

MASTERS CHAMPIONS LEAGUE – ANTI-DOPING CODE

INTRODUCTION

The *MCL* Anti-Doping Code (the “*MCL Code*”) is adopted and implemented as part of the *MCL*’s continuing efforts to: (a) maintain the integrity of the sport of cricket; (b) protect the health and rights of all participants in the sport of cricket; and (c) keep the sport of cricket free from doping.

ARTICLE 1

1. SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1. Any *Player* who is still playing First Class Cricket, List A Cricket, or in any Major Domestic T20 Tournament (such as but not limited to the IPL, Big Bash and BPL) shall thereby automatically become bound by and shall thereafter be required to comply with all of the provisions of the *MCL Code*. (For purpose of clarity any *Player* not confirming to the *Player* definition above will not fall under the purview of this code.) This includes (without limitation) the *Player* being personally responsible for:

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

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

- 1.2.1. acquainting him/herself with all of the provisions of the *MCL Code*;
- 1.2.2. knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation under the *MCL Code* and what substances and methods are prohibited;
- 1.2.3. cooperating with the *Testing of Players*;
- 1.2.4. using his/her influence on *Player* values and behaviour in order to foster positive attitudes towards anti-doping in the sport of cricket;
- 1.2.5. disclosing to his/her *NADO/RADO* and the *MCL* any decision by a *non-Signatory* finding that he/she infringed applicable anti-doping rules within the previous three years;
- 1.2.6. co-operating with the *MCL* and any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* conducting investigations

into possible anti-doping rule violations; and

- 1.2.7. not *Using* or *Possessing any Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid justification.

ARTICLE 2

2. ANTI-DOPING VIOLATIONS

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

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

- 2.1.1. It is each *Player's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his body. A *Player* is responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in his *Sample*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Player's* part 4 be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1

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

- 2.1.2. Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following (unless the *Player* establishes that such presence is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4): (a) the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Player's A Sample* where the *Player* waives analysis of the *B Sample* and the *B Sample* is not analysed; (b) where the *Player's B Sample* is analysed and the analysis of the *Player's B Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the *Player's A Sample*; or (c) where the *Player's B Sample* is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the first bottle.
- 2.1.3. Except in the case of those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, and subject to the special criteria established in the *Prohibited List* (and/or other *International Standards*) to distinguish between endogenous and exogenous production of certain substances, the presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Player's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4. Whereabouts Failures

NA (Only in competition testing)

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

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

2.6. *Possession of Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods*.

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

2.6.2. *Possession* by a *Player Support Person In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method*, in connection with a *Player*, or training, unless the *Player Support Person* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted to a *Player* in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

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

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

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

2.10. Prohibited Association

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

2.10.1.1. If subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organisation*) is serving a period of *Ineligibility*; or

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

2.10.1.2.

- 2.10.1.3.** (if not subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, and where *Ineligibility* has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the *Code*), has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code*-compliant rules had been applicable to such *Person*. The disqualifying status of such *Person* shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, professional or disciplinary sanction imposed; or
- 2.10.2.** In order for this Article 2.10 to apply, it is necessary that (a) the *Player* or other *Person* has previously been advised in writing by the *ICC*, any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with jurisdiction over the *Player* or other *Person*, his/her *National Cricket Federation* (in which case, the *National Cricket Federation* shall copy such notice to the *ICC*) or *WADA*, of the *Player Support Person's* disqualifying status and the potential *Consequences* of prohibited association, and (b) the *Player* or other *Person* can reasonably avoid the association. The *ICC* or other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with jurisdiction over the *Player* or other *Person* shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the *Player Support Person* who is the subject of the notice to the *Player* or other *Person* that the *Player Support Person* may, within 15 days, come forward to the *ICC* or other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with jurisdiction over the *Player* or other *Person* to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1.1 and 2.10.1.2 do not apply to him or her. For the avoidance of doubt, this Article applies even when the *Player Support Person's* disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the Effective Date.
- 2.10.3.** The burden shall be on the *Player* or other *Person* to establish that any association with the *Player Support Personnel* described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.
- 2.10.4.** If the *MCL* or other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with jurisdiction over the *Player* or other *Person* becomes aware of any *Player Support Person* who meets the criteria described in Article 2.10.1.1, 2.10.1.2 or 2.10.1.3 it shall submit that information to *WADA*.

ARTICLE 3

3. PROOF OF DOPING

3.1. Burdens and Standards of Proof

- 3.1.1.** The *MCL* shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the *MCL* has established the commission of the alleged anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the *Anti-Doping Committee*, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.
- 3.1.2.** Where the *MCL Code* places the burden of proof upon the *Player* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

3.2. Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

- 3.2.1. Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any *Player* or other Person seeking to rebut this presumption of a scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify the Anti-Doping Committee of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. The Anti-Doping Committee, on its own initiative, may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the Anti-Doping Committee panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice, and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.
- 3.2.2. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly.
- 3.2.3. WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The *Player* or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. In such an event, the *MCL* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 3.2.4. Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or the *MCL* Code that did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the *Player* or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation establishes that a departure from an International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy occurred that could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then the *MCL* shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or other factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation asserted
- 3.2.5. The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the *Player* or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts, unless the *Player* or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.
- 3.2.6. The Anti-Doping Committee may draw an inference adverse to the *Player* or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on his/her refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person, virtually or telephonically as directed by the Anti-Doping Tribunal) and to answer questions from the *MCL* or the members of the Anti-Doping Tribunal.

ARTICLE 4

4. PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES AND PROHIBITED METHODS

4.1. The Prohibited List

4.1.1. Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

- 4.1.1.1. The *MCL* Code incorporates and is based upon the Prohibited List. A copy of the current version of the Prohibited List is set out at Appendix 2.
- 4.1.1.2. WADA may amend the Prohibited List as set out in Article 4.1 of the Code. Unless

provided otherwise by WADA, amendments to the Prohibited List shall come into effect under the *MCL Code* automatically three months after publication of such amendments by WADA on its website, without requiring any further action by the *MCL*. It is the responsibility of each *Player* and *Player Support Personnel* to be familiar with the most current version of the Prohibited List.

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

4.1.2. Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of the *MCL Anti-Doping Code*, all *Prohibited Substances* shall be considered "**Specified Substances**" except: (a) substances in the class of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the *Prohibited List*. The category of *Specified Substances* shall not include *Prohibited Methods*.

4.2. New Classes of Prohibited Substances

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

4.3. Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

- 4.3.1. The criteria for including substances and methods on the Prohibited List are set out in Article 4.3 of the Code. Such substances and methods may be included by general category (eg anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method. In accordance with Article 4.3.3 of the Code, WADA's determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Prohibited List*, and its classification of substances into categories on the *Prohibited List*, and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or *In-Competition* only, shall be final and not be subject to challenge by a *Player* or other *Person* based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.
- 4.3.2. Many of the substances on the Prohibited List may appear either alone or as part of a mixture within medications and/or supplements that may be available with or without a physician's prescription. Further, the Prohibited List encompasses substances that are not mentioned by name on the Prohibited List but are instead incorporated into the Prohibited List by category and/or by reference to 'substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s)'. As a result, the fact that a particular substance does not appear by name on the Prohibited List does not mean that the substance is not a Prohibited Substance. It is the *Player's* responsibility to determine the status of the substance. In this regard, *Players* are reminded that, pursuant to Article 2.1.1, they are strictly liable for any Prohibited Substances present in Samples collected from them. *Players* must therefore ensure that Prohibited Substances do not enter or come to be present in their bodies and that Prohibited Methods are not Used.

4.4. Therapeutic Use Exemptions

- 4.4.1. *Players* may be granted permission to Use one or more Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for therapeutic reasons in the circumstances set out in International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. Where such permission (a "**Therapeutic Use Exemption**" or "**TUE**") has been granted, the presence in a Sample of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (Article 2.1), Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (Article 2.2), Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 2.6) or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 2.8) shall not amount to an anti-doping rule violation provided that such presence, Use or Attempted Use, Possession, or Administration or Attempted Administration is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted to the *Player* in accordance with the International Standard for TUEs.
- 4.4.2. Subject to Article 4.4.3 below, all *Players* needing to Use, Possess or Administer one or more Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for therapeutic reasons must obtain a TUE prior to such Use.
- 4.4.3. A TUE may only be granted retroactively pursuant to the International Standard for TUEs in only two situations: (a) where emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary; or (b) where due to other exceptional circumstances there was insufficient time or opportunity for the *Player* to submit the TUE application (or for the *MCL's* TUE Committee to consider that application) prior to the time the *Player's* Sample was collected.
- 4.4.4. Any *Player* requiring a TUE under this *MCL* Code must do the following:
- 4.4.4.1. He must apply to the *MCL's* Committee in accordance with Article 4.4.5 for recognition of a TUE that he has obtained from his NADO/RADO;

- 4.4.5.** Applying to *MCL's* TUE Committee for recognition of a TUE granted by a NADO/RADO:
- 4.4.5.1.** A *Player* who holds a valid TUE granted by his/her NADO/RADO shall apply to the *MCL* for recognition of the TUE. The request should be sent to the Anti-Doping Manager together with: (a) a copy of the TUE certificate issued to him by his NADO/RADO; and (b) a copy of the application (including supporting medical documentation, if any) that he submitted to that NADO/RADO to get that TUE. The *Player* must also provide such further information as the *MCL's* TUE Committee may subsequently request.
 - 4.4.5.2.** Provided strictly that all of the information described in Article 4.4.5.1 has been submitted, and the *MCL's* TUE Committee agrees that the TUE granted to the *Player* meets the criteria set out in Article 4 of the International Standard for TUEs, where the TUE has been granted by a NADO/RADO with the necessary jurisdiction over the *Player*, that TUE will be given automatic recognition by the *MCL's* TUE Committee. The Anti-Doping Manager will promptly provide the *Player* with notice of such recognition.
 - 4.4.5.3.** Unless and until such recognition by the *MCL's* TUE Committee (automatic or otherwise) is communicated to the *Player* in writing, he uses the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in issue entirely at his own risk.
 - 4.4.5.4.** If the *MCL's* TUE Committee considers that the TUE does not meet the criteria set out in Article 4 of the International Standard for TUEs and so refuses to recognize it, the *MCL* will notify the *Player* and his NADO/RADO promptly, with reasons.

ARTICLE 5

5. TESTING

5.1. General principles

- 5.1.1. Testing shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes, i.e. to obtain analytical evidence as to the *Player's* compliance (or non-compliance) with the *MCL Code's* strict prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. The *MCL* will engage one or more third parties to conduct such Testing on its behalf. All such Testing shall be conducted in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
- 5.1.2. All *Players* (including *Players* serving a period of Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension) must submit to Testing on behalf of the *MCL* upon request, at any time or place, with or without notice.
- 5.1.3. For the avoidance of doubt, the *MCL* may select *Players* for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.
- 5.1.4. The *MCL* acknowledges the jurisdiction that the Code confers on other Anti-Doping Organisations to test *Players*. The *MCL* shall recognise such Testing and the results thereof in accordance with Article 15 of the Code.
- 5.1.5. The *MCL* may authorise independent observers to observe *Testing* conducted by or on behalf of the *MCL*.

5.2. In-Competition Testing

- 5.2.1. *Players* shall be subject to *Testing* on behalf of the *MCL* at *MCL Matches*. The selection of the *Matches* at which Testing is to take place shall be made by the *MCL*, and shall remain confidential except to those Persons with a reasonable need to know of such selection in order to facilitate such Testing.
- 5.2.2. A *Player* may be notified that he has been selected for Testing in connection with a *Match* in which he is participating at any time from 0600 local time on the day of the *Match* in question until one hour after its completion or its abandonment for any reason (including rain) irrespective of whether there has been any play whatsoever in the *Match* at the time of abandonment. Such periods (and only such periods) shall be deemed "In-Competition" periods for purposes of the *MCL Code*, so that, by way of example only:
 - 5.2.2.1. the entire duration of any *Match* will be considered to be In-Competition;
 - 5.2.2.2. where any *Player* is not selected as a member of a starting XI or as an officially designated substitute for a particular *Match*, then the duration of such *Match* will not be considered to fall within the In-Competition period relevant for that *Player*.
 - 5.2.2.3. when participating in an *MCL Event*, a *Player* will only be deemed to be In-Competition during an *MCL Match* in which he is participating. 'Rest' days or other days during the *MCL Event* during which the *Player* is not participating in a *Match* will not be considered to fall within the In-Competition period.
- 5.2.3. The actual timing of the Testing at a selected *Match*, and the selection of *Players* to be

tested at that Match, shall be at the discretion of the *MCL*.

ARTICLE 6

6. ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

6.1. Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

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

6.2. Purpose of Analysis of Samples

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

6.3. Restrictions on Use of Samples

- 6.3.1. All *Samples* provided by a *Player* for the purposes of Testing under the *MCL Code* shall be the property of the *MCL*, and the *MCL* shall be entitled to determine all matters regarding the analysis and disposal of such *Samples* at all times in accordance with the International Standards.
- 6.3.2. No *Sample* may be used for research without the *Player's* written consent. A *Sample* used (with the *Player's* consent) for purposes other than as described in Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed so that it cannot be traced back to the *Player* that provided it.

6.4. Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

- 6.4.1. Laboratories shall analyse *Samples* and report results to the *MCL* in conformity with the WADA Code and the International Standard for Laboratories.
- 6.4.2. The *MCL* shall pay the costs of collection and analysis of *Samples* under the *MCL Code*.
- 6.4.3. Any Adverse Analytical Findings reported by the laboratory shall be dealt with as set out in Article 7.1. Any Atypical Findings reported by the laboratory shall be dealt with as set out in Article 7.2.

6.5. Further Analysis of Samples

- 6.5.1. Any *Sample* may be subject to further analysis at any time before both the A and the B *Sample* analytical results (or A *Sample* result where the B *Sample* analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by the *MCL* to the *Player*

as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation.

- 6.5.2.** Samples collected pursuant to the *MCL* Code may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the *MCL*. Further analysis of Samples shall conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

ARTICLE 7

7. RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1. Results Management for Tests Initiated by the *MCL*

Results management for tests initiated by the *MCL* shall be conducted in accordance with Article 7.1 of the *Code* and as follows:

- 7.1.1.** Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the Anti-Doping Committee shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for TUEs; or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 7.1.2.** If the Anti-Doping Committee determines that either: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE; or (b) there has been an apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the *MCL* shall notify the *Player* of that fact, the matter shall not proceed any further.
- 7.1.3.** If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1.1 does not reveal that:
- (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE; or (b) there has been an apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the Anti-Doping Committee shall promptly send the *Player* written notice (the "Notice of Charge") (notice of which can be accomplished by delivery either directly to the *Player* or via his Franchisee) of the following:
- 7.1.3.1.** that the *Player* (specifying his name, country and competitive level) has a case to answer;
- 7.1.3.2.** details of the anti-doping rule violation(s) that the *Player* is alleged to have committed, including details of the Adverse Analytical Finding and a copy of the laboratory documentation package supporting such Adverse Analytical Finding;
- 7.1.3.3.** of the *Player's* rights in respect of analysis of the B Sample:
- (a) The *Player* shall have the right: (i) to have the laboratory analyse the B *Sample* to confirm the *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of the A *Sample*; and (ii) to attend at the laboratory (personally and/or through a representative, but at his/her own cost) to witness the opening and analysis of the B *Sample*. The *MCL* and the *Player's* Franchisee may also be represented at the B *Sample* analysis. Cost for the

sample to be borne by the *Player*.

- (b) The *Notice of Charge* may specify that the analysis of the B *Sample* will go ahead in any event, or it may require the *Player* to advise the *MCL* by a specified deadline if he wants the B *Sample* analysis to go ahead. In the latter case, the *Notice of Charge* shall warn the *Player* that, failing such request, the *Player* will be deemed to have waived his right to analysis of the B *Sample*, and to have accepted the accuracy of the *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of the A *Sample*.
- (c) The *Notice of Charge* shall specify the scheduled date, time and place for the B *Sample* analysis (which shall be within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories), if it is to go ahead. There shall be no right to an adjournment of the date scheduled for analysis of the B *Sample*, instead, any such adjournment shall be at the absolute discretion of the *MCL*. In the event that neither the *Player* nor any representative of the *Player* attends the B *Sample* analysis, the laboratory shall appoint an independent witness, in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories, to verify that the B *Sample* container shows no signs of tampering and that the identifying numbers correspond to those on the collection documentation.

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

7.1.3.5. (where applicable) the matters relating to Provisional Suspension specified at Article 7.6; and

7.1.3.6. the matters specified at Article 7.7.

7.1.4. If the B *Sample* is analysed and the *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of the A *Sample* is not confirmed, then the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Player*, his Franchisee shall be so informed. In such circumstances, the proceedings instituted against the *Player* shall be discontinued, and any Provisional Suspension previously imposed shall be deemed vacated with immediate effect.

7.1.5. If the analysis of the B *Sample* confirms the *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of the A *Sample* to the satisfaction of the *MCL*, the findings shall be reported to the *Player*, his Franchisee and the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 8.

7.2. Results Management for Atypical Findings

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

7.2.2. If a laboratory reports an Atypical Finding in respect of a *Sample* collected pursuant to the *MCL* Code, the Anti-Doping Committee shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE which has been granted or which will be granted as provided in the International Standard for TUE or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and

Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding.

- 7.2.3.** If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals either: (a) that the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE; or (b) that there is an apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the *MCL* shall notify the *Player*, the *Players* franchisee and the matter shall not proceed any further.
- 7.2.4.** If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal that the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the *MCL* shall conduct any follow-up investigation that may be required by the International Standards. If, once that investigation is completed, the Anti-Doping Committee concludes that the Atypical Finding should be considered an Adverse Analytical Finding, the *MCL* shall pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.1.3.
- 7.2.5.** Pending the outcome of the investigation, the *MCL* will keep the Atypical Finding confidential, unless one of the following circumstances exists:

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

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

- 7.3.1. Review of Atypical Biological Passport Findings and Adverse Biological Passport Findings shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. In particular, if an Adverse Biological Passport Finding is reported, the Anti-Doping Committee shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the Adverse Biological Passport Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE which has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for TUEs; (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories or the mandatory protocols set out in Appendices A to C of the ABP Guidelines that invalidates the Adverse Biological Passport Finding; or (c) there are any other issues which concern the Independent Review Board and that it would wish to discuss with the group of three experts from the Expert Panel who previously reviewed the case. The Independent Review Board may consult on these issues (via the ABPMU) with the group of three experts from the Expert Panel who previously reviewed the case pursuant to Article 5.5.5.
- 7.3.2. If the Independent Review Board determines that either (a) or (b) in Article 7.3.1 applies, it shall advise the *MCL* that there is no case to answer. The *MCL* shall notify the *Player* and *MCL* Team the matter shall not proceed any further.
- 7.3.3. If the Independent Review Board determines that neither (a), (b) nor (c) in Article 7.3.1 applies, the *MCL* will notify the *Player* and *MCL* team of the Adverse Biological Passport Finding, send the *Player* and WADA a copy of the ABP Documentation Package, invite the *Player* to provide (by a specified deadline) an alternative explanation for the data on which the Adverse Biological Passport Finding is based, and explain that in the absence of a satisfactory alternative explanation the *MCL* will proceed on the basis that the *Player* has a case to answer under Article 2.2. The *MCL* will forward any explanation provided by the *Player* in response to such notice, together with any information supplied by the *Player* in support of that explanation, to the three experts from the Expert Panel for consideration (along with any other information that the experts deem necessary).
- 7.3.4. If, following such consideration, the experts are no longer unanimously of the view that it is highly likely that the *Player* Used a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, and unlikely that the Adverse Biological Passport Finding is the result of any other cause, the *MCL* shall notify the *Player*, *MCL* team the matter shall not proceed any further.
- 7.3.5. If, following such consideration, the experts maintain, notwithstanding the *Player's* explanation that it is highly likely that the *Player* Used a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, the *MCL* shall send the *Player* a Notice of Charge (notice of which can be accomplished by delivery either directly to the *Player* or via his Franchisee), *MCL* Team, confirming the following:
- 7.3.5.1. that the *Player* has a case to answer under Article 2;
 - 7.3.5.2. details of the anti-doping rule violation that the *Player* is alleged to have committed, and copies of any relevant documentation;
 - 7.3.5.3. (where applicable) the matters pertaining to Provisional Suspension at Article 7.6; and

7.3.5.4. the matters specified at Article 7.7.

7.4. Investigations

- 7.4.1. The MCL may gather anti-doping intelligence and conduct investigations in accordance with the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations into the activities of any Player or Player Support Personnel that the MCL believes may have committed an anti-doping rule violation. Such intelligence gathering and investigations may be conducted in conjunction with, and/or information or intelligence obtained in such investigations may be shared with, other Signatories and/or other relevant authorities. The MCL shall have discretion, where it deems appropriate, to stay its own investigation pending the outcome of investigations being conducted by other Signatories and/or other relevant authorities.
- 7.4.2. In the event a Player (or Player Support Personnel) knows or suspects that any other Player or Player Support Personnel has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Player must report such knowledge or suspicion to the Anti-Doping Manager as soon as possible. All Players (and Player Support Personnel) shall have a continuing obligation to report any new knowledge or suspicion regarding any anti-doping rule violation to the Anti-Doping Manager, even if the Player's (or Player Support
- 7.4.3. Personnel's) prior knowledge or suspicion has already been reported.
- 7.4.4. Players and Player Support Personnel must cooperate fully with investigations conducted pursuant to this Article 7.6.
- 7.4.4.1. The Anti-Doping Manager may make a written demand to a Player or Player Support Personnel (a "Demand") to furnish to the Anti-Doping Manager any information regarding any suspected anti-doping rule violation, including, without limitation, a written statement setting forth the Player or Player Support Personnel's knowledge of facts and circumstances with respect to the suspected anti-doping rule violation. The Player or Player Support Personnel shall furnish such information within seven business days of the making of such Demand, or within such other time as may be set by the Anti-Doping Manager. Any information furnished to the Anti-Doping Manager shall be kept confidential except when it becomes necessary to disclose such information in furtherance of the prosecution of an anti-doping rule violation, or when such information is reported to administrative, professional, or judicial authorities pursuant to an investigation or prosecution of non-sporting laws or regulations.
- 7.4.4.2. Each Player or Player Support Personnel waives and forfeits any rights, defences and privileges provided by any law in any jurisdiction to withhold information requested by the Anti-Doping Manager in a Demand. If a Player or Player Support Personnel fails to produce such information, then, provided that the Independent Review Board agrees with the Anti-Doping Manager that there is a good faith basis for the Demand, his/her eligibility to participate (or, in the case of a Player Support Personnel, to assist in a Player's participation) in MCL Events may be withdrawn, and he/she may be denied accreditation and access to MCL Events, pending compliance with the Demand.
- 7.4.5. If a Player or Player Support Personnel subverts or Attempts to subvert the investigation process (e.g. by providing false, misleading or incomplete information, by failing to report a knowledge or suspicion pursuant to Article 7.6.2, and/or by destroying potential evidence), proceedings may be brought against him/her for a violation of Article 2.5 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering).

- 7.4.6. Where, as the result of an investigation under this Article 7.6, the MCL forms the view that an anti-doping rule violation may have been committed, the MCL shall refer the matter to the Independent Review Board, to determine whether there is a case to answer.
- 7.4.7. If the Independent Review Board determines that the Player or Player Support Personnel has a case to answer under Article 2, the Anti-Doping Manager shall promptly send the Player or Player Support Personnel a written Notice of Charge (notice of which can be accomplished by delivery either directly to the *Player* or *Player Support Person* or via his/her *National Cricket Federation*), (copied to the *Player's National Cricket Federation, the Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation* and *WADA* (who all shall be kept up to date on the status of the case)), confirming the following:
- 7.4.7.1. that the Player or Player Support Personnel has a case to answer under Article 2 (specifying which particular anti-doping rule violation is alleged to have been committed);
 - 7.4.7.2. details of the facts upon which the case to answer is based, including copies of any relevant documentation;
 - 7.4.7.3. (where applicable) the matters relating to Provisional Suspension specified at Article 7.6; and
 - 7.4.7.4. the matters specified at Article 7.7.

7.5. Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Non Applicable

7.6. Provisional Suspension

- 7.6.1. If analysis of a Player's Sample results in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that is not a Specified Substance, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.1 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the MCL shall Provisionally Suspend the Player pending the Anti-Doping Tribunal's determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation.
- 7.6.2. In any case not covered by Article 7.6.1 (for example, if the analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is a Specified Substance or Contaminated Product), where the MCL decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the provisions of this Article 7, the MCL may Provisionally Suspend the Player or other Person pending the Anti-Doping Tribunal's determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation. In circumstances where the MCL decides not to impose a Provisional Suspension, the Player shall be offered the opportunity to accept a voluntary Provisional Suspension pending the resolution of the matter. If the Player wishes to accept the offer, the Player must communicate such acceptance in writing to the MCL.
- 7.6.3. Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1 or Article 7.6.2, the Player or other Person shall be given either: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension. Where the Player or other Person is given an opportunity to

challenge the imposition of a Provisional Suspension at a Provisional Hearing, the only grounds of challenge (which it shall be his/her burden to establish) shall be the following:

- 7.6.3.1. the charge(s) has/have no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against him; or
 - 7.6.3.2. the Player or other Person has a strong arguable case that he bears No Fault or Negligence for the anti-doping rule violation(s) charged, so that any period of Ineligibility that might otherwise be imposed for such a violation is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.5.1; or
 - 7.6.3.3. the Player is able to demonstrate to the Provisional Hearing that the anti-doping rule violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product; or
 - 7.6.3.4. some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a Provisional Suspension prior to a full hearing on the merits of the charge(s) against the Player or other Person. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the Provisional Suspension would prevent the Player participating in a particular Match shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.
- 7.6.4. If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an Adverse Analytical Finding in respect of an A Sample, and any subsequent analysis of the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Player shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1 of the Code (presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers).
- 7.6.5. During the period of any Provisional Suspension, a Player or other Person may not play, coach or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in: (a) any MCL Event or any other kind of function, event or activity that is authorised, organised, recognised or supported in any way by the MCL;

7.7. Responding to a Notice of Charge

- 7.7.1. A Notice of Charge sent to a Player or Player Support Personnel shall also specify that, if the Player or Player Support Personnel wishes to exercise his/her right to a hearing before the Anti-Doping Tribunal, he/she must submit a written request for such a hearing so that it is received by the Anti-Doping Manager as soon as possible, but in any event within fourteen (14) days of the receipt by the Player or

Player Support Personnel of the Notice of Charge. The request must also state how the Player or Player Support Personnel responds to the charge(s) and must explain (in summary form) the basis for such response.

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

- 7.7.2.1.** to have waived his/her entitlement to a hearing;
- 7.7.2.2.** to have admitted that he/she has committed the anti-doping rule violation(s) specified in the Notice of Charge; and
- 7.7.2.3.** to have acceded to the Consequences specified in the Notice of Charge.

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

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

7.8. Notification of Results Management Decisions

In all cases where the *MCL* has asserted the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a *Provisional Suspension*, or agreed with an *Athlete* or other *Person* to the imposition of a sanction without a hearing, that *MCL* shall give notice thereof to other *Organizations involved in the event*.

ARTICLE 8

8. RIGHT TO FAIR HEARING

8.1. Hearings under the MCL Code

- 8.1.1.** The MCL shall appoint a standing panel consisting of a President (who shall be a lawyer) and at least two other persons with experience and expertise in anti-doping (the "Anti-Doping Panel"). Each panel member shall be independent of the MCL.
- 8.1.2.** Where the MCL alleges that a Player or Player Support Personnel has committed an anti-doping rule violation, and the Player or Player Support Personnel denies the allegation, and/or disputes the Consequences to be imposed for such violation under the MCL Code, then the case shall be referred to an Anti-Doping Tribunal for adjudication.
- 8.1.3.** In conjunction with the Anti-Doping Manager, the President of the Anti-Doping Panel shall appoint 2 members from the panel (which may include the President) to sit as the Anti-Doping Tribunal to hear each case. At least one appointed member of the Anti-Doping Tribunal shall be a lawyer, and shall sit as the Chairman of the Anti-Doping Tribunal. Unless otherwise agreed between the parties, the appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case.
- 8.1.4.** The Chairman of the Anti-Doping Tribunal shall convene a preliminary hearing with the MCL and its legal representatives, and with the Player or Player Support Personnel and his/her legal representatives (if any). The preliminary hearing should take place as soon as possible by telephone conference call unless the Chairman determines otherwise. The non-participation of

the Player or Player Support Personnel or his/her representative at the preliminary hearing, after proper notice of the preliminary hearing has been provided, shall not prevent the Chairman of the Anti-Doping Tribunal from proceeding with the preliminary hearing, whether or not any written submissions are made on behalf of the Player or Player Support Personnel.

- 8.1.5.** The purpose of the preliminary hearing shall be to allow the Chairman to address any preliminary issues. In particular (but without limitation), the Chairman shall:
- 8.1.5.1.** determine the date(s) upon which the full hearing shall be held;
 - 8.1.5.2.** establish dates reasonably in advance of the date of the full hearing at which:
 - (a) the *MCL* shall submit an opening brief with argument on all issues that the *MCL* wishes to raise at the hearing and a list of the witnesses that the *MCL* intends to call at the hearing (and a summary of the subject areas of the witness's anticipated testimony), and enclosing copies of the documents that the *MCL* intends to introduce at the hearing;
 - (b) the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* shall submit an answering brief, addressing the *MCL's* arguments and setting out arguments on the issues that he/she wishes to raise at the hearing, as well as a list of the witnesses that he/she intends to call at the hearing (and a summary of the subject areas of the witness's anticipated testimony), and enclosing copies of the documents that he/she intends to introduce at the hearing; and
 - (c) the *MCL* may (at its discretion) submit a reply brief, responding to the answer brief of the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* and listing any rebuttal witnesses or documents.
 - 8.1.5.3.** make such order as the Chairman shall deem appropriate in relation to the production of relevant documents and/or other materials between the parties; provided that (save for good cause shown) no documents and/or other materials shall be ordered to be produced in relation to any Adverse Analytical Finding beyond the documents that the International Standard for Laboratories requires to be included in the laboratory documentation pack.
- 8.1.6.** The Player or Player Support Personnel shall be required to raise at the preliminary hearing any legitimate objection that he may have to any of the members of the Anti-Doping Tribunal convened to hear his case. Any unjustified delay in raising any such objection shall constitute a waiver of the objection. If any objection is made, the Chairman of the Anti-Doping Tribunal shall rule on its legitimacy (or, if the objection relates to the Chairman, the President of the Anti-Doping Panel shall rule).
- 8.1.7.** If, because of a legitimate objection or for any other reason, a member of the Anti-Doping Tribunal is, or becomes, unwilling or unable to hear the case, then the Chairman of the Anti-Doping Tribunal may, at his/her absolute discretion: (a) rule that a replacement member of the Anti-Doping Tribunal should be appointed (in which case the President of the Anti-Doping Panel shall appoint the replacement); or (b) authorise the remaining members to hear the case on their own.
- 8.1.8.** Subject to the discretion of the Chairman of the Anti-Doping Tribunal to order otherwise for good cause shown by either party, or if otherwise agreed between the parties, hearings before the Anti-Doping Tribunal shall: (a) take place at the *MCL's* headquarters in Dubai, United Arab Emirates; and (b) be conducted on a confidential basis.

- 8.1.9.** Each of the MCL and the Player or Player Support Personnel has the right to be present and to be heard at the hearing. Each of the MCL and the Player or Player Support Personnel also has the right (at his/her or its own expense) to be represented at the hearing by legal counsel of his/her or its own choosing.
- 8.1.10.** Subject to Article 3.2.6, the Player or Player Support Personnel may choose not to appear in person at the hearing, but rather to provide a written submission for consideration by the Anti-Doping Tribunal, in which case the Anti-Doping Tribunal shall consider the submission in its deliberations. However, the non-attendance of the Player or Player Support Personnel or his/her representative at the hearing, after proper notice of the hearing has been provided, shall not prevent the Anti-Doping Tribunal from proceeding with the hearing in his/her absence, whether or not any written submissions are made on his/her behalf.
- 8.1.11.** The procedure followed at the hearing shall be at the discretion of the Chairman of the Anti-Doping Tribunal, provided that the hearing is conducted in a fair manner with a reasonable opportunity for each party to present evidence (including the right to call and to question witnesses by telephone or video-conference where necessary), address the Anti-Doping Tribunal and present his/her case.
- 8.1.12.** Save where the Chairman orders otherwise for good cause shown by either party, the hearing shall be in English, and certified English translations shall be submitted of any non-English documents put before the Anti-Doping Tribunal. The cost of the translation shall be borne by the party offering the document(s). If required by the Chairman, the MCL shall make arrangements to have the hearing recorded or transcribed (save for the private deliberations of the Anti-Doping Tribunal). If requested by the Player or Player Support Personnel, the MCL shall also arrange for a translator to attend the hearing to translate oral questions and/or answers. The costs of such transcription and translation shall be paid by the *MCL*, subject to any costs-shifting order that the *Anti-Doping Tribunal* may make further to Article 8.2.4.

8.2. Decisions of the Anti-Doping Tribunal

- 8.2.1.** The Anti-Doping Tribunal shall announce its decision in writing, with reasons, as soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing. That written decision will be sent without delay to the parties. The decision shall set out and explain:
- 8.2.1.1.** with reasons, the Anti-Doping Tribunal's findings as to whether any anti-doping rule violation(s) has/have been committed;
 - 8.2.1.2.** with reasons, the Anti-Doping Tribunal's findings as to what Consequences, if any, are to be imposed, including, if applicable, findings as to why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed;
 - 8.2.1.3.** with reasons, the date that such Consequences shall come into force
- 8.2.2.** Where possible, the Anti-Doping Tribunal shall have discretion to announce the substance of its decision to the parties prior to the issue of the written reasoned decision referred to in Article 8.2.1, in cases where a Provisional Suspension has been imposed or where it otherwise deems appropriate. For the avoidance of doubt, however: (a) the Anti-Doping Tribunal shall still be required to issue a written, reasoned decision; and (b) the time to appeal pursuant to Article 13 shall not run until receipt of that written, reasoned decision.
- 8.2.3.** The Anti-Doping Tribunal costs are to be borne by the Player and Player Support Personnel.
- 8.2.4.** The Anti-Doping Tribunal's decision shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the case

and will be binding on all parties.

- 8.2.5. If the decision is that an anti-doping rule violation has been committed, then: (a) the decision may be Publicly Reported in full at the discretion of the MCL Governing Council and
- 8.2.6. If the Player or Player Support Personnel is exonerated, then the decision shall not be published and its confidentiality shall be strictly maintained by all parties.

ARTICLE 9

9. AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

ARTICLE 10

10.SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

The period of *Ineligibility* imposed for violations of Article 2 can range from reprimand, match fee fine, 1 season to life time ban for all MCL matches based on the seriousness of the offence and at the discretion of the Anti-Doping Committee and MCL Governing Council.

ARTICLE 11

11.CONSEQUENCES FOR TEAMS

Where, in any MCL Season, more than one member of a *Franchisee* has been notified of a possible anti-doping rule violation under Article 7, the *MCL* Governing Council may impose such sanction on the team as it considers appropriate having due regard to the circumstances of such anti-doping rule violations (e.g., loss of points, *disqualification* from the *MCL Event*, or other sanctions). For the avoidance of doubt, such sanction shall be in addition to any *Consequences* imposed upon the individual *Player(s)* committing the anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 12

12.APPEALS

No appeals will be allowed.

ARTICLE 13

13.PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND CONFIDENTIALITY

- 13.1.Neither the MCL nor any person or company or Doping Agency or Laboratory or WADA shall publicly identify Players whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or Players or other Persons who have been alleged to have violated other Articles of the MCL Code, until the Player or

other Person has been sent a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 7.

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

13.3. All public disclosure will only rest with the MCL Governing Council.

ARTICLE 14

14. RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

14.1. Any decision of an Anti-Doping Committee regarding a violation of the MCL Code shall be applicable only to the MCL tournament.

14.2. The Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications (including Provisional Suspension decisions) of any Signatory to the Code that are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory's authority shall be applicable automatically upon receipt of notice of the same, without the need for any further formality.

14.3. The Testing and hearing results or other final adjudications (including decisions relating to the imposition of a Provisional Suspension) of any non-Signatory whose applicable rules are otherwise consistent with the Code shall also be recognised and respected by the MCL automatically upon receipt of notice of the same, without the need for any further formality.

14.4. For the avoidance of any doubt in case there are any discrepancies and conflicts with regards the code the MCL Governing Council will have the right to make the final decision on rectifications and further course of action. The decision of the MCL Governing Council

ARTICLE 15

15. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

ABP Documentation Package. As described in the *ABP Guidelines*.

ABP Guidelines. WADA's Athlete Biological Passport Operating Guidelines and Compilation of Required Elements, as amended by WADA from time to time.

ABP Programme. The programme and methods of gathering and collating biological *Markers* on a longitudinal basis to facilitate indirect detection of the *Use of Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

ABP Testing. The collection, transportation and analysis of *Samples* to measure individual blood or urine variables for longitudinal profiling as part of the *ABP Programme*.

ADAMS. The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

Administration. Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the *Use* or

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

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

Adverse Biological Passport Finding. A report identified as an *Adverse Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

Agreed Sanction. Has the meaning ascribed to in in Article 8.4.

Anti-Doping Manager. An appointee of the MCL with supervisory responsibilities in relation to the MCL Code, or his/her designee.

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

Anti-Doping Panel. As defined in Article 8.1.1.

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

Athlete Biological Passport. The programme and methods of gathering and collecting data as

described in the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations and *International Standard* for Laboratories.

Athlete Biological Passport Management Unit or ABPMU. As defined in Article 5.5.1.

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

Atypical Biological Passport Finding. A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

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

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

Code. The 2015 World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition. A single race, match, game or singular sport contest.

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

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

Demand. As defined in Article 7.6.3.1.

Disqualification. See *Consequences*, above.

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

Effective Date. As defined in Article 18.5.

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

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

Event Venue: For the purposes of the *Code*, those venues so designated by the ruling body for the

Match or Event.

Expert Panel. Suitably-qualified experts chosen by the MCL to evaluate *Athlete Biological Passports* in accordance with the *ABP Guidelines*. The *Expert Panel* may include a standing group of appointed experts, as well as additional experts appointed *ad hoc* to assist in particular cases. Each member of the *Expert Panel* shall be independent of the MCL, which may provide reasonable compensation and reimbursement of expenses to such members. A member of the *Independent Review Board* may also be a member of the

Expert Panel, but he/she may not as an *Independent Review Board* member in relation to an *Adverse Passport Finding* to which he/she was a party in his/her capacity as a member of the *Expert Panel*.

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

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

Financial Consequences. See *Consequences*, above.

MCL. The Masters Champions League or its designee.

MCL Events. Any MCL match.

MCL Governing Council – A group of key MCL personnel with cricketing experience and knowledge who provide insight on all elements of MCL

In-Competition. The period described in Article 5.2.2.

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

Ineligibility. See *Consequences*, above.

International-Level Player. As defined in Article 1.1.

International Match. Each of the following (in men's and women's cricket): (a) any *Test Match*, *One Day International Match* or *Twenty20 International Match*; or (b) any *Match* played as part of an *MCL Event*.

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

International Standard. A standard adopted by WADA in support of the *Code*, as revised from time to time, such revisions becoming effective in relation to the *MCL Code* on the date specified by WADA, without the need for any further action by the MCL. The *International Standards* shall

include any technical documents issued pursuant to the *International Standard*.

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

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

Match. A cricket match of any format and duration in length in which two cricket teams compete against each other.

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

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

National Anti-Doping Organisation or NADO/RADO. The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of *Samples*, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings at the national level. For the purposes of *TUEs* only, the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC) and its successor bodies. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority (ies), the entity shall be the country's *National Olympic Committee* or its designee.

National Cricket Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by the MCL as the entity governing the sport of cricket in a country (or collective group of countries associated for cricket purposes).

National Player Pool. As defined in Article 5.3.3.1.

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* or other *Person's* establishing that he/she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he/she had *Used* or been administered the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a *Minor*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Player* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system.

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

Notice of Charge. As defined in Article 7.1.3.

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

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

Player. As defined in Article 1.1.

Player Support Personnel. As defined in Article 1.4.

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

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

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

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

Provisional Hearing. For purposes of Article 7.6, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the *Player* or other *Person* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension. See *Consequences*, above.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report. See *Consequences*, above.

Public Reporting. See *Consequences*, above.

Sample. 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, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, *National Olympic Committees*, National Paralympic Committees, *Major Event Organisations*, *National Anti-Doping Organisations*, and WADA.

Specified Substances. As defined in Article 4.1.2.

Substantial Assistance. For purposes of Article 10.6.1 a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* must: (a) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information that he/she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations; and (b) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by the MCL, an *Anti-Doping Organisation* or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case that is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

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

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

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

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

TUE. As defined in Article 4.4.1.

TUE Committee. A panel appointed by the MCL and composed of at least three physicians with a sound knowledge of clinical and exercise medicine. In all cases involving a *Player* with a disability, one of the physicians must have experience with the care and treatment of *Players* with disabilities.

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

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.

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

Whereabouts Failures. As defined in Article 2.4.

List A Cricket: List A' cricket match is the domestic level of one-day cricket and Twenty20 cricket below ODIs and International Twenty20 matches.

First Class Cricket: A tournament or matches involving teams that play cricket at the highest level in a particular country. This is specific for matches played more than a one day period.

Major Domestic T20 tournament: List of cricket competitions in the Twenty20 format at the domestic level, including the champion teams for each season.

APPENDIX 2 – THE PROHIBITED LIST

At any given time, the current version of the *Prohibited List* is available on the following address:

www.wada-ama.org

<https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/science-medicine/prohibited-list>

IMPORTANT NOTE: the *Prohibited List* is updated annually, with effect from 1 January each year. All *Players* and *Player Support Personnel* should therefore review the new *Prohibited List* (available on the

MCL's website each year) every year in the lead up to 1 January to ensure that anything they ingest or use, as well as any medical treatment they receive, does not give rise to an anti-doping rule violation under the MCL Code.

APPENDIX 3 – THE CRICKET TESTING PROTOCOLS

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.1 Pursuant to Article 5.1.1 of the *MCL Code* and Article 4 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the MCL shall be responsible for drawing up a test distribution plan for international-level cricket. One element of that plan will be *In-Competition Testing* at *International Matches*.

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

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

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

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

1.2.1.3 Unless otherwise agreed by the *Match Referee* (or the *MCL*

Representative), no other individuals shall be present at the selection meeting.

- 1.2.2 At the selection meeting, the *Match Referee* (or the *MCL Representative*) will provide a set of cards numbered one (1) to eleven (11) to each *Team Manager*. The numbers will vary subject to who qualifies for doping test in each team.
- 1.2.3 Each *Team Manager* will simultaneously place his/her cards face down on a flat surface so as only to expose the reverse side of the cards, which should be blank. He/she may then rearrange those cards until he/she is completely satisfied that they are randomly set out and do not contain any identifying marks or features.
- 1.2.4 Once both *Team Managers* have confirmed that they are happy with the lay-out of their cards, they shall, in turn, and without revealing the numbers written on the face-down side of the cards, select two (2) cards from the opposite *Team Manager's* cards. Immediately upon selection of the opposition's cards, both *Team Managers* must, without revealing the numbers written on the face-down side of the cards, sign the reverse side of the two (2) cards that have been selected. The two (2) cards selected by each *Team Manager* will thereafter represent the two (2) *Players* from the opposition team that are required to provide a *Sample for Testing* at the *International Match*.
- 1.2.5 Then, in turn, and without revealing the number written on the face-down side of the card, each *Team Manager* will select a third card from the remaining cards in the opposite *Team Manager's* selection. Immediately upon selection of the third card, both *Team Managers* must, without revealing the number written on the face-down side of the card, sign the reverse side of the third card, again, and mark it with the capital letter 'R'. The third card selected by each *Team Manager* will thereafter represent the additional *Player* from each team that is to be the designated 'Reserve' *Player* who may be notified and called upon to provide a *Sample for Testing* at the *International Match* if either of the two *Players* selected from the same team cannot be notified because of exceptional circumstances, such as where a selected *Player* might have been taken to hospital during the *International Match* and prior to notification of his/her selection for *Testing*.
- 1.2.6 Once the random selection of the cards is complete, the *Match Referee* (or the *MCL Representative*) will then, without revealing the numbers written on the face-down sides of the cards, place the three (3) selected cards for each team (ie including the 'Reserve') into separate sealed envelopes and mark the name of the relevant team on each of the envelopes.
- 1.2.7 If, at any point in the procedure detailed in paragraphs 1.2.2 – 1.2.6, above, the numbers of the selected cards are revealed (whether inadvertently or otherwise) to either of the *Team Managers*, the selection process will automatically become void and the *Match Referee* (or the *MCL Representative*) will require the entire process to be repeated.
- 1.2.8 Once the selection process is complete, each envelope will be kept in the secure possession of the *Match Referee* (or the *MCL Representative*) until it is passed to the *Lead DCO* at the earliest opportunity. The *Lead DCO* should also obtain a copy of the official team sheet from the *Match Referee* at the earliest opportunity. The *Match Referee* should ensure that the official team sheet identifies the participating *Players* with numbers 1 – 11. Where that is not the case (for example because it identifies them by shirt number, or where no numbering identification is provided), the *Match Referee* should allocate the numbers 1 – 11 (in consecutive order) to each of the participating *Players* in each team, so that the *Players* selected for *Testing* can be accurately identified.
- 1.2.9 The *Lead DCO* shall determine when the envelope should be opened (such determination to be strictly at his/her discretion) and, once opened, he/she will then identify by comparing the numbers on the selected cards against the declared batting order numbers (and not the *Players' shirt numbers*) on the official team sheet those *Players* that have been selected

for
Testing at that International Match.

- 1.2.10** At the appropriate time, the Lead DCO will arrange for the nominated chaperones to notify those Players that have been selected for Testing. Where, because of exceptional circumstances, one of the selected Players cannot be notified, then the Player from the same team as that of the Player that has been selected but cannot be notified, whose number corresponds with the card marked 'R', will be selected for Testing instead and will be notified accordingly.
- 1.2.11** The Lead DCO will retain the signed selection cards and team sheets in a secure location and permit either Team Manager to inspect them as soon as all of the selected Players have been notified.

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

- 2.1** Those persons authorised to be present during the *Sample* collection session at any *International Match* are:
- 2.1.1** the *Lead DCO* and his/her assistants (including other *DCOs*);
- 2.1.2** the persons identified at ISTI Article 6.3.3; and
- 2.1.3** the *Anti-Doping Manager* and/or his/her designee(s).
- 2.2** If a *Sample* collected from a *Player* does not have a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis (as defined in the ISTI), the DCO shall inform the *Player* that he/she is required to provide a further *Sample* or *Samples*, until a *Sample* that has a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis is provided. (See ISTI Annex G). To facilitate this, the *Player* should fully void his/her bladder when providing a *Sample*, and shall remain under continuous observation until he/she is ready to provide another *Sample*. In the meantime, the *Player* should avoid unnecessary hydration (drinking liquids).

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

- 3.1** Storage of *Samples* prior to dispatch from collection site (ISTI Article 8.3.1):
- 3.1.1** The *Lead DCO* is responsible for ensuring that all *Samples* are stored in a manner that protects their identity, integrity and security whilst at the collection site.
- 3.1.2** The *Lead DCO* shall keep the *Samples* secured and under his/her control until they are passed to a third party (eg the laboratory, or a courier to take them to the laboratory). *Samples* must not be left unattended unless they are locked away in a refrigerator or cupboard, for example. In the absence of a secure area where the *Samples* may be left, the *Lead DCO* shall keep the *Samples* under his/her control. Access to *Samples* shall be restricted at all times to authorised personnel and a detailed record of where the *Samples* are stored and who has custody of them and/or is permitted access to the *Samples* shall be kept by the *Lead DCO*.
- 3.1.3** Where possible, *Samples* shall be stored in a cool environment and warm conditions should be avoided. In the case of blood *Samples*, these should preferably be stored in a refrigerator or cool box. Variations in temperature should not exceed 2-8 degrees Celsius. Any variations in temperature should be recorded by the *Lead DCO* who shall report the same to the *MCL*.
- 3.2** Secure handling of documentation for each *Sample* (ISTI Article 8.3.2):

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

