

THE SPIRIT OF CRICKET

The Laws of Cricket make captains responsible for ensuring that at all times, the game is conducted within both the Spirit of the Game, and the Laws. In fact, the Spirit of the Game is as much a part of the Laws as any other Law of Cricket.

Commencing in 2003/2004, Lords Taverners (NSW) and the NSW Cricket Association has presented valuable awards to the Grade, Shires and Sydney Women's clubs that, during the course of the season, officiating umpires and opposing team captains judge to have best upheld the Spirit of Cricket. Just like the Club Championship, each team's performance contributes to its club's overall performance.

In addition, Cricket Australia presents a monthly award to the club that, nationally, it judges to have best upheld the Spirit of Cricket during that month.

Guidelines for Assessing Teams

- 1 Captains' acceptance of their responsibility for their players' behaviour, as required by the Laws of Cricket
- 2 Each teams' adherence to the principles of the Spirit of the Game including respect for team mates, opponents and the umpires' role
- 3 Acceptance of umpires' decisions

Points per Match

At the end of each match, officiating umpires will jointly award points to each team. If no officiating umpires are present, each team captain will assess the opposing team.

- 4 points** Exceptional- epitomised game's true spirit, even ahead of team's fortunes (must give examples of such behaviour).
- 3 points** Played in very good spirit for entire match.
- 2 points** Played in good spirit for entire match- uncompromising but incident-free, hard but fair.
- 1 point** Created an occasionally antagonistic atmosphere, with some unacceptable behaviour.
- 0 points** Little or no spirit evident, and frequent unacceptable behaviour (must give examples of such behaviour).
- 1 points** Only SCA can award, for a proven Code of Conduct breach.

If a player is found guilty of breaching the SCA's Code of Conduct during a match, his team will be awarded -1 points for that match.

Promotion of Spirit of Cricket

In addition, each month the Sydney Cricket Association will publish a list of each team's performance, both during the preceding month, and during the season to date.

THE SPIRIT OF CRICKET

THE PREAMBLE- THE SPIRIT OF CRICKET

Cricket is a game that owes much of its unique appeal to the fact that it should be played not only within its Laws but also within the Spirit of the Game. Any action which is seen to abuse this spirit causes injury to the game itself. The major responsibility for ensuring the spirit of fair play rests with the captains.

1. There are two Laws which place the responsibility for the team's conduct firmly on the captain.

Responsibility of captains

The captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that play is conducted within the Spirit of the Game as well as within the Laws.

Player's conduct

In the event of a player failing to comply with instructions by an umpire, or criticising by word or action the decisions of an umpire, or showing dissent, or generally behaving in a manner which might bring the game into disrepute, the umpire concerned shall in the first place report the matter to the other umpire and to the player's captain, and instruct the latter to take action.

2. **Fair and unfair play**

According to the Laws the umpires are the sole judges of fair and unfair play. The umpires may intervene at any time and it is the responsibility of the captain to take action where required.

3. **The umpires are authorised to intervene in cases of:**

- Time wasting
- Damaging the pitch
- Dangerous or unfair bowling
- Tampering with the ball
- Any other action that they consider to be unfair

4. **The Spirit of the Game involves RESPECT for:**

- Your opponents
- Your own captain and team
- The role of the umpires
- The game's traditional values

5. **It is against the Spirit of the Game:**

- To dispute an umpire's decision by word, action or gesture
- To direct abusive language towards an opponent or umpire
- To indulge in cheating or any sharp practice, for instance:
 - a) to appeal knowing that the batsman is not out
 - b) to advance towards an umpire in an aggressive manner when appealing
 - c) to seek to distract an opponent either verbally or by harassment with persistent clapping or unnecessary noise under the guise of enthusiasm and motivation of one's own side

6. **Violence**

There is no place for any act of violence on the field of play.

7. **Players**

Captains and umpires together set the tone for the conduct of a cricket match. Every player is expected to make an important contribution to this.

BY-LAWS OF THE NSW CRICKET ASSOCIATION

4.2 Code of Conduct

- (a) No person bound by this Code of Conduct shall engage in disorderly or improper conduct or behaviour.
- (b) A person who engages in disorderly or improper conduct or behaviour breaches this Code of Conduct.
- (c) Disorderly or improper conduct or behaviour includes, but is not restricted to, a person:
 - (i) assaulting or attempting to assault, or abusing, either orally or physically, an umpire, player or spectator;
 - (ii) disputing, as distinct from questioning, an umpire's decision, or reacting in an obviously provocative manner towards an umpire;
 - (iii) using crude or abusive language, or hand signals or other gestures;
 - (iv) engaging in any form of conduct or behaviour detrimental to the spirit of the game or likely to bring the game into disrepute; or
 - (v) refusing to supply that person's name and that person's address when required by another person who is lodging a report.
- (d) The captain of a team shall ensure that the players (including the person acting as 12th man) comply with the Code of Conduct.
- (e) The captain of a team breaches the Code of Conduct if a player in that team engages in continuing disorderly or improper conduct or behaviour.

4.3 Effect of Penalties Imposed by Judiciary Committees

- (a) No replacement player or substitute is allowed for any player who is suspended or disqualified by a judiciary committee or Commissioner of any of the Associations, or has accepted an offer by the Commissioner of a suspension or disqualification during the course of a match.
- (b) Any person, other than a person who is an employee of any of the Associations, who has been suspended, disqualified or fined or otherwise dealt with by a judiciary committee or Commissioner of any of the Associations, or has accepted an offer by the Commissioner of a suspension or other penalty may, at the discretion of the Judiciary Committee:
 - (i) be prohibited from acting in any administrative position or as an office-bearer of the person's club or association or as captain of any team taking part in any match conducted by any of the Associations; and
 - (ii) not be eligible to act as a delegate member or an office-bearer of any of the Associations,

until the annual general meeting of the relevant Association held after the expiration of such suspension or disqualification or held after the day on which such fine is paid to the relevant Association.

4.4 Suspended Players

- (a) Any player who has been suspended or disqualified by a judiciary committee or Commissioner of any of the Associations or by any other properly constituted cricket disciplinary authority at club, association, NSW, ACB or international level will be ineligible for selection during the period of the

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suspension or disqualification in any team in a competition conducted by any of the Associations or in any team selected by or representing any of the Associations.

- (b) For the purpose of **clause 4.4 (a)**, the period of suspension or disqualification shall be
 - (i) the period from the first date until the last date, both dates inclusive, where a time period suspension or disqualification is imposed; and
 - (ii) each day of play of a match where a match based suspension or disqualification is imposed. Where a match is not played due to inclement weather or for any other reason, the original scheduled days of play shall constitute the period of suspension or disqualification.
- (c)
 - (i) Any player who has been suspended or disqualified by a judiciary committee or Commissioner of any of the Associations or by any other properly constituted cricket disciplinary authority at club, association, NSW, ACB or international level will be ineligible to be appointed or to act as captain of a NSW team or any other team representing any of the Associations until the commencement of the Annual General Meeting of the NSWCA held after the expiration of the suspension or disqualification.
 - (ii) The provisions of **clause 4.4 (c) (i)** shall not apply where the SCA Judiciary Committee exercises its discretion pursuant to **Rule 21.3** of the constitution of the Sydney Cricket Association.
- (d) A player who lodges an appeal against a suspension or disqualification imposed by a judiciary committee of any of the Associations or by any other properly constituted cricket disciplinary authority at club, association, NSW, ACB or international level will be ineligible for selection in any team in a competition conducted by any of the Associations or in any team selected by or representing any of the Associations until the decision to suspend or disqualify the player has been overturned or amended by the appellate body or the period of the suspension or disqualification has expired.
- (e)
 - (i) The Chief Executive shall inform the ACB, the NSWCA Selection Committee or the NSW Women's Cricket Selection Committee, as appropriate, of any suspension or disqualification of a representative player or prospective representative player as soon as possible after the imposition of such suspension or disqualification comes to the attention of the Chief Executive.
 - (ii) For the purposes of **clause 4.4 (e) (i)**, a "representative player" means a person who is a party to an ACB Player Contract or State Player Contract or who is a member of a NSW Squad or who has represented the ACB, NSW or any of the Associations in any cricket match within a prior period of 12 months.
- (f) For the purposes of **By-Law 4.4, Rule 21.3 (b)** of the constitution of the Sydney Cricket Association and **Rule 23.5 (b)** of the constitution of the NSW Country Cricket Association, a player who is a party to an ACB Player Contract or a State Player Contract and is not otherwise an employee of any of the Associations is not an employee of any of the Associations.

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4A RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS VILIFICATION CODE

4A.1 Background

Cricket is a game where polite interaction between participants and with spectators has always been an essential component.

It is part of each captain's role to ensure that the behaviour of players in a team meet the expectations of the community generally and the cricket community in particular.

The cricket community is anxious to ensure that people of all ethnic and religious backgrounds enjoy playing and watching the game of cricket.

To facilitate this endeavour and to demonstrate that cricket is in tune with the wider community in opposing racial and religious vilification in all its forms, the New South Wales Cricket Association (NSWCA) introduces this Code.

4A.2 Purpose of Code

The purpose of this Code is to:

- (i) recognise the commitment of NSWCA to the avoidance and elimination of racial and religious vilification;
- (ii) foster an environment where captains, in appropriate circumstances, deal with any alleged breach of this Code, and
- (iii) establish a framework for dealing with alleged breaches of this Code where action taken to resolve such matters has not been to the satisfaction of those concerned.

4A.3 Conduct Covered by the Code

No person who is participating in a match under the jurisdiction or auspices of the NSWCA or its affiliates shall engage in any conduct, act towards or speak to any other person in a manner which offends, insults, humiliates or vilifies such person on the basis of that person's race, religion, colour, descent or ethnic origin.

4A.4 The Relationship Between This Code and Other Rules and Regulations

This Code does not restrict any other action which may be taken in relation to the conduct covered by this Code under the Australian Cricket Board Code of Conduct.

4A.5 Procedures Following Allegation

Any allegation of a breach of this Code against a player should be directed, either verbally or in writing, to the captain of the team who shall:

- (a) immediately request the player involved to apologise appropriately to the complainant, or
- (b) if the allegation is not admitted, undertake an investigation of the matter at the conclusion of the match.

Any person found to be in breach of this Code as a result of an investigation by the captain, will be required to apologise appropriately to the complainant before being permitted to play in any future match.

Where the allegation of a breach of this Code is against the captain of a team who admits such behaviour, the captain shall apologise appropriately to the complainant before being permitted to play in any future match.

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4A.6 Procedure Where Allegation Not Resolved to Satisfaction of Complainant

Where a complainant who has directed an alleged breach of this Code to the captain of a team is not satisfied with the outcome, the complainant is entitled to lodge a complaint with the Association governing the competition in which the team participates (the Association).

4A.7 Continuous Breaches of the Code

Where a breach of this Code is alleged against a player who has previously breached the Code, the captain will again attempt to resolve the matter. However, if the captain regards the allegation to be more serious than the earlier occasion, the captain shall refer the matter to the Association for appropriate action.

4A.8 Reporting

Any allegation of a breach of this Code and the action taken to resolve it, shall be recorded by the captain.

4A.9 Continuous Education

NSWCA will prepare, maintain and make available to all member clubs and affiliates a booklet covering issues relating to racial and religious vilification. The Code will be included along with references illustrating examples of racial and religious vilification identified in other sports. Where any difficulty is experienced or is expected in implementing the principles of this Code, application should be made to NSWCA for assistance.

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16A CODE OF CONDUCT COMMISSIONER

16A.1 Appointment of Commissioner

- (a) There shall be a Commissioner called the Code of Conduct Commissioner who shall be appointed by the NSW Cricket Board.
- (b) If the NSW Cricket Board so determines, it may appoint an Assistant Commissioner called the Assistant Code of Conduct Commissioner to assist the Commissioner in the discharge of the Commissioner's duties and to act as the Commissioner should the Commissioner be unavailable to so act.
- (c) An Assistant Commissioner appointed pursuant to Rule 16A.1(b), has the powers, duties and functions of the Commissioner.
- (d) The term of appointment of the Commissioner and any Assistant Commissioner shall be as determined by the NSW Cricket Board.
- (e) A reference in these Rules to Commissioner, includes where appropriate, a reference to Assistant Commissioner.

16A.2 Qualifications for Appointment as Commissioner

The qualifications for appointment to the positions of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner shall be as determined by the NSW Cricket Board.

16A.3 Powers of the Commissioner

The Commissioner shall have power to:

- (a) receive, investigate, examine and consider all reports alleging a breach of the Code of Conduct;
- (b) determine whether:
 - (i) no action is to be taken against the Person Reported;
 - (ii) the Person Reported is to be given a caution;
 - (iii) the Person Reported is to be given or offered a suspension, disqualification or other penalty: or
 - (iv) to lay a charge against the Person Reported and have the matter proceed to a hearing before the Judiciary Committee.
- (c) present the case against the Person Reported in any hearing before the Judiciary Committee;
- (d) appeal to the NSW Cricket Board against a decision of the Judiciary Committee; and
- (e) appear before the NSW Cricket Board at the hearing of any appeal against a decision of the Judiciary Committee.

The Commissioner may exercise all or any of the above powers.

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16A.4 No Action Taken by Commissioner

- (a) Where the Commissioner determines that no action is to be taken following consideration of a report alleging a breach of the Code of Conduct, the Commissioner shall, on the first working day following the determination, inform:
 - (i) the Person Reported;
 - (ii) the Reporting Person;
 - (iii) the Secretary; and
 - (iv) the New South Wales Cricket Umpires' Association if the Reporting Person is an umpire.
- (b) There shall be no right of appeal against the determination of the Commissioner.

16A.5 Caution suspension, disqualification or other penalty to be issued by Commissioner

- (a) Where the Commissioner determines that a caution, suspension, disqualification or other penalty is to be issued or offered following consideration of a report alleging a breach of the Code of Conduct, the Commissioner shall, by whatever means the Commissioner considers appropriate, inform the Person Reported of the determination and ascertain if the Person Reported is prepared to accept that determination or wishes to proceed to a hearing before the Judiciary Committee.
- (b) Should the Person Reported accept the Commissioner's determination of a caution, suspension, disqualification or other penalty (for this purpose the verbal advice of the Person Reported will be sufficient), the Commissioner shall then issue that written caution, suspension, disqualification or other penalty to the Person Reported which will be deemed to have been effected 3 days after its posting.
- (c) Where the Commissioner issues or offers a caution, suspension, disqualification or other penalty pursuant to Rule 16A.5(b), the Commissioner shall, on the first working day following the issue or offer of the caution, suspension, disqualification or other penalty, inform:
 - (i) the Reporting Person;
 - (ii) the secretary of the club, association or body of which the Person Reported is a member;
 - (iii) the Secretary; and
 - (iv) the New South Wales Cricket Umpires' Association if the Reporting Person was an umpire.
- (d) The issue or offer of a caution, suspension, disqualification or other penalty by the Commissioner to the Person Reported may be taken into account by the Judiciary Committee should the Person Reported be found guilty of a breach of the Code of Conduct within 3 years of the date of the issue of the caution, suspension, disqualification or other penalty.
- (e) There shall be no right of appeal against the determination of the Commissioner.

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16A.6 Commissioner to Present Case before Judiciary Committee

Where a matter proceeds to a hearing before the Judiciary Committee, the Commissioner shall appear at that hearing to present the evidence relied upon to support the allegation, to test any defence, to address the Committee and, where appropriate, to make submissions in respect of those matters.

17 JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

17.1 Establishment of the Judiciary Committee

There shall be a Judiciary Committee which shall be called the SCA Judiciary Committee.

17.2 Judiciary Committee Members to be Elected at the Annual General Meeting

Each year, at the Annual General Meeting, the Members shall:

- (a) determine the number of persons to be elected as Judiciary Committee Members for the coming year;
- (b) elect the Judiciary Committee Members for the coming year; and
- (c) elect from among those Judiciary Committee Members the chairman of the Judiciary Committee for the coming year.

17.3 Eligibility of Candidates for Election as Judiciary Committee Members

- (a) Candidates for election as Judiciary Committee Members may be but need not be Members.
- (b) Retiring Judiciary Committee Members may be candidates for re-election.

17.4 Nominations of Candidates for Election as Judiciary Committee Members

Candidates for election at the Annual General Meeting as Judiciary Committee Members shall be orally nominated during the course of that meeting by the chairman of that meeting.

17.5 Candidates Not Required to be Listed in Notice of Annual General Meeting

It shall not be necessary to list the names of candidates seeking election as Judiciary Committee Members in any notice convening the Annual General Meeting.

17.6 Insufficient Candidates to Fill Vacancies

If the number of persons elected as Judiciary Committee Members of the Annual General Meeting is less than the number of persons that the Annual General Meeting resolves should comprise the Judiciary Committee then the Committee may appoint a person or persons to the Judiciary Committee to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

17.7 Election of Judiciary Committee Members

The election of Judiciary Committee Members shall be conducted at the Annual General Meeting in such usual and proper manner as the chairman of that meeting may direct.

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18 POWERS OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

18.1 Persons Bound by the Code of Conduct

The following persons must comply with the Code of Conduct:

- (a) players (including those who act as 12th man) who participate in matches organised by the Association;
- (b) umpires who participate in matches organised by the Association;
- (c) persons who are in attendance at matches organised by the Association and who are members of a club, association or body which elect Delegate Members;
- (d) persons who are in attendance at matches organised by the Association and who are members of Affiliates;
- (e) persons who are in attendance at matches organised by the Association and who are office-bearers of a club, association or body which elect Delegate Members;
- (f) persons who are in attendance at matches organised by the Association and who are office-bearers of Affiliates;
- (g) players (including those who act as 12th man) who play in teams representing the Association or selected by a selection committee of the Association;
- (h) persons who are in attendance at matches involving teams representing the Association or selected by a selection committee of the Association and who are members of a club, association or body which elect Delegate Members; and
- (i) persons who are in attendance at matches involving teams representing the Association or selected by a selection committee of the Association and who are office-bearers of a club, association or body which elect Delegate Members.

18.2 Power of the Judiciary Committee

The Judiciary Committee shall have the power to take the following action against the persons identified in Rule 18.1 if the Judiciary Committee determines in accordance with the provisions of these Rules that such person has breached the Code of Conduct:

- (a) censure that person;
- (b) suspend that person from participating in matches organised by the Association for a specific period;
- (c) disqualify that person from being eligible to participate in matches organised by the Association for a specific period, for an indefinite period or for life;
- (d) suspend that person from participating in teams representing the Association or from exercising any administrative function in relation to such teams for a specific period; and
- (e) disqualify that person from being eligible to participate in teams representing the Association or from exercising any administrative function in relation to such teams for a specific period, for an indefinite period or for life,

and shall have the power to suspend any penalty.

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18.3 Judiciary Committee May Only Act Following a Report

The Judiciary Committee shall not take any action against a person unless that person has been the subject of a report by a person which was lodged with the Secretary before 5 pm on the third working day following the date of the alleged conduct or behaviour by the Person Reported and a charge of a breach of the Code of Conduct has been laid by the Commissioner.

18.4 Any Person May Lodge a Report

Any person who sees or hears another person (being a person referred to in **Rule 18.1**) engage in conduct or behaviour which the Reporting Person believes or suspects may not be in compliance with the Code of Conduct may lodge a written report containing details of the alleged conduct or behaviour with the Secretary who will forward a copy to the Commissioner.

19 PROCEEDINGS OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

19.1 Procedure if the Reporting Person is an Umpire

- (a) If the Reporting Person is an umpire who participated in the match in relation to which the alleged conduct by the Person Reported occurred, the Reporting Person shall use the Reporting Person's best endeavours to:
- (i) orally advise either:
 - (A) the Person Reported; or
 - (B) a member or office-bearer of the club, association or body of which the Person Reported is a member,on the day of the alleged conduct that the Reporting Person intends to lodge a report concerning the conduct of the Person Reported with the Secretary; and
 - (ii) orally inform the Secretary as soon as practicable after the alleged conduct or behaviour that a report is to be submitted.
- (b) If the Person Reported or a member or office-bearer of the club, association or body of which the Person Reported is a member was orally advised by the Reporting Person in accordance with the provisions of **Rule 19.1(a)(i)**, and the Secretary has advised, either orally or in writing, that a charge of a breach of the Code of Conduct has been laid by the Commissioner against the Person Reported, then the Person Reported shall be required to appear before the Judiciary Committee on the day and at the time and place specified in a notice forwarded by the Secretary to the Person Reported or a member or Office-Bearer of the club, association or body of which the Person reported is a member unless the Commissioner has determined upon some other course of action in relation to the charge to be taken under the Code of Conduct.
- (c) If neither the Person Reported nor a member or Office-Bearer of the club, association or body of which the Person Reported is a member was orally advised by the Reporting Person in accordance with the provisions of **Rule 19.1(a)(i)** of the Reporting Person's intention to lodge a report then the Person Reported shall, if a charge of a breach of the Code of Conduct has been laid by the Commissioner, be required to appear before the Judiciary Committee on such day and at such time and place as specified in the notice forwarded by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of **Rule 19.(1)(d)** unless the Commissioner has determined upon some other course of action in relation to the charge to be taken under the Code of Conduct.

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(d) If neither the Person Reported nor a member or Office-Bearer of the club, association or body of which the Person Reported is a member was orally advised by the Reporting Person in accordance with the provisions of **Rule 19.1(a)(i)** of the Reporting Person's intention to lodge a report then the Secretary upon receiving the report within the time limit specified in **Rule 18.3** shall, if a charge of a breach of the Code of Conduct has been laid by the Commissioner, forward a notice:

- (i) to the Person Reported; or
- (ii) to the secretary of the club, association or body of which the Person Reported is a member,

requiring the Person Reported to appear before the Judiciary Committee on the day and at the time and place specified in the notice (being a day which is at least 3 working days after the day on which **Rule 32** of these **Rules** deems the Person Reported to have received such notice) unless the Commissioner has determined upon some other course of action in relation to the charge to be taken under the Code of Conduct.

19.2 Procedure if the Reporting Person is not an Umpire

(a) If the Reporting Person is not an Umpire who participated in the match in relation to which the alleged conduct or behaviour by the Person Reported occurred, then the Commissioner shall, at the discretion of the Commissioner, determine whether or not the matter shall proceed to a hearing before the Judiciary Committee or whether to give or offer the Person Reported a caution, suspension, disqualification or other penalty.

(b) If the Commissioner determines that a matter should not proceed to a hearing and not to give or offer the Person Reported a caution, suspension, disqualification or other penalty then no action shall be taken against the Person Reported and the Commissioner shall inform the Secretary who shall forward notice of that fact to the Reporting Person. There shall be no right of appeal against that decision.

(c) If the Commissioner determines that a matter should proceed to a hearing then the Commissioner shall inform the Secretary who shall:

(i) forward a copy of the Reporting Person's report together with a notice requiring the Person Reported to appear before the Judiciary Committee at the day and at the time and place specified in the notice (being a day which is at least 3 working days after which the day on which Rule 32 of these Rules deems the Person Reported to have received such notice) to:

- (A) the Person Reported; or
- (B) the secretary of the club, association or body of which the Person Reported is a member; and

(ii) forward a notice to the Reporting Person requiring the Reporting Person to appear before the Judiciary Committee on the day and at the time and place specified in the notice (being a day which is at least 3 working days after the day on which **Rule 32** of these **Rules** deems the Reporting Person to have received such notice).

(d) If the Person Reported or the secretary of the club, association or body of which the Person Reported is a member receives notice in accordance with the provisions of **Rule 19.2(c)(i)** then the Person Reported shall be required

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to appear before the Judiciary Committee at the Office on the day and at the time and place specified in the notice.

- (e) If the Reporting Person receives a notice in accordance with the provisions of Rule 19.2(c)(ii), then the Reporting Person shall be required to appear before the Judiciary Committee on the day and at the time and place specified in the notice.

19.3 Judiciary Committee May Not Act Unless Commissioner is Present at the Hearing

- (a) The Judiciary Committee shall not hear a matter nor take any action against a Person Reported unless the Commissioner is present at the hearing of the matter before the Judiciary Committee.
- (b) If the Commissioner is not present at the hearing of the matter before the Judiciary Committee, then the hearing shall be adjourned for a period not greater than one month.
- (c) If on the adjourned occasion the Commissioner is not present within 30 minutes after the time at which the hearing is scheduled to commence, then the matter shall be dismissed.

19.4 Attendance of Reporting Person who is an Umpire Not Required

A Reporting Person who is an umpire, need not attend a Judiciary Committee hearing of a Person Reported, being a person charged by the Commissioner with a breach of the Code of Conduct arising from a report lodged by the Reporting Person, where the person Reported informs the Secretary prior to the hearing that the Person Reported agrees with the contents of the Reporting Person's report and does not require the Reporting Person to attend the hearing.

19.5 Person Reported to be Provided with Further Copy of Report

At the commencement of a hearing by the Judiciary Committee the Person Reported shall be entitled to be provided by the Judiciary Committee with an additional copy of the Reporting Person's report if the Person Reported so requests.

19.6 No Right to Legal Representation

- (a) Subject to the provisions of **Rule 19.5(b)**, a Person Reported who appears before the Judiciary Committee shall not be entitled to legal representation or to representation by any other person.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of **Rule 19.5(a)**, the Judiciary Committee may, in its sole discretion, permit the Person Reported to be represented by either a legal or non-legal person if the Judiciary Committee is of the belief that such representation would assist the orderly conduct of the proceedings.

19.7 Right of Person Reported to be Heard

- (a) The Person Reported may lodge with the Secretary at any time prior to the commencement of the hearing by the Judiciary Committee any written comments in relation to the matters alleged in the report and the Secretary shall forward a copy thereof to the Commissioner.
- (b) The Person Reported shall be entitled at the hearing before the Judiciary Committee to make oral representations and to make written submissions in respect of the matters raised in the report.

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19.8 Effect of Person Reported Failing to Appear Before the Judiciary Committee

If the Person Reported fails to appear before the Judiciary Committee and the Judiciary Committee is satisfied that the Person Reported or the secretary of the club, association or body of which the Person Reported is a member received notice in accordance with the provision of **Rules 19.1(a)(i), 19.1(e) or 19.2(c)(i)**, then the Judiciary Committee may adjudicate on the matter which is the subject of the Reporting Person's report and take any action against the Person Reported as it deems necessary (being action of the kind referred to in **Rule 18.2**).

19.9 Effect of 2 or More Reporting Persons in Respect of the Same Conduct or Behaviour

- (a) If there are 2 or more Reporting Persons in respect of the same alleged conduct or behaviour, then the Judiciary Committee shall hear the allegations contained in the report of each Reporting Person in the same hearing.
- (b) Following the adjudication by the Judiciary Committee in respect of any alleged conduct or behaviour of the Person Reported then the Judiciary Committee shall have no power to hear any further allegations in respect of the same alleged conduct or behaviour.

19.10 Notification of the Judiciary Committee's Adjudication

- (a) Written notification of the result of the Judiciary Committee's adjudication shall be forwarded on the first working day following the adjudication by the Secretary to:
 - (i) the Person Reported;
 - (ii) the secretary of the club, association or body of which the Person Reported is a member;
 - (iii) the Reporting Person;
 - (iv) the Commissioner; and
 - (v) the Committee.
- (b) The Committee shall report any action taken against the Person Reported by the Judiciary Committee to the next Ordinary General Meeting.

20 APPEALS AGAINST DECISIONS OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

20.1 Right to Appeal

The Person Reported and the Commissioner may, within 14 days of the deemed date of receipt of the written notification of the result of the Judiciary Committee's adjudication, lodge a written appeal against that decision with the Secretary of the New South Wales Cricket Association.

20.2 Grounds of Appeal to be Set Out

Any written appeal lodged by the Person Reported or the Commissioner pursuant to the provisions of Rule 20.1 shall set out fully the grounds on which the appeal is made.

20.3 NSW Cricket Board to Determine Appeal

The NSW Cricket Board shall consider any appeal as soon after its receipt as is practicable and, after considering the appeal, may confirm, amend or overturn the decision of the Judiciary Committee as it deems fit.

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20.4 Notification of the Decision of the NSW Cricket Board

- (a) Written notification of the result of the NSW Cricket Board's decision shall be forwarded on the first working day following the decision by the Secretary of the New South Wales Cricket Association to:
 - (i) the Person Reported;
 - (ii) the secretary of the club, association or body of which the Person Reported is a member;
 - (iii) the Commissioner; and
 - (iv) the Committee.
- (b) The NSW Cricket Board shall report the result of its decision to the next general meeting of the New South Wales Cricket Association.

20.5 Decision of NSW Cricket Board to be Final

The decision of the NSW Cricket Board shall be final and no further appeal may be made to any other court other than on a point of law.

21 EFFECT OF PENALTIES IMPOSED BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OR THE NSW CRICKET BOARD

21.1 Effect of Penalties Imposed by the Judiciary Committee Until Appeal is Determined

Any suspension or disqualification imposed by the Judiciary Committee on the Person Reported shall remain in full force and effect unless and until the decision is overturned or amended by the NSW Cricket Board in which case the decision of the NSW Cricket Board shall become effective in place of the decision of the Judiciary Committee.

21.2 Suspended Players not to be Replaced

No replacement player or substitute is allowed for any player who has been suspended or disqualified during the course of a match.

21.3 Effect of Penalty

- (a) Any person, who has been suspended or disqualified by the Judiciary Committee may, at the discretion of the Judiciary Committee:
 - (i) be prohibited from acting as an office-bearer of the Person Reported's club, association or body;
 - (ii) be prohibited from acting as captain of any team taking part in any match organised by the Association or the New South Wales Cricket Association;
 - (iii) be prohibited from acting as captain of any team which represents the Association or the New South Wales Cricket Association;
 - (iv) if the Person Reported is a Delegate Member or Office-Bearer or a delegate member or office-bearer of the New South Wales Cricket Association - cease to be such a Delegate Member or Office-Bearer of either the Association or the New South Wales Cricket Association; and
 - (v) if the person is not a Delegate Member or an Office-Bearer - not be eligible to act as a delegate member or as an office-bearer of either the Association or the New South Wales Cricket Association, until the commencement of the Annual General Meeting held after the expiration of the suspension or disqualification.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 21.3(a) the employment of any person by the New South Wales Cricket Association or the Association shall not be affected.