-Doping Code (the “WADC”), the ICC has adopted the ICC Anti-Doping Code (the “Code”) in accordance with its responsibilities under the WADC and as part of the ICC’s continuing efforts to (a) maintain the integrity, public image and popularity of cricket, (b) protect the health and rights of all participants in the sport of cricket, and (c) keep the sport of cricket free from doping.¹
3. Vivian Kingma is a cricketer who has represented the Netherlands in 56 international matches, including 30 One Day Internationals and 26 T20 Internationals, having made his international debut in 2014. By virtue of his participation in International Matches, Mr Kingma constitutes a Player for the purposes of the Code and is thus bound by and required to comply with the Code. Further, on 15 October 2013, Mr Kingma signed a Player’s Consent and Agreement Form agreeing to be bound by the Code.

Mr Kingma’s Commission of Anti-Doping Rule Violations

4. Code Article 2.1 makes the following an anti-doping rule violation:

“The Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player’s Sample.

5. On 12 May 2025, Mr Kingma provided an In-Competition urine sample following conclusion of the One Day International played between the Netherlands and the UAE, in Utrecht, Netherlands, which sample was given the code 8329429.

¹ Unless otherwise indicated in this decision, capitalized terms are defined terms and their respective definitions are set out in the Code.

6. On 4 June 2025, the WADA-accredited Doping Control Laboratory - Karolinska University Hospital, in Stockholm, Sweden (the "Laboratory") reported an Adverse Analytical Finding in sample A8329429, for the presence of the cocaine metabolite Benzoyllecognine.
7. Benzoyllecognine (cocaine) is listed as a non-Specified Stimulant under section S6.A of the 2025 WADA Prohibited List and thus is a Prohibited Substance under the Code. Cocaine (including its metabolite Benzoyllecognine) is also specified as being a Substance of Abuse².
8. In accordance with Code Article 7.1.1, the ICC's Independent Review Board conducted a review of the matter and determined that: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding was not consistent with an applicable Therapeutic Use Exemption; and (b) there was no apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.
9. Consequently, on 9 July 2025, Mr Kingma was notified of the Adverse Analytical Finding and the fact that he may have a case to answer for a breach of Code Articles 2.1 and/or 2.2. Mr Kingma was also advised that, in accordance with Code Article 10.2.4.1, if he was able to establish that his ingestion or Use of the substance occurred Out-of-Competition and was unrelated to sport performance, the applicable period of Ineligibility would be three (3) months, which could be further reduced to one (1) month if he were to satisfactorily complete a Substance of Abuse treatment programme approved by the ICC.
10. Mr Kingma chose not to have his B sample analysed and thus, pursuant to Code Article 7.1.3, Mr Kingma was deemed to have accepted the accuracy of the A sample Adverse Analytical Finding.
11. On 16 and 30 July 2025, Mr Kingma wrote to the ICC and provided his written explanation in response to the Notification, stating that he had taken around 1 gram of cocaine between the hours of 10 pm on 10 May and 4 am on 11 May 2025 for recreational purposes, and that he was a habitual user of cocaine.
12. On 20 August 2025, Mr Kingma was sent a Notice of Charge in which he was informed that:
 - 12.1 upon careful review of his explanation, the ICC was satisfied that he had established that the ingestion of cocaine as asserted occurred Out-of-Competition and was unrelated to sport performance³;
 - 12.2 in accordance with Code Article 10.2.4.1, the applicable period of Ineligibility in his case was therefore three (3) months, which could be further reduced to one (1) month, if he

² See section 6.A of the 2025 WADA Prohibited List. Pursuant to Code Article 4.1.3, Substances of Abuse are substances that are frequently abused in society outside of the context of sport.

³ The ICC sought an opinion from an independent scientific expert as part of this review who confirmed that Mr Kingma's described use of cocaine out-of-competition was consistent with the Adverse Analytical Finding and supporting laboratory analysis.

were to satisfactorily complete a Substance of Abuse treatment programme approved by the ICC; and

12.3 he had until 3 September 2025 to confirm how he wished to proceed with the matter.

13. Mr Kingma subsequently advised the ICC that he wished to admit the anti-doping rule violation charged and accept the Consequences outlined in the Notice of Charge. Mr Kingma further advised that he was seeking to undertake rehabilitation in accordance with the ICC's guidelines in order to seek to address the issues he had with cocaine and to reduce his suspension to a period of one (1) month.

Consequences

14. This is Mr Kingma's first Anti-Doping Rule Violation.
15. On the basis that Mr Kingma has admitted the Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Code Article 2.1, in accordance with Code Article 10.2.4.1, the ICC confirms by this decision the following Consequences for a first Anti-Doping Rule Violation:
- 15.1 a period of Ineligibility of three (3) months commencing on 15 August 2025 (being the date Mr Kingma formally communicated his decision to accept a voluntary suspension);
- 15.2 Mr Kingma's period of Ineligibility may be reduced to one (1) month upon him demonstrating to the ICC (in its absolute discretion) that he has satisfactorily completed a Substance of Abuse treatment programme (approved by the ICC); and
- 15.2 disqualification of the individual results obtained by Mr Kingma in the Netherlands v UAE ODI match played on 12 May 2025 and disqualification of the individual results obtained by him in any International Matches he played in after 12 May 2025.
16. Mr Kingma has accepted the above Consequences for his Anti-Doping Rule Violation and has expressly waived his right to have those Consequences determined by an Anti-Doping Tribunal at a hearing.

Publication

17. In accordance with Code Article 14.2, the ICC shall publicly report this decision on the ICC's website.

Rights of Appeal

18. This decision constitutes the final decision of the ICC in respect of these proceedings.
19. Further to Code Article 13.2.2, WADA and Doping Authority Netherlands have a right of appeal against this decision to the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland, in accordance with the procedure set out in Code Articles 13.7 and 13.8.

20. If an appeal is filed against this decision by WADA or Doping Authority Netherlands, Mr Kingma will be entitled to exercise his right of cross-appeal in accordance with Code Article 13.2.5.

Dubai, 10 September 2025