State Equipment and Apparel Policy 2012-13

A AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVE TEAMS

In addition to the ICC Clothing and Equipment Regulations, the wearing of apparel and equipment by players representing Australia in international, first class or tour matches shall be as hereunder:

(a) Players shall not wear shirts, caps, sweaters or pants (except for players with a Test pants agreement predating July 1 2009) other than those issued by Cricket Australia.

(b) Subject to a supplier agreement being met between Cricket Australia and a helmet supplier, players must wear a helmet of the agreed manufacturer, as supplied by Cricket Australia, unless otherwise agreed by Cricket Australia in its absolute discretion.

(c) Caps, shirts and sweaters worn by players taking part in “Australia A”, “Australian XI” or similar matches arranged by Cricket Australia shall be those issued by Cricket Australia.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing conditions, the cricket clothing, e.g. footwear, socks, trousers, shirts, sweaters, undergarments, and caps/headgear, of players representing Australia and participating in specified international/tour matches shall be as hereunder:

(i) of Cricket Australia approved and advised type, colour and design; and

(ii) any or all items of the above apparel to carry motifs or logos specified and approved by Cricket Australia.

B COLOURS AND DESIGN

1. Bupa Sheffield Shield

a. Playing Shirts

• Shall be plain white/cream, as per designs determined by Cricket Australia.
• Names and/or numbers
(i) Names and/or numbers of players must be carried on the shirts, and they must correctly reflect the identity (i.e. family name rather than nickname or other name, unless with the prior consent of Cricket Australia) of the player, and comply with the following specifications:

A. Number – height: between 25cm (9.75 inches) and 35cm (13.65 inches)
B. Number – character width: 4cm in width (10.25 inches)
C. Name – height: between 6cm (2.34 inches) and 7.5cm (2.93 inches)
D. Name – width: 2 cm in width (5.12 inch)

(ii) A player’s shirt number shall be either one or two digits.

(iii) Names and numbers must be clearly legible, positioned in the centre back of the shirt and entirely visible when the shirt is tucked into the trousers.

(iv) Names must be positioned above or below the number on the back of the shirt, save that the positioning of the players name must be uniform to all team members.

(v) The names and numbers may not contain any advertising elements.

(vi) The numbers must be sewn on or fixed by heat transfer and not affixed by Velcro or any temporary means.

(vii) Numbers of players must not be carried on the playing trousers.

• The colours and design of the shirts shall be uniform to all members of the same team, as supplied by Cricket Australia or its official apparel supplier.

b. **T-Shirts and Undergarments (worn under playing shirt)**

• Shall be plain white.

• No visible logos or visible adhesive tape, patch or any other material covering up the Manufacturers Logo shall be visible without the prior written consent of Cricket Australia (which may be withheld in its absolute discretion).
c. **Sweaters**
   - Shall be plain white/cream, incorporating each state’s registered colours as per designs determined by Cricket Australia.
   - The colours and design of the sweaters shall be uniform to all members of the same team, as supplied by Cricket Australia or its official apparel supplier.

d. **Trousers**
   - Shall be plain white/cream.

e. **Shoes and Boots**
   - Shall have a predominantly white upper, tongue and laces, unless otherwise approved in writing by Cricket Australia.

f. **Socks**
   - Shall be white, cream or light grey.

g. **Pads (batting and wicket-keeping)**
   - Shall be plain white save that the straps may be in the house colours of the Manufacturer. Coloured piping shall be permitted below the ankle strap of the pad only.

h. **Batting Gloves**
   - The protective areas of the glove shall be predominantly white.

i. **Headbands and Wristlets**
   - Shall be plain white.

j. **Arm Guards**
   - Shall be plain white save that the straps may be in the house colours of the Manufacturer.

k. **Helmets**
   - Shall be of a colour, type, design and brand approved and advised by Cricket Australia.

l. **Caps and Sunhats**
   - The colours and design of caps and sunhats shall be uniform to all members of the same team, as supplied...
by Cricket Australia through agreements with its official suppliers.

m. Turbans and Bandanas
   • Shall be plain black or plain white.
   
   **Note:** A bandana may only be worn as a cover to a turban or beneath a helmet.

n. Ice Vests
   • Ice vests may be worn provided that they are white, display no branding or visible adhesive tape, patch or any other material covering up any branding and are worn under the shirt

2. RYOBI One-day Cup
   (Except those played during the day with a red ball. In such a case the provisions of A1 above shall apply)

a. Playing Shirts, Sweaters and Trousers
   • Cricket Australia will determine the design for each state’s playing shirts, sweaters and trousers based on Pantone colours registered through Cricket Australia by each state.
   
   • Names and/or numbers
     (i) Names and/or numbers of players must be carried on the shirts and sweaters, and they must correctly reflect the identity (i.e. family name rather than nickname or other name, unless with the prior consent of Cricket Australia) of the player, and comply with the following specifications:
        A. Number – height: between 25cm (9.75 inches) and 35cm (13.65 inches)
        B. Number – character width: 4cm in width (10.25 inches)
        C. Name – height: between 6cm (2.34 inches) and 7.5cm (2.93 inches)
        D. Name – width: 2 cm in width (5.12 inch)
     (ii) A player’s shirt number shall be either one or two digits.
     (iii) Names and numbers must be clearly legible, positioned
in the centre back of the shirt and entirely visible when
the shirt is tucked into the trousers.

(iv) Names must be positioned above or below the number
on the back of the shirt, save that the positioning of the
players name must be uniform to all team members.

(v) The names and numbers may not contain any advertising
elements.

(vi) The numbers must be sewn on or fixed by heat transfer
and not affixed by Velcro or any temporary means.

(vii) Numbers of players must not be carried on the playing
trousers.

The colours and design of the shirts, sweaters and trousers
shall be uniform to all members of the same team, as supplied
by Cricket Australia.

b. T-Shirts (worn under playing shirt)
   • Shall be plain white or of the same colour as the base
colour of the playing shirt. White T-shirts may be worn
provided they do not protrude from the sleeves.
   • No visible logos or visible adhesive tape, patch or any
other material covering up the Manufacturers Logo
shall be visible without the prior written consent
of Cricket Australia (which may be withheld in its
absolute discretion).

c. Undergarments (Worn under playing shirt)
   • Shall be of the same colour as the base colour of the shirt.
White undergarments may be worn provided they do not
protrude from the sleeves.
   • No visible logos or visible adhesive tape, patch or any
other material covering up the Manufacturers Logo
shall be visible without the prior written consent
of Cricket Australia (which may be withheld in its
absolute discretion).

d. Shoes and Boots
   • Shall have a predominantly white upper, tongue and laces,
unless otherwise approved in writing by Cricket Australia.
e. Socks
- Shall be white, cream or light grey or the same colour as the base colour of the trousers.

f. Pads (batting and wicket-keeping)
- Shall be the same colour as the predominant colour of the playing trousers, save that the straps may be in the house colours of the Manufacturer. The colour of the pads shall be uniform to all members of the same team. The colour of the pads must be properly maintained. Discoloured or faded pads will not be permitted.

g. Batting Gloves
- The protective areas of the glove shall be predominantly white or of the same colour as the base colour of the playing shirt.

h. Headbands and wristlets
- Shall be plain coloured (other than white or any light colour which is likely to make the sighting of the white ball difficult. In this respect the decision of the Match Referee shall be final).

i. Armguards
- Shall be plain white or of the same colour as the base colour of the playing shirt and save that the straps may be in the house colours of the Manufacturer.

j. Helmets
- Shall be of a colour, type, design and brand approved and advised by Cricket Australia.

k. Caps and Sunhats
- The colours and design of caps and sunhats shall be uniform to all members of the same team, as supplied by Cricket Australia.

l. Turbans and Bandanas
- Shall be plain black, plain white or the plain base colour of the team cap.

Note: A bandana may only be worn as a cover to a turban or under a helmet.
m. Ice Vests

- Ice vests may be worn provided that they are white, display no branding or visible adhesive tape, patch or any other material covering up any branding and are worn under the shirt.

C STATE LOGOS

Bupa Sheffield Shield and RYOBI One-day Cup

A State Association may display its State Logo only once each on the playing shirts, sweaters, caps, helmets and sunhats. A state logo may incorporate a maximum of one Commercial Logo of a Major Sponsor’s (as per State Player Contracts) brand. The incorporated Commercial Logo shall be of a brand mirroring the State Commercial Logo identified in Section C below. The State logo must conform to the following restrictions:

a. **Playing Shirts**: On chest (upper left) – not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm²);

b. **Sweaters**: On chest (middle or upper left) - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm²);

c. **Caps, helmets and sunhats**: On front - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm²).

D STATE COMMERCIAL LOGOS

1. **Playing Shirts (and Sweaters)**

A State Association may display one Commercial Logo on the playing shirts (and sweaters, mirroring those on the playing shirts) of its team as follows:

(a) **Sheffield Shield Matches**: On the right arm sleeve not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm²).

(b) **RYOBI Cup Matches**: On the left arm sleeve not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm²).

2. Subject to the limitations contained in these regulations any state may display any Commercial Logo on its clothing or equipment irrespective of whether such Logos may conflict with any sponsor or supplier of Cricket Australia or and other State Association.
3. Any Commercial Logo on clothing shall be decided by each State Association and shall be common to and worn by each member of the team concerned. No individual Commercial Logos shall be worn by any team member, save for the carrying of a Player’s Bat Logo on bats, as provided herein.

E CRICKET AUSTRALIA COMMERCIAL LOGOS

1. Playing Shirts
Cricketer Australia may display Commercial Logos on the playing shirts as follows:

(a) Sheffield Shield Matches: In two positions, namely the chest (middle) - not exceeding 32 square inches (206.45cm²) and the left arm sleeve not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm²). Note that as an alternative to the Logo being positioned in the middle of the chest, the Logo may be positioned on the upper right of the chest. In such instance however the Logo may not exceed 10 square inches (64.5cm²).

(b) RYOBI Cup Matches: In two positions, namely the chest (middle) - not exceeding 32 square inches (206.45cm²) and the right arm sleeve not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm²). Note that as an alternative to the Logo being positioned in the middle of the chest, the Logo may be positioned on the upper right of the chest, subject to paragraph F(1)(b). In such instance however the Logo may not exceed 10 square inches (64.5cm²).

2. Playing Sweaters
Cricketer Australia may display Commercial Logos on the playing sweaters as follows:

a. Sheffield Shield Matches: In two positions, namely the upper left chest - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm²) and the left arm sleeve not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm²).

b. RYOBI Cup Matches: In two positions, namely the chest (middle) - not exceeding 32 square inches (206.45cm²) and the right arm sleeve not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm²). Note that as an alternative to the Logo being positioned in the middle of the chest, the Logo may be positioned on the upper right of the chest. In such
instance however the Logo may not exceed 10 square inches (64.5cm²).

3. **Stumps**

The Event Logo and/or the Logos of the event/series sponsors may be displayed on the stumps.

## F  MANUFACTURER’S LOGOS

In relation to any item of Cricket Clothing or Cricket Equipment, ‘Manufacturer’ shall mean any entity carrying on the business of both:

a. Manufacturing or procuring the manufacture of the Cricket Equipment or the Cricket Clothing of the type in question; and

b. Supplying it from readily available stock for sale throughout outlets of several kinds to members of the public in a country which is a Member of the ICC, with the aid of published price lists and catalogues, and with the profit directly from the sale of such Cricket Clothing or Cricket Equipment as its main aim.

An entity not otherwise within this definition shall not qualify as a Manufacturer by reason of its being associated in business with, or a company in the same group of companies as a Manufacturer.

No entity shall qualify as a Manufacturer of any item of Cricket Clothing or Cricket Equipment by virtue of its involvement in the manufacture of Cricket Clothing or Cricket Equipment of any other type, in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing), no entity shall qualify as a Manufacturer of bats by reason of its manufacture of any other item of Cricket Equipment or Cricket Clothing.

Except where otherwise stated the following regulations pertaining to the positioning and size of Manufacturer’s Logos on Cricket Clothing and Cricket Equipment shall apply to the Sheffield Shield and RYODI Cup Competitions.

1. **Players Clothing and Equipment**

a. **Playing Shirts (The Sheffield Shield Matches)**

   - One Cricket Australia Manufacturer’s Logo may be displayed on the upper right chest - not exceeding 6
square inches (38.71cm²), with no single dimension smaller than 1.5 inches (3.81cm).

b. Playing Shirts (RYOBI Cup Matches)
   • One Cricket Australia Manufacturer’s Logo may be displayed on the upper right chest - not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm²), with no single dimension smaller than 1.5 inches (3.81cm). The playing shirts may have a Manufacturer’s Identification Strip (not exceeding 8cm in width) down the outer seam of both the sleeves or down the outer seams of the shirt.

c. Undergarments & T-shirts (worn under playing shirt)
   • No visible logos are permitted without the prior written consent of Cricket Australia (which may be withheld in its absolute discretion).
   • No visible adhesive tape, patch or any other material covering up the Manufacturers Logo shall be visible without the prior written consent of Cricket Australia (which may be withheld in its absolute discretion).

d. Sweaters (RYOBI Cup Matches)
   • The position and size of the Manufacturer’s Logo and Manufacturer’s Identification Strip on sweaters shall mirror that of the playing shirt.

e. Caps (RYOBI Cup)
   • One Cricket Australia Manufacturer’s Logo may be displayed on either the back of the cap - not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm²), with no single dimension smaller than 1.5 inches (3.81cm).

f. Sweaters (The Sheffield Shield Matches)
   • One Cricket Australia Manufacturer’s Logo may be displayed on either the upper right chest or right sleeve - not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm²), with no single dimension smaller than 1.5 inches (3.81cm).

g. Trousers:
   • Sheffield Shield Matches: One Manufacturer’s Logo may be displayed on front between waist and knee - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm²).
• RYOBI Cup Matches
  i. The trousers may have a Manufacturer’s Identification Strip down the outer seam of both trouser legs.
  ii. One Manufacturer’s Logo may be displayed on front between waist and knee - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm²).

h. Shoes and Boots
• One Manufacturer’s Logo may be displayed on the sole - no restriction on size. Two further Manufacturer’s Logos may be displayed elsewhere on the shoes/boots (one of which shall be on the tongue) - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm²). Stripes identifying the manufacturer shall be permitted provided the shoe or boot shall have a predominately white upper, tongue and laces and stripes, other design features and manufacturer’s identity shall be in a maximum of two colours (other than white).

i. Socks
• One Manufacturer’s Logo may be displayed on each sock – not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm²).

j. Batting Pads
• Three Manufacturer’s Logos may be displayed on each pad as follows:
  (i) On the front of the pad placed on either the instep or the knee roll (outside of the leg, not central) or above the knee roll (outside of the leg, not central) - not exceeding 4 square inches (25.81cm²).
  (ii) On the inside top of the pad - no size restriction.
  (iii) On one of the pad straps - not exceeding 4 square inches (25.81cm²).

k. Wicket Keeping Pads
• These must comply with the same rules as for batting pads, except that the single Manufacturer’s Logo allowed on the front of each pad may be placed on the centre of the top of the pad, above the knee roll.
I. Batting Gloves

- Three Manufacturer’s Logos may be displayed on each glove as follows:
  (i) Two on the back of the glove - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm²).
  (ii) One on the inside of the wristband - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm²).

m. Wicket Keeping Gloves

- Two Manufacturer’s Logos may be displayed on the back of each glove. One such Logo shall not exceed 6 square inches (38.71cm²) and the other shall not exceed 2 square inches (12.9cm²). Any visible stitching, ventilation, stencil effect, or other design aspect of the glove which is in the shape or form of the Manufacturer’s Logo shall be considered as one of the permitted Logos.

n. Thigh Pads, Shin Pads and other body protective equipment

- No Logos are permitted to be visible, whether showing through clothing or otherwise.

o. Headbands and Wristlets

- No Logos are allowed on these items.

p. Sunglasses

- One Manufacturer’s Logo may be displayed on the frame, either on the left side or on the right side, but not on the front – not exceeding 0.5 square inches (3.22cm²). No Logo is permitted on the lens or on the band, which must be a single colour only.

q. Arm Guards

- No Logos are permitted.

r. Helmets and Sunhats

- No logos shall be permitted without the prior written consent of Cricket Australia (which may be withheld in its absolute discretion).

s. Turbans and Bandanas

- No Logos are permitted.
t. Bats

- Front of Bat - Any number and size of Manufacturer’s Logos may be carried but only within the top 9 inches (22.86cm) of the face of the bat, measured from the centre of the top of the face.

- Back of Bat - There is no restriction in size, number or placement of Manufacturer’s Logos that may be carried on the back of the bat as long as they do not exceed 50% of the total surface area of the back of the bat. When required to be carried, any statutory wording is to be placed on the back of the bat and to be of discreet design only (subject to relevant statutory provisions).

- Edges of Bat - One Manufacturer’s Logo may be carried on either one or both edges of the bat, not exceeding 50% of the area of the edge of the bat.

- Any Manufacturer’s Logo displayed on the bat must not be obscene, inappropriate or offensive or be likely to have any detrimental impact on Cricket Australia, a player’s State Associations or any commercial partner of Cricket Australia.

u. Stumps

Two Manufacturer’s Logos are permitted to be displayed on each stump one on the front and the other on the back - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm²).

G PLAYER’S BAT LOGOS

One Player’s Bat Logo may be carried on the back of the bat, being no greater than 10 square inches (64.5cm²) in size, with no single dimension smaller than 1 inch (2.54cm). The logo must not be obscene, inappropriate or offensive or be likely to have any detrimental impact on Cricket Australia, a player’s State Associations or any commercial partner of Cricket Australia.

The following applies to players who wish to carry commercial logos on their bats when playing in or training for matches played under the auspices of Cricket Australia or a State Association, but only to the extent that the ICC’s rules and regulations concerning advertising on clothing and equipment (as amended from time to time) do not apply.
1. Players must apply to their State Associations for approval to display a commercial logo on the back of their bat. Subject to the following paragraphs, the State Association must deal with the request as if it were a request for approval of a regular personal endorsement under clause 5.2 of the standard player contract (e.g. there must be no conflict with the protected Cricket Australia sponsors or the relevant State’s major sponsors).

2. Subject to paragraph 3 below, the “three or more” rule continues to apply as set out in the standard player contract. This means that no more than two players from the one State will be allowed to have an arrangement with the same company in relation to commercial bat logos.

3. State players who have pre-existing bat logo agreements with non-conflicting sponsors (i.e. not conflicting with one of the eight Cricket Australia major sponsors) and who are selected in a Cricket Australia team may continue to display those logos even if there are two or more other members of the Cricket Australia team who have the same logo on their bats. However, such players may not renew such agreements if, at the renewal date, they are bound to a Cricket Australia contract and renewal would constitute an infringement of the “three or more” rule as set out in the standard player contract.

4. State players who are selected in a Cricket Australia team or are upgraded to a Cricket Australia player contract will not be permitted to display commercial logos associated with companies that compete with any of Cricket Australia’s eight major sponsors (as they stand at the time the player enters into his bat logo deal). When negotiating bat logo deals, State players should ensure that if they are selected in a Cricket Australia team, they are able to remove the logo for the period of the match if it would infringe the rule mentioned in the previous sentence. Cricket Australia does not require the deal to be terminated; only that the promotion be limited to domestic matches.

5. The rule mentioned in paragraph 4 above will not apply in the case of Cricket Australia sponsors that form an arrangement with Cricket Australia after the player has obtained approval from his State Association to enter into his
bat logo deal – at the time of approving the request the State Association will confirm the identity of Cricket Australia’s then-current sponsors.

6. The ICC sets its own rules regarding logos on bats and other playing apparel and equipment in international matches: see the ICC Logo Policy. Players should ensure that appropriate “carve out” clauses are included in all bat logo (and other sponsorship) contracts in case the player is selected to play for Australia or for his State in a special ICC event. Players should contact the ACA in relation to the wording of such clauses.

H OTHER MARKS & INSIGNIA

1. Numbers indicating a player’s order of selection for his state may be displayed on the playing shirts and headwear provided such numbers shall be not more than 2cm (0.78 inches) in height.

2. Subject to obtaining the prior written approval of Cricket Australia, State Associations who have won the Domestic Four-Day, One-Day Domestic or Twenty20 Big Bash Competition may display a non-commercial symbol on the respective playing shirt representing this accomplishment and the number of times won.

3. Numbers indicating the number of caps earned by a player for his state may be displayed on the playing shirts and headwear in a position immediately below the State Logo. Such numbers shall not be more than 2cm (0.78 inches) in height.

4. No other marks or insignia may be displayed on the players clothing without the prior approval of Cricket Australia.

5. Visible Tattoos (permanent or temporary) incorporating any Commercial Logo or Manufacturers Logo shall not be permitted.
I  UMPIRES

1.  Clothing

(a) All umpires including 3rd and 4th officials must wear the shirts, trousers (if any) and jackets as supplied by Cricket Australia, save that in appropriate weather conditions the jackets may be discarded, and provided further that both on-field umpires shall be similarly attired.

(b) Appropriate headwear, shoes, trousers and sunglasses of the umpire’s choice may be worn subject to the following restrictions:
   • Plain coloured panama hats, and broad rimmed sun hats shall be considered appropriate headwear.
   • In Domestic Four Day matches and tour matches, headwear shall be straw coloured or plain white/cream.
   • In Domestic One-Day matches, headwear shall be unbranded straw coloured or plain white/cream. Alternatively umpires may wear the designated baseball caps as supplied by Cricket Australia, providing that both on-field umpires are similarly attired.
   • Shoes shall have a predominantly white upper, tongue and laces.
   • Trousers shall be black.

2.  CA Umpire’s Sponsor Logo

   For Domestic Four Day and RYOBI Cup matches, up to two Umpires’ Logos of one Umpire’s Sponsor as designated by Cricket Australia may be displayed on umpires’ shirts, sweaters and jackets – placed as follows:
   (a) One on chest (upper right) – not exceeding 12 square inches (77.42cm²); and
   (b) One on the back – not exceeding 32 square inches (206.45cm²).

   Save for the above, there shall be no other commercial logos permitted on umpires’ clothing and equipment.
3. **Manufacturer’s Logos**

(a) There shall be no Manufacturer’s Logo’s on umpires’ shirts, trousers, headwear, sweaters or jackets save for the Manufacturer’s Logo of the official CA supplier of such items and subject to the following restrictions:

- Shirts – One Manufacturer’s Logo on right or left sleeve – not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm²) with no single dimension smaller than 1.5 inches (3.81cm²).
- Sweaters and jackets – The position and size of the Manufacturers Logo on Sweaters and jackets shall mirror those on the shirts.

(b) Manufacturer’s Logos shall be permitted on umpires’ footwear and sunglasses subject to the same restrictions regarding size and placement as are applicable to players.

**J UNIFORM INTEGRITY**

All players and State Associations are to ensure that uniform or Official Apparel supplied by Cricket Australia for playing or training purposes are not altered, enhanced, cut, covered or degraded in any way without the sole approval from Cricket Australia.
Cricket Australia Code of Behaviour

PREAMBLE

Cricket is a game that owes much of its unique appeal to the fact that it is to be played not only within its Laws, but also within the spirit of the game. Any action seen as abusing this spirit causes injury to the game itself.

Embracing the spirit of the game means participating, either as a player or as an official, fairly and exhibiting respect for other players and officials and the game’s traditional values such as graciousness in defeat and humility in victory.

Cricket has a distinct place in Australian society and history. As an element in Australia’s national identity, cricket plays a significant role. This status brings with it particular responsibilities for players and officials to conform to high standards of fair play and personal behaviour on and off the field.

This Code of Behaviour is intended to protect and enshrine such important qualities and standards so that all may continue to enjoy the game of cricket now and in the future.
DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

1. In this Code:

   Chief Executive Officer of Cricket Australia means the person holding that position from time to time (including any person acting in that position).

   Commission means the Code of Behaviour Commission established by Section 2 of this Code.

   Commissioner means a Code of Behaviour Commissioner appointed under Section 2 of this Code.

   ICC means the International Cricket Council.

   Match means any cricket match:

   (a) played as part of a test series, one day international series or Twenty20 series (whether or not one or more matches are played as part of that series) (whether in Australia or overseas and whether or not played under the auspices of the ICC or any other country’s governing authority for cricket);

   (b) played as part of a Cricket Australia-approved cricket tour (whether in Australia or overseas);

   (c) played as part of the domestic one-day competition;

   (d) played as part of the domestic four-day competition;

   (e) played as part of the domestic Twenty20 competition;

   (f) played by a State Association team against a touring international team in Australia or against any other team overseas;

   (g) played by a Big Bash League team against a touring international Twenty20 team or against any team overseas;

   (h) played as part of the WNCL competition;

   (i) played as part of the WT20 competition;

   (j) played as part of the Futures League Competition;

   (k) played as part of the National Under 19 Male Championships;

   (l) played as part of the National Under 18 Female
Championships;
(m) played as part of the National Under 17 Male Championships;
(n) played as part of the National Under 15 Female Championships;
and includes any other matches played under the jurisdiction or auspices or with the consent or approval of Cricket Australia or a State or Territory Association.

**Match Referee** means a match referee appointed in that role (and the CA Competitions Officer appointed in respect of the National Under Age Championships).

**Official** means:
(a) the manager or a member of the coaching, medical or fitness staff of a Team;
(b) the selectors of a Team;
(c) any other person acting in an official capacity for Cricket Australia or a State or Territory Association or in relation to a Team;
(d) an umpire of a Match; or
(e) the referee of a Match.

**Registrar** means the person appointed from time to time by Cricket Australia to act as the registrar of the Commission or, in default of such appointment, the Chief Executive Officer of Cricket Australia.

**Senior Manager - Cricket Operations of Cricket Australia** means the person holding that position from time to time (including any person acting in that position).

**Team** means the following cricket teams and includes both male and female teams:
(a) the Australian 1st XI team;
(b) the Australian 2nd XI team (commonly referred to as “Australia A”);
(c) a State or Territory 1st XI team;
(d) a Big Bash League team;
(e) a State or Territory Futures League or 2nd XI team;
(f) an Australian under-age team;
(g) a State or Territory under-age team;
(h) a team from the Cricket Australia Centre of Excellence;
(i) a team from a State or Territory Institute of Sport; and
(j) any other cricket team selected by or under the auspices of Cricket Australia or a State or Territory Association to compete in a Match.

Team official means any of the people identified in paragraphs (a) to (c) inclusive of the definition of “official”.

Tour Executive means the manager, coach, captain and vice-captain of an Australian touring Team.

2. In the interpretation of this Code:
(a) a construction that would promote the purpose or object underlying the Code must be preferred to a construction that would not promote that purpose or object;
(b) consideration may be given to any matter or document that is relevant; and
(c) words in the singular include the plural and vice versa.

3. This Code applies to conduct on the field of play (in respect of any Match) and off the field of play. Subject to Section 5, it applies in addition to (and not in substitution of) the ICC Code of Conduct and is not in any way limited by, or construed with reference to, the ICC Code of Conduct.
SECTION 1: RULES FOR BEHAVIOUR - OFFENCES

The conduct described in Rules 1 to 12 below, if committed by a player or official, shall amount to an offence by such player or official under this Code of Behaviour.

Each of the rules for behaviour has a guideline. The guidelines are intended as an illustrative guide only and in the case of any doubt as to the interpretation of the Rule, the provisions of the Rule itself shall take precedence over the provisions of the guidelines. The guidelines should not be read as an exhaustive list of offences or prohibited conduct.

1. **Level 1 Offences**

   The Offences set out at Rule 1.1 to 1.6 below are Level 1 Offences. The range of penalties which shall be imposed for a Level 1 Offence is set out in Section 5 of this Code. Players and, where applicable, officials must not:

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Abuse cricket equipment or clothing, ground equipment or fixtures and fittings</td>
<td>• Includes actions outside the course of normal cricket actions such as hitting or kicking the wickets and actions which intentionally or negligently result in damage to the advertising boards, boundary fences, dressing room doors, mirrors, windows and other fixtures and fittings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Show dissent at an umpire’s decision</td>
<td>• Includes showing dissent at an umpire’s decision by way of showing inappropriate or excessive disappointment, an obvious delay in resuming play or leaving the wicket, shaking the head, pointing or looking at the inside edge when given out lbw, pointing to the pad or rubbing the shoulder when caught behind, snatching the cap from the umpire, a bowler or fielder arguing or entering into an unduly prolonged discussion with the umpire about the umpire’s decision.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• This Rule does not prohibit the bowler involved in the decision or a team captain from asking an umpire to provide an explanation for a decision or a Team official from making a formal complaint.
1.3 Use language that is obscene, offensive or insulting and/or make an obscene gesture

- This includes swearing and offensive gestures which are not directed at another person such as swearing in frustration at one’s own poor play or fortune.
- This offence is not intended to penalise trivial behaviour. The extent to which such behaviour is likely to give offence shall be taken into account when deciding to report the behaviour as an offence and when assessing the seriousness of the breach.

1.4 Engage in excessive appealing

- Excessive shall mean repeated appealing when the bowler/fielder knows the batsman is not out with the intention of placing the umpire under pressure. It is not intended to prevent loud or enthusiastic appealing. Excessive may also mean the practice of celebrating or assuming a dismissal before the decision has been given.

1.5 Point or gesture towards the pavilion in an aggressive manner upon the dismissal of a batsman

- Self explanatory.

1.6 Breach any regulation regarding approved clothing or equipment

- This includes regulations regarding bat logos and regulations regarding other logos or advertising which may be worn or displayed.

1.7 Failure by a Team to ensure that the condition of a ball is not changed in breach of Law 42.3

- Where no individual player is reported for breach of Rule 2.7, each member of the relevant fielding team (including the 12th man) shall be considered to be in breach of this Rule 1.7 if the condition of the ball being used by that team has been changed in breach of Law 42.3. The presence or absence of involvement of each team member in changing the condition of the ball shall be irrelevant to a finding of guilt for this Rule 1.7.
2. **Level 2 Offences**

The Offences set out at Rule 2.1 to 2.9 below are Level 2 Offences. The range of penalties which shall be imposed for a Level 2 Offence is set out in Section 5 of this Code. Players and, where applicable, officials must not:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2.1 | Show serious dissent at an umpire’s decision | • Dissent (including examples given in Rule 1.2 above) will be classified as serious where the conduct contains an element of anger or abuse that is directed at the umpire or the umpire’s decision or where there is excessive delay in resuming play or leaving the wicket.  
• This Rule does not prohibit the bowler involved in the decision or a team captain from asking an umpire to provide an explanation for a decision or a Team official from making a formal complaint. |
| 2.2 | Engage in inappropriate and deliberate physical contact with other players or officials | • Without limitation, players will breach this regulation if they deliberately walk or run into or shoulder another player, official or match official either during the course of play of a Match or during the periods before or after play at the relevant venue. |
| 2.3 | Charge or advance towards the umpire in an aggressive manner when appealing | • Self explanatory. |
| 2.4 | Deliberately and maliciously distract or obstruct another player or official on the field of play | • This does not replace clauses 37 and 42 in Cricket Australia competition playing conditions.  
• Without limitation, players will breach this rule if they deliberately attempt to distract a striker by words or gestures or deliberately shepherd a batsman while running or attempting to run between wickets. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Throw the ball at or near a player or official in an inappropriate and/or dangerous manner</td>
<td>This Rule will not prohibit a fielder or bowler from returning the ball to the stumps in the normal fashion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Use language that is obscene, offensive or of a generally insulting nature to another player, official or spectator</td>
<td>This is language or gestures which are directed at another person or persons. In exercising his judgement as to whether the behaviour has fallen below an acceptable standard, the umpire seeking to lay a charge shall be required to take into account the context of the particular situation and whether the words or gesture are likely to: - be regarded as obscene; or - give offence; or - insult another person. This offence is not intended to penalise trivial behaviour. The extent to which such behaviour is likely to give offence shall be taken into account when assessing the seriousness of the breach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Change the condition of the ball in breach of Law 42.3</td>
<td>Prohibited behaviour includes picking the seam or deliberately throwing the ball into ground for the purpose of roughening it up and the application of moisture to the ball, save for perspiration and saliva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Without limiting Rule 8, attempt to manipulate a Match in regard to the result, net run rate, bonus points or otherwise. The captain of any team guilty of such conduct shall be held responsible.</td>
<td>Prohibited conduct under this rule will include incidents where a team bats in such a way as to either adversely affect its own, or improve its opponent’s, bonus points, net run rate or quotient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Seriously breach any regulation regarding approved clothing or equipment</td>
<td>See guideline for Rule 1.6 above. Without limitation, a breach will be considered serious if it is done in bad faith or where it has serious commercial consequences (eg display of logo of competing CA or State sponsor).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. Level 3 Offences

The Offences set out at Rule 3.1 to 3.3 below are Level 3 Offences. The range of penalties which shall be imposed for a Level 3 Offence is set out in Section 5 of this Code. Players and, where applicable, officials must not:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Intimidate or attempt to intimidate an umpire or referee whether by language or conduct</td>
<td>• Includes appealing in an aggressive or threatening manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Threaten to assault another player, Team official or spectator</td>
<td>• Self explanatory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3.3 | Use language or gestures that offend, insult, humiliate, intimidate, threaten, disparage or vilify another person on the basis of that person’s race, religion, colour, descent, sexuality or national or ethnic origin | • Self explanatory.  
• This Rule is not intended to limit the operation of Rules 10 and 11. |

### 4. Level 4 Offences

The Offences set out at 4.1 to 4.4 below are Level 4 Offences. The range of penalties which shall be imposed for a Level 4 Offence is set out in Section 5 of this Code. Players and, where applicable, officials must not:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Threaten to assault an umpire or referee</td>
<td>• Self explanatory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Physically assault another player, umpire, referee, official or spectator</td>
<td>• Self explanatory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Engage in any act of violence on the field of play</td>
<td>• Self explanatory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4 Use language or gestures that seriously offends, insults, humiliates, intimidates, threatens, disparages or vilifies another person on the basis of that person’s race, religion, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin

- Self explanatory.
- This Rule is not intended to limit the operation of Rules 10 and 11.

5. Laws of Cricket and Spirit of the Game

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5   | Players must obey the *Laws of Cricket* and play within the spirit of the game. The captain and Team coach must use their best efforts to ensure that their Team and individual members of the Team complies with this rule | • This is meant as a general Rule to deal with situations where the facts of or the gravity or seriousness of the alleged incident are not adequately or clearly covered by the offences set out in Rules 1 – 4 (inclusive) of the Code.  
• Conduct which will be prohibited under this Rule 5 includes without limitation, using an illegal bat, cheating during play, time wasting and any conduct which is considered “unfair play” under Law 42 of the Laws of Cricket.  
• This Rule is not intended to punish unintentional breaches of the Laws of Cricket.  
• Reference may be made to any statement or explanation of the Spirit of Cricket published in conjunction with the Laws of Cricket.  
• Nothing in this Rule or the Code alters the onus on the captain to ensure that the Spirit of the Game is adhered to as stated and defined in the preamble to the Laws of Cricket. |
6. **Unbecoming Behaviour**

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| 6   | Without limiting any other rule, players and officials must not at any time engage in behaviour unbecoming to a representative player or official that could (a) bring them or the game of cricket into disrepute or (b) be harmful to the interests of cricket | • This is also meant as a general Rule to deal with situations where the facts of or the gravity or seriousness of the alleged incident are not adequately or clearly covered by the offences set out in Rules 1 – 4 (inclusive) of the Code.  
• It is intended to include (but not be limited to) serious or repeated criminal conduct, public acts of misconduct, unruly public behaviour and sexual misconduct.  
• This Rule applies in the following circumstances only (whichever is the longer):  
  (a) subject to paragraph (b), participation in any Match, tour or training camp in Australia or overseas – from the time of departure from the player’s or official’s usual private residence prior to the tour or camp until return to that residence after the tour or camp;  
  (b) participation in a Home Match or series of Home Matches – from the commencement of the day before the first day of the Match or series of Matches until the end of the day following the conclusion of the Match or series of Matches;  
  (c) participation in a home training session – from the time of arrival at the venue until departure; and  
  (d) attendance at an official cricket function or performance of obligations under a contract with Cricket Australia or a state or territory cricket association - from the time of departure from the player’s or official’s usual private residence prior to the function or performance of the obligation until return to that residence afterwards. |
Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Rule applies at all times where the unbecoming behaviour involves the player or official being involved in:

(i) public acts of misconduct or unruly public behaviour;

(ii) serious or repeated criminal conduct; or

(iii) without limiting Rule 9, public comment or comment to or in the media.

7. Anti-Doping Policy

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<th>No.</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Players and officials must obey Cricket Australia’s Anti-Doping Policy (as amended from time to time)</td>
<td>• Any behaviour prohibited by this Rule will be dealt with under the Anti-Doping Policy and not under the Code of Behaviour.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
8. Betting, Match-fixing and Corruption

Players and officials must not, directly or indirectly, engage in the following conduct:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>(a) bet, gamble or enter into any other form of financial speculation on any cricket match or on any event connected with any cricket match or series of cricket matches (for the purposes of this Rule, an Event);</td>
<td>For the purpose of this Rule: (a) a reference to a “cricket match or series of cricket matches” includes any cricket match or matches whatsoever played anywhere in the world and is not restricted to a cricket match or matches in which the player or official concerned, or any Team, took part; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) induce or encourage any other person to bet, gamble or enter into any other form of financial speculation on any cricket match or series of cricket matches or on any Event or to offer the facility for such bets to be placed;</td>
<td>(b) a reference to an “attempt” shall include an offer or an invitation.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) be a party to contriving or attempting to contrive the result of any cricket match or series of cricket matches or the occurrence of any Event in exchange for any benefit or reward (other than a benefit or reward received from his home Board);</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) fail to attempt to perform to the best of his ability in any cricket match for any reason whatsoever (including, in particular, owing to an arrangement relating to betting on the outcome of any cricket match or series of cricket matches or on the occurrence of any Event) other than for legitimate tactical reasons in relation to that cricket match;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e) induce or encourage any player not to attempt to perform to the best of the player’s ability in any cricket match for any reason whatsoever (including, in particular, owing to an arrangement relating to betting on the outcome of any cricket match or series of cricket matches or on the occurrence of any Event) other than for legitimate tactical reasons in relation to that cricket match;</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
(f) for money, benefit or other reward (whether for the player him or herself or any other person and whether financial or otherwise), provide any information concerning the weather, the state of the ground, a Team or its members (including, without limitation, the Team’s actual or likely composition, the form of individual players or tactics) the status or possible outcome of any cricket match or series of cricket matches or the possible occurrence of any Event other than in connection with bona fide media interviews and commitments;

(g) engage in any other form of corrupt conduct in relation to any cricket match or series of cricket matches or Event;

(h) fail to promptly disclose to the Chief Executive Officer of Cricket Australia that he or she has received an approach from another person to engage in conduct such as that described in paragraphs (a) – (g) above (such disclosure to be in writing and include full particulars of any such approach);

(i) fail to promptly disclose to the Chief Executive Officer of Cricket Australia that he or she knows or reasonably suspects that any current or former player or official or any other person has engaged in conduct, or been approached to engage in conduct, such as that described in paragraphs (a) – (g) above (such disclosure to be in writing and include full particulars of any such knowledge or suspicion);
(j) fail to promptly disclose to the Chief Executive Officer of Cricket Australia that he or she has received, or is aware or reasonably suspects that another player or official or any other person has received, actual or implied threats of any nature in relation to past or proposed conduct such as that described in paragraphs (a) – (g) above (such disclosure to be in writing and include full particulars of any such knowledge or suspicion); or

(k) engage in conduct that relates directly or indirectly to any of the conduct described in paragraphs (a) – (j) above and is prejudicial to the interests of the game of cricket or which could bring him or her or the game of cricket into disrepute.

A valid defence may be made to a charge in respect of any prohibited conduct set out in Rules 8(h), (i) and (j) if the person charged proves that the conduct was the result of an honest and reasonable belief that there was a serious threat to the life or safety of the person charged or any other person.

8.2 Engage in conduct that contravenes the CA Player and Match Officials Area Minimum Standards (as amended from time to time) (a) Any behaviour prohibited by this Rule 8.2 will be dealt with under the CA Player and Match Officials Area Minimum Standards and not under the Code of Behaviour
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 9   | Without limiting any other rule, players and officials must not make public or media comment which is detrimental to the interests of the game | Without limitation, players and officials will breach this rule and be deemed to be making comment detrimental to the interests of the game if in making any public or media comment they: <ul><li>denigrate or criticise another player or denigrate or criticise an, official, umpire, referee or team against which they have played or will play, whether in relation to incidents which occurred in a match or otherwise;</li><li>denigrate or criticise Cricket Australia the International Cricket Council, a State Association or any Big Bash League team or any of their respective commercial partners;</li><li>denigrate a country in which they are or are likely to be touring or officiating;</li><li>denigrate the home country of a touring team against which they are or are likely to be playing or in respect of which they are or are likely to be officiating;</li><li>denigrate or criticise another player or official by inappropriately commenting on any aspect of his or her performance, abilities or characteristics;</li><li>comment on the likely outcome of a hearing of a report or an appeal;</li><li>criticise the outcome of a hearing of a report or an appeal; or</li><li>criticise any evidence, submission or other comment made by any person at the hearing of a report or any appeal.</li></ul>
### 10. Racial and Religious Vilification Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Without limiting Rules 3.3 and 4.4, players and officials must obey Cricket Australia’s Racial and Religious Vilification Code (as amended from time to time)</td>
<td>• Any behaviour prohibited by this Rule will be dealt with under the Racial and Religious Vilification Code and not under the Code of Behaviour, save where a report is made under another rule of the Code of Behaviour (in which case a player or official may also lodge a complaint under the Racial and Religious Vilification Code).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 11. Anti-Harassment Policy

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Players and officials must obey Cricket Australia’s Anti-Harassment Policy (as amended from time to time)</td>
<td>• Any behaviour prohibited by this Rule will be dealt with under the Anti-Harassment Policy and not under the Code of Behaviour, save where a report is made under another rule of the Code of Behaviour (in which case a player or official may also lodge a complaint under the Anti-Harassment Policy).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12. Illicit Substance Rule

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Players and officials must obey Cricket Australia’s Illicit Substance Rule (as amended from time to time)</td>
<td>• Any behaviour prohibited by this Rule will be dealt with under the Illicit Substance Rule and not under the Code of Behaviour.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 2: THE CODE OF BEHAVIOUR COMMISSION

Establishment
1. A Code of Behaviour Commission (the Commission) is established.

Powers
2. The Commission is empowered to:

   (a) hear and decide reports and appeals brought before it in accordance with this Code and impose penalties on any proven breaches in accordance with the terms of this Code;

   (b) hear and decide complaints referred to it under the Racial and Religious Vilification Code and the Anti-Harassment Policy and impose penalties on any proven breaches in accordance with the terms of each respective policy; and

   (c) deal with any other matter referred to it by Cricket Australia.

Membership
3. The Commission will consist of 18 Commissioners being:

   (a) a Senior Commissioner;

   (b) a Deputy Senior Commissioner; and

   (c) 16 ordinary Commissioners, being two (2) Ordinary Commissioners from each State Association and from each of ACT Cricket and Northern Territory Cricket.

4. Cricket Australia will appoint the Senior Commissioner and the Deputy Senior Commissioner.

5. (a) Cricket Australia shall appoint all ordinary Commissioners. To facilitate such appointment, by no later than 1 August in each year, each State Association and each of ACT Cricket and Northern Territory Cricket will submit nominations to Cricket Australia of at least two (2) ordinary Commissioners who normally reside within their respective jurisdictions. A curriculum vitae of each
nominated person shall be provided to Cricket Australia with each submission. All nominations must be approved by Cricket Australia before they can have effect. Should Cricket Australia not approve a nomination by a state or territory cricket association, the association concerned must make further nominations until approved by Cricket Australia.

(b) All Commissioners will hold office for a period of one (1) year from the date of their appointment (in the case of the Senior Commissioner and Deputy Senior Commissioner) or approval (in the case of ordinary Commissioners) by Cricket Australia. Cricket Australia may appoint or approve substitute Commissioners in the event a Commissioner is unwilling or unable to fulfil the requirements of the role at a particular time.

6. (a) Subject to paragraph (b) below, any report, complaint or other matter brought to the Commission will be heard and determined by an ordinary Commissioner or the Deputy Senior Commissioner or any other Commissioner nominated by the Chief Executive Officer of Cricket Australia. Any appeal from a decision of a single Commissioner will be heard and determined by the Deputy Senior Commissioner or the Senior Commissioner or another Commissioner approved by the Chief Executive Officer of Cricket Australia. A Commissioner whose decision is the subject of appeal may not participate in hearing the appeal.

(b) Any report made in relation to an alleged breach by a player or official of Rule 8 of Section 1 will only be heard and determined by the Deputy Senior Commissioner. Any appeal from the decision of the Deputy Senior Commissioner will be heard and determined by the Senior Commissioner.

(c) Subject to the provisions of this Code, the Registrar will be responsible for determining which Commissioner will hear a particular report or complaint.
Register

7. The Registrar must maintain a register of all reports of alleged breaches of this Code and of all complaints referred to the Commission under the Racial and Religious Vilification Code and the Anti-Harassment Policy. The register must record any prescribed penalty imposed under Rule 2 of Section 5, the outcome of any hearings and appeals including any penalty imposed. The register is to be available to the Commission for the purpose of assisting it in fixing any penalty for a breach of this Code of Behaviour and of the Racial and Religious Vilification Code and the Anti Harassment Policy. No reference may be made to the register prior to the making of a finding of guilt or innocence.

Address of Commission

8. The address of the Commission for the purposes of the lodging of documents pursuant to this Code shall be the address for the time being of Cricket Australia, which is currently: 60 Jolimont Street, Jolimont, Victoria, 3002.
SECTION 3: REPORTS

1. Subject to Rule 2 of this Section 3, an alleged breach of the Code may be reported by:

(a) any:
   (i) player participating; or
   (ii) umpire or Match referee officiating,
   in the Match in connection with which the alleged breach occurs;

(b) the:
   (i) manager of either Team; or
   (ii) the Chief Executive Officer of the state or territory cricket association represented by either Team or,
   in the case of a Big Bash League Match, the Chief Executive Officer of either Big Bash League Team,
   participating in the Match in connection with which the alleged breach occurs;

(c) the:
   (i) manager of the Team; or
   (ii) Chief Executive Officer of the state or territory cricket association or, if the alleged breach is by a person who represents a Big Bash League team and occurs during the designated Big Bash League period, the Chief Executive Officer of the Big Bash League Team,
   of the person alleged to have committed the breach where the alleged breach does not occur in connection with a Match; or

(d) the Chief Executive Officer or Senior Manager - Cricket Operations of Cricket Australia.

2. An alleged breach of Rule 8.1 of Section 1 may only be reported by the Chief Executive Officer or Senior Manager - Cricket Operations of Cricket Australia. Any such report shall be filed within 10 business days of either of them becoming aware of any facts which are capable of sustaining a charge under that Rule. An alleged breach of Rules 7, 8.2 or 12 of Section 1
may only be reported and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of those Rules.

3. Any report of an alleged breach of the Code (Report) must be made in writing on a form approved by the Commission or, in lieu of the Commission approving such form, the Senior Manager - Cricket Operations of Cricket Australia (the Form). All Forms must be signed and dated by the person lodging the Form. Prior to the start of each Match, the state or territory cricket association hosting such Match shall ensure that all officiating umpires are provided with at least five (5) copies of the Form. In addition, each state and territory cricket association shall ensure that a sufficient number of additional copies of the Form are available at each venue at which Matches are played in their respective territories or under their auspices for use by any person designated under Rule 1 of this Section 3. Cricket Australia shall ensure that an electronic copy of the Form is posted on its official website (currently www.cricket.com.au) for use, if necessary, by any person designated under Rule 1 of this Section 3.

4. Any of the individuals authorised in Rule 1(a) or 1(b) of this Section 3 to lodge a Report in relation to an offence that is alleged to have been committed in connection with a Match, must lodge the Report with the Match Referee within 24 hours of the conclusion of that Match.

5. Any of the individuals authorised in Rule 1(c) of this Section 3 to lodge a report in relation to an offence that is alleged to have been committed at any time or place other than in connection with a Match, must lodge the Report with the Commission as soon as practicable and, in any event, no later than 48 hours after the alleged offence was brought to the attention of the person lodging the Report.

6. The Chief Executive Officer or Senior Manager - Cricket Operations of Cricket Australia may lodge, within 10 business days of becoming aware of any facts which are capable of substantiating a charge under this Code (other than under Rules 7, 8.2 or 12), a Report to the Commission.

7. As soon as reasonably practicable after a Report is received, the person against whom the Report is made (and the Chief
Executive Officer of the State or Territory Cricket Association or Big Bash League Team of such person if the person is a player or Team official) must be informed of the making of the Report, written particulars of the Rules it is alleged have been breached and a brief statement as to how they have been breached (Notice of Charge).

8. Where a Report relates to an alleged Level 1 Offence or a Level 2 Offence by a player who has not committed a prior offence under the Code in the preceding eighteen months prior to the date of the Report, prior to providing a Notice of Charge to a person against whom the Report has been made the Registrar shall determine, in accordance with Rule 2 of Section 5, the prescribed penalty that will apply to that alleged offence. The Registrar will notify both the Senior Manager - Cricket Operations of Cricket Australia and the individual who lodged the Report of the prescribed penalty. If:

(a) either person objects to the prescribed penalty, the alleged offence shall be referred to a hearing by the Commission in accordance with Section 4; or

(b) neither person objects to the prescribed penalty, the prescribed penalty shall be offered to the person against whom the Report has been made.

9. Where the Notice of Charge relates to an alleged Level 1 Offence or a Level 2 Offence by a person who has not committed a prior offence under the Code in the preceding eighteen prior to the date of the Report and neither the Senior Manager - Cricket Operations of Cricket Australia or the individual who lodged the Report have objected to the prescribed penalty proposed in connection with the alleged offence, the Notice of Charge shall specify that the person charged has the following two options:

(a) he/she may admit the offence charged and accede to the proposed prescribed penalty specified in the Notice of Charge (which shall be determined in accordance with Rule 2 of Section 5 of this Code of Behaviour). In such circumstances, and provided that such acceptance has been received by the Registrar within 24 hours of receipt of the Notice of Charge, a hearing before the Commission
pursuant to Section 4 shall not be required and no further action shall be taken other than (i) the imposition of the applicable sanction specified in the Notice of Charge and (ii) the issue by Cricket Australia (in its discretion) of a public statement confirming the offence and the penalty imposed; or

(b) he/she may deny the offence charged, or not give notice of acceptance of the proposed prescribed penalty in the Notice of Charge within 24 hours of receipt of that Notice of Charge, in which case the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Section 4.

10. Where the Notice of Charge relates to an alleged Level 1 Offence or a Level 2 Offence by a person who has been found guilty of a prior offence under the Code in the preceding eighteen months prior to the date of the Report, or the Senior Manager - Cricket Operations Cricket Australia or the individual who lodged the Report have objected to the prescribed penalty proposed in connection with the alleged offence pursuant to Rule 8 (a) of this Section 3, the Notice of Charge shall specify that the charge will be heard at a hearing conducted in accordance with Section 4.

11. Where the Notice of Charge relates to an alleged offence under any other Rules in Section 1 (other than alleged offences under Rules 7, 8.2 and 12), the Notice of Charge shall specify that the charge will be heard at a hearing conducted in accordance with Section 4.

12. A Report may be withdrawn at any time by the individual responsible for filing the original Form alleging a breach of the Code.

13. Where the facts of or the gravity or seriousness of the alleged incident are not adequately or clearly covered by the offences set out in Rules 1 – 4 (inclusive) of Section 1, the person making the Report may allege another offence, for example:

(a) breach of Rule 5 – Laws of Cricket and Spirit of the Game;
(b) breach of Rule 6 – Unbecoming Behaviour; or
(c) breach of Rule 9 – Detrimental Public Comment.
14. Where there are separate incidents in the course of a match, separate charges should be reported in accordance with this Section 3.

SECTION 4: HEARINGS

Procedure

1. The Commission will hold a hearing in relation to each Report referred to it under Section 3 of this Code. Where appropriate, the Commission may hear more than one Report simultaneously where those Reports are in respect of the same or related behaviour.

2. The hearing of a Report will be held as soon as practicable after the Report has been lodged, having regard always to the requirements to accord procedural fairness to the player or official concerned. The Commission may grant an adjournment of the hearing where the player or official demonstrates that an adjournment is essential in order to be given a fair opportunity to prepare a defence.

3. Subject to the immediately succeeding Rule 4(c) of this Section 4, the person against whom a Report is made and the person who has made the Report will be required to attend a hearing before the Commission at a time and place notified to them. If within 30 minutes of the notified time for commencement of the hearing:

   (a) the person making the Report is not present, the Commission may dismiss the Report or adjourn the hearing to a date and time fixed by it; or

   (b) the person against whom the Report has been made is not present, the Commission may hear the Report in the absence of that person; or

   (c) both persons are not present, the Commission may dismiss the Report or adjourn the hearing to a date and time fixed by it.
4. The Commission:

(a) will conduct the hearing:

(i) subject to paragraph (g) of this Rule 4, in private unless all parties to the Report and the Commission agree otherwise; and

(ii) in other respects as the Commission determines;

(b) will conduct the hearing:

(i) with as little formality and technicality; and

(ii) as quickly,

as proper consideration of the Report or complaint permits;

(c) may conduct the hearing by telephone or other conference facility;

(d) may request video evidence to assist it in determining whether the person reported has breached the Code, provided that the Commission shall only be entitled to use such evidence in making its decision if it has considered the video evidence in the presence of the person charged, giving the person charged, or any person on his or her behalf, an opportunity to make such comments, if any, as they wish to make on the video pictures;

(e) may itself and may permit the person alleged to have breached the Code and the person who lodged the Report to examine and cross-examine witnesses;

(f) may appoint a legal representative or other person to assist it;

(g) may allow the person alleged to have breached the Code to be assisted by a legal representative or other person; and

(h) may allow media personnel who have been approved or accredited by Cricket Australia to attend and Report on (but not transmit) the hearing.
5. The Commission is entitled, if, in its absolute discretion, it is required, to seek legal advice prior to or during any hearing (for which purpose the Commission is entitled to adjourn the hearing) and/or prior to giving its decision.

**Behaviour at Hearings**

6. All people attending a hearing before the Commission must:

   (a) dress in a manner acceptable to the Commission;
   
   (b) behave with due decorum; and
   
   (c) comply with the directions of the Commission as to the manner in which the hearing will be conducted.

   Any person who fails to comply may be ejected from the hearing room and sanctioned under this Code in his or her absence.

**Notification of Decision**

7. The Commission will give:

   (a) the person reported;
   
   (b) the person making the Report;
   
   (c) the person’s home state or territory cricket association; and
   
   (d) Cricket Australia,

   a written statement of the findings of the hearing, any penalty imposed and the person’s rights of appeal as set out in Section 6, as soon as reasonably practicable after the conclusion of the hearing.

8. Subject only to the rights of appeal as set out in Section 6, the Commission’s decision shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matters and will be binding on all.

**SECTION 5: PENALTIES**

1. Where a Report has been lodged with a Match Referee in connection with an alleged Level 1 Offence or Level 2 Offence, the Registrar shall, for the purpose of determining
the applicable sanction to be imposed in connection with that alleged offence, first consider whether the person charged has previously been found guilty of an offence under the Code (or any predecessor regulations that may have been applied) within a period of eighteen months prior to the date of the lodging of the Report alleging that an offence took place.

2. If the Registrar has established that the person charged has not been found guilty of another offence under the Code within the relevant eighteen month period, he/she shall determine the applicable penalty prescribed for that alleged offence as set out in the following table for the purpose of the notifications required to be made in accordance with Rules 8 and 9 of Section 3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Men’s CA, State (including rookies) and BBL-Contracted Players and CA-Contracted Umpires</th>
<th>Women’s Players, Officials (other than CA-Contracted Umpires) and Under Age Players</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (except Rule 1.7)</td>
<td>Reprimand</td>
<td>50% match fee ($1,000 for BBL players only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule 1.7 only</td>
<td>10% match fee ($100 for BBL players only) for each player</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>50% match fee ($1,000 for BBL players only)</td>
<td>100% match fee ($2,000 for BBL players only) + 2 suspension points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4 suspension points</td>
<td>8 suspension points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>8 suspension points</td>
<td>Life ban</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. In the event the Commission decides, following the hearing of a Report, that any person has breached any of Rules 1 – 4 (inclusive) of Section 1 of this Code of Behaviour, it will apply an appropriate penalty within the minimum and maximum range of penalties for each level of offence set out in the table in Rule 2 of
this Section and may also apply any or all of the penalties set out in Rule 5 of this Section (with the exception of Match bans and fines contemplated under Rules 5(a) and 5(c) of this Section).

4. The following rules apply to any penalty imposed under this Rule:

(a) Where the Commission imposes a period of suspension on any player or official, any such period of suspension shall be referenced by suspension points, which shall carry the following weightings:

   a. A Match of at least three days in duration is given a weighting of two (2) suspension points; and

   b. A Match of one or two days duration or which is a Twenty20 match is given a weighting of one (1) suspension point.

(b) Where suspension points are imposed against a player or official, then such suspension points will be applied in accordance with the following principles:

   a. the Commission shall have regard to the player’s or official’s previous participation in the various formats of Matches in order to determine (to the best of its ability) which of the forthcoming Matches the player or official is most likely to participate in;

   b. where necessary, the Commission shall be entitled to consult with the Senior Manager - Cricket Operations of Cricket Australia in order to make a determination as to which of the forthcoming Matches the player or official is most likely to participate in;

   c. in so far as is reasonably possible, the Commission shall apply the suspension points to the subsequent Matches in which the player or official is most likely to participate in on a chronological basis immediately following the announcement of the decision. The exact number of suspension points shall be applied and within the shortest period available under this paragraph (c). For example, a four-day and one-day player who receives a
penalty of 2 suspension points, and is scheduled to next play a one-day match followed by a four-day match followed by another one-day match, shall be ineligible to participate in the one-day matches but shall be eligible to participate in the four-day match to ensure the full and exact application of the 2 suspension points to the sequence of scheduled games as quickly as possible; and

d. where a player or official has his/her suspension points applied to a Match that is subsequently cancelled, postponed or otherwise abandoned prior to the actual day on which it is scheduled to take place, then such suspension points must be reallocated to the next subsequent Match(es) in which the player or official is most likely to participate. Where a Match is cancelled, postponed or otherwise abandoned at any time on the actual day on which it is scheduled to take place, then the suspension points will remain allocated to that Match, irrespective of such cancellation, postponement or abandonment.

(c) In addition to any ban imposed under this Rule (and without limiting the Commission’s powers with respect to Level 4 bans), the Commission may, if it deems appropriate, ban the person from participation in any club match or matches for a specified period of time.

(d) In the event that a player receives an ICC imposed international Match ban for a breach of any of the offences set out in either Level 3 or Level 4 of the ICC Code of Conduct (or their equivalent from time to time) other than a Level 3 offence under the ICC Code of Conduct for a repeat of a Level 2 offence within a twelve month period, the Senior Commissioner or the Deputy Senior Commissioner (or another Commissioner nominated by the Chief Executive Officer of Cricket Australia) may conduct a hearing to determine whether the player should receive a domestic Match ban during the period commencing on the first day of the ICC imposed ban and the last day of the ICC imposed ban, and if so, the type of Match or Matches in which the ban is to be served. As far as appropriate, the provisions of
Section 4 of this Code will apply to any hearing under this paragraph (d) except that:

(i) the hearing will be a hearing as to penalty only (and will not be a review of the guilt or innocence of the player under the ICC Code of Conduct or a rule of this Code); and

(ii) the hearing must be convened within 10 business days of the relevant decision (or an appeal from that decision) under the ICC Code of Conduct.

When imposing any penalty under this paragraph (d) the following principles will apply:

(i) the Commission may not impose a ban in relation to Test Matches, One Day International Matches or Twenty20 International Matches;

(ii) the Commission may not impose a ban which extends beyond the last day of the ICC imposed match ban;

(iii) the number of domestic matches in a ban imposed by the Commission must not exceed the number of matches forming part of the ICC imposed match ban (for example, a player who receives a three Test Match ban may not receive a ban of more than three Sheffield Shield Matches); and

(iv) the Commission may take into account any circumstance it considers relevant, including those listed in Rule 6 of this Section 5.

(e) In the event that a player receives a ban from playing club/grade cricket matches as a result of a breach of any offences set out in any applicable rules of behaviour governing such club/grade cricket matches (“Club Ban”), the Senior Commissioner or the Deputy Senior Commissioner (or another Commissioner nominated by the Chief Executive Officer of Cricket Australia) may, solely at the request of the Senior Manager - Cricket Operations of Cricket Australia, conduct a hearing to determine whether the player should receive a Match
ban during the period commencing on the first day of the Club Ban and the last day of the Club Ban, and if so, the number and type of Match or Matches in which the ban is to be served. As far as appropriate, the provisions of Section 4 of this Code will apply to any hearing under this paragraph (e) except that:

(i) the hearing will be a hearing as to penalty only (and will not be a review of the guilt or innocence of the player under the club rules or a rule of this Code); and

(ii) the hearing must be convened within 10 business days of the relevant decision (or an appeal from that decision) under the club/grade rules.

When imposing any penalty under this paragraph (e) the following principles will apply:

(i) the Commission may not impose a ban in relation to Test Matches, One Day International Matches or Twenty20 International Matches;

(ii) the Commission may not impose a ban which extends beyond the last day of the Club Ban; and

(iii) the Commission may take into account any circumstance it considers relevant, including those listed in Rule 6 of this Section 5.

(f) If a player or official repeats an offence within a particular Level (excluding Level 4) within a eighteen month period, the Commission will impose a penalty in line with the next highest Level. For example, if a player is found to have committed a Level 2.3 offence and six months later is found to have committed a Level 2.6 offence, the player will be penalised in connection with the second offence as if he or she had committed a Level 3 offence.

(g) If a player commits a second offence under any of Rules 1 – 4 of Section 1 within eighteen months of committing another offence and that second offence is at a lower level than the first offence, the Commission may apply to that second offence penalties from the range of penalties
that apply to the higher level of offence.

(h) In relation to a fine which is determined by reference to a ‘match fee’ (as referred to in the table above), the relevant match will be the match in which the offence occurred.

5. Without limiting Rule 3 of this Section, in the event the Commission decides that any person has breached any of Rules 5, 6 or 9 of Section 1 of this Code of Behaviour, it will apply one or more of the following penalties:

(a) Ban the person from participating in any Match;

(b) Ban the person from holding (or continuing to hold) any position within Cricket Australia or a State or Territory Cricket Association (including as an employee, official or officer or an employee, official or officer of a Big Bash League team);

(c) Fine the person an amount that accords with Rule 15 of this Section;

(d) Direct that the person make reparation for damage caused by that person to any property;

(e) Require the person to undergo counselling for a specified time;

(f) Require the person to perform voluntary service to cricket or the community; and/or

(g) Reprimand the person.

6. Without limiting Rule 3 of this Section, when imposing any penalty upon a person who has breached this Code of Behaviour, the Commission may take into account any circumstance it considers relevant, including the following:

(a) the seriousness of the breach;

(b) the harm caused by the breach to the interests of cricket;

(c) the person’s seniority and standing in the game;

(d) remorse shown by the person and the prospect of further breaches;
(e) the prior record of the person in abiding by this Code, the ICC Code of Conduct and any similar code of behaviour; and

(f) the impact of the penalty on the person, including the person’s capacity to pay a fine as evidenced by the proportion of the person’s annual income from Cricket Australia, a State or Territory Cricket Association or a Big Bash League Team that the proposed fine represents.

7. In the event the Commission decides that a person is guilty of an offence under any of Rules 1 – 4 of Section 1 of this Code and the person is not described in the table under Rule 2 above, the Commission will impose one or more of the penalties set out in Rule 5 of this Section, taking into account any circumstance which it considers relevant including those set out in Rule 6 of this Section.

8. Penalties for behaviour which contravenes the codes, standards and policies described in Rules 7, 8.2, 10, 11 and 12 of Section 1 will be determined in accordance with the relevant code, standard or policy.

9. Any player or official required to pay a fine or to make reparation must do so within thirty (30) days or as otherwise decided by the Commission. Any failure to meet this requirement will render the player or official ineligible for selection or official duties in any Team or Match.

10. If the Commission finds a person guilty of committing two or more separate offences under any of Rules 1-4 of Section 1 that do not relate to the same incident or set of circumstances arising during a match, it should impose separate penalties in respect of each offence. Penalties imposed in such cases should run cumulatively and not concurrently.

11. If the Commission finds a person guilty of committing two or more separate offences under any of Rules 1-4 of Section 1 in relation to the same incident or set of circumstances arising during a match, it should impose separate penalties in respect of each offence. Penalties imposed in such cases should run concurrently and not cumulatively.
12. Plea bargaining is not permitted. It is open to the Commission to find a person guilty of an offence in a level lower than that in which he or she is charged where the constituent elements of the lesser offence are substantially similar or the same. For example, if a player is charged with serious dissent under Rule 2.1 of Section 1, it is open to the Commission to find the player guilty of dissent under Rule 1.2 of Section 1 rather than serious dissent.

13. In the event the Commission decides that any person has breached a provision of Rule 8 of Section 1, the Commission:

(a) may impose any or all of the penalties under Rules 5(c) to (g) inclusive of this Section; and

(b) will impose the penalties under Rules 5 (a) and (b) of this Section, and will ban the person from (in the case of a player) being selected in a Team or (in the case of an official) being involved in any Team or Match, for the following periods of time:

- **Rule 8.1(a)** - Between 2 and 5 years
- **Rule 8.1(b)** - Between 2 and 5 years if the player or official directly benefited (or intended to directly benefit) from his or her actions; otherwise, a minimum of 1 year
- **Rule 8.1(c)** - Life
- **Rule 8.1(d)** - Life
- **Rule 8.1(e)** - Life
- **Rule 8.1(f)** - Between 2 and 5 years if the player or official directly benefited (or intended to directly benefit) from his or her actions; otherwise, a minimum of 1 year
- **Rule 8.1(g)** - Between 2 years and life
- **Rule 8.1(h)** - Between 1 and 5 years
- **Rule 8.1(i)** - Between 1 and 5 years
- **Rule 8.1(j)** - Between 1 and 5 years
Rule 8.1(k) - Between 1 and 5 years

14. Nothing in this Section limits the Commission’s ability to impose a ban and a fine in respect of a breach of Rule 8.1 of Section 1.

15. When the Commission imposes a fine for a breach of Rules 5, 6, 8.1 or 9 of Section 1, it will not exceed the amounts listed in the following table, provided that no fines will be imposed on players or officials who do not receive remuneration as a result of their playing or officiating duties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule Number</th>
<th>Description of Offence</th>
<th>First Breach</th>
<th>Further Breach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rule 5</td>
<td>Laws of Cricket and Spirit of the Game</td>
<td>$5750</td>
<td>$11,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule 6</td>
<td>Unbecoming Behaviour</td>
<td>$5750</td>
<td>$11,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule 8.1</td>
<td>Betting, Match Fixing and Corruption</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule 9</td>
<td>Detrimental Public Comment</td>
<td>$5750</td>
<td>$11,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. Any sanctions imposed on Players or Officials by the ICC and/or any other national cricket federation or their respective tribunals ("Other Cricket Bodies") that are within their respective jurisdiction and based on the same or similar anti-corruption rules to those set out in Rule 8 of Section 1 may be recognised and, with respect to any suspensions or bans not wholly related to matches solely played under the control and jurisdiction of any Other Cricket Bodies, enforced by Cricket Australia against those Players and Officials as though those penalties had been imposed under the jurisdiction of Cricket Australia, in each case automatically upon receipt of notice of the penalty and without the need for further formality.

SECTION 6: APPEALS

Right to Appeal

1. Any person found to be in breach of the Code or the initiator of any Report or the Chief Executive Officer or General Manager
Cricket Operations of Cricket Australia or a person who has had a penalty imposed under Rule 4(d) or 4(e) of Section 5, may appeal against the decision of the Commission (or a decision of the Tour Executive when acting in place of the Commission under Section 8), including but not limited to in relation to the penalty imposed, provided a $2000 appeal deposit is paid to Cricket Australia at the time such appeal is lodged with the Commission.

2. An appeal may be withdrawn at any time, except that once the hearing of the appeal has commenced the appeal may be withdrawn only with the Commission’s approval.

Time for Appeal
3. The appeal must be lodged with the Commission in writing in a form approved by the Commission within 10 business days of notification of the decision under Rule 3 of Section 4 of this Code. Any penalties imposed by the Commission will be suspended pending the outcome of any such appeal.

4. The Commission must notify the other parties of the appeal and its details as soon as practicable after the Commission receives the notice of appeal.

5. The appeal will be heard as soon as practicable after the other parties to the appeal have been notified pursuant to Rule 4 above and will be commenced no later than 28 days after the appeal is lodged.

Re-hearing
6. The hearing will be a new hearing of the subject of the appeal (i.e. a hearing de novo) and the Commission will not be limited in any way by the previous hearing or the decision under appeal. Without limitation, in determining the appropriate penalty (if any) on an appeal, it is open to the person hearing the appeal to increase or decrease or amend the penalty or otherwise substitute the penalty for another form of penalty permissible under this Code.

Applicability of Sections 4 and 5
7. As far as appropriate, the provisions of Sections 4 and 5 of this
Code will apply to any appeal heard by the Commission.

Finality

8. Any decision made by the Commission on appeal will be final and binding on the parties thereto.

9. For the avoidance of doubt, where a player or official admits the offence charged and accedes to the proposed sanction specified in the Notice of Charge in accordance with the procedure described in Rule 8 of Section 3, the player or official waives his/her right to any appeal against the imposition of such a sanction.

Costs

10. If an appeal is dismissed, the Commission shall order the forfeiture by the appellant of the $2000 appeal deposit. In all cases, each party to the appeal shall be responsible for their own costs associated with the appeal. Rule 9 of Section 5 applies to the non-payment of any such award of costs as if the reference therein to a fine was a reference to an award of costs under this Rule.

SECTION 7: MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. Subject to the permitted attendance of media personnel under Rule 4(h) of Section 4 and Rule 2 below, only the chief executive officers or cricket operations managers of:

(a) Cricket Australia;

(b) the reported person’s State Association (or Big Bash League team, if the alleged offence relates to the person’s involvement with their Big Bash League team); or

(c) the State Association where the hearing or appeal was conducted,

(or a representative from their respective media/public affairs departments) are authorised to notify the media of a Report, an appeal or the outcome of the hearing of that Report or appeal.

2. Cricket Australia will, as soon as practicable, notify the media
of a Report, an appeal or the outcome of any such Report or appeal where such Report was made by the Chief Executive Officer or Senior Manager - Cricket Operations of Cricket Australia pursuant to Rule 2 of Section 3 or the appeal relates to such a Report.

SECTION 8: AUSTRALIAN TOURING TEAMS

1. Other than in the case of a report made by the Chief Executive Officer or Senior Manager - Cricket Operations pursuant to Rule 2 of Section 3 (see Rule 3 below), where a Report concerns the behaviour of a player or official involved with an Australian touring Team while overseas, the provisions of this Code will apply except that:

   (a) the Tour Executive may (if so directed by the Chief Executive Officer or Senior Manager - Cricket Operations of Cricket Australia in his absolute discretion) act in place of the Commission in the initial hearing of Reports; and

   (b) only the Chief Executive Officer or Senior Manager - Cricket Operations or media manager of Cricket Australia will be authorised to notify the media of a report and the outcome of that Report.

2. Where a Report is made either by or against a member of the Tour Executive and, pursuant to Rule 1 above, the Tour Executive takes the place of the Commission for the purpose of this Code, that member will be disqualified from participating in the hearing of the Report. For the purposes of that hearing only, the disqualified person’s place on the Tour Executive will be taken by a person nominated by the Chief Executive Officer or Senior Manager - Cricket Operations of Cricket Australia.

3. Where a Report is made by the Chief Executive Officer or Senior Manager - Cricket Operations of Cricket Australia pursuant to Rule 2 of Section 3 concerning the behaviour of a player or official involved with an Australian touring Team while overseas, the Report shall be heard and determined by the Commission as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the relevant tour or sooner if circumstances permit. Nothing in this clause limits Cricket Australia’s right to stand
a player or official down from his official duties pending the outcome of the hearing into such a Report.

SECTION 9: BREACH OF CONTRACT OR CONDITION OF INVITATION

Where it is alleged that a player or official has breached an undertaking given in accepting an invitation to represent a State or Territory or to officiate, or that a player or official has breached a contract with, or letter of invitation from, Cricket Australia, proceedings under this Code will not preclude or limit Cricket Australia, any of its member States, or any other party to such contract, letter of invitation or agreement, from taking legal action against any player or official who may have committed a breach thereof.

SECTION 10: INTERNAL TEAM DISCIPLINE

This Code does not prevent individual Teams from establishing their own internal rules for behaviour and for imposing penalties for breach of those rules. Such rules are in addition to the provisions of this Code, however, and will not restrict in any way the right to take any action under this Code.
Cricket Australia Racial and Religious Vilification Code

1. Purpose of Code

The purpose of this Code is to:

1. Recognise the commitment of Cricket Australia ("Cricket Australia") to the elimination of racial and religious vilification of players.

2. Establish a framework for handling complaints made by players who believe they have been subjected to racial or religious vilification by another player.

2. Conduct Covered By The Code

A player who is participating in a match under the jurisdiction or auspices of Cricket Australia will not engage in any conduct, act towards or speak to any other player in a manner which offends, insults, humiliates, intimidates, threatens, disparages or vilifies the other player on the basis of that player’s race, religion, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin ("the conduct").

3. The Interrelationship Of This Code With Other Rules And Regulations Governing The Sport

This Code does not restrict any other action which may be taken in relation to the conduct covered by this Code under the International Cricket Council ("ICC") Code of Conduct.


This Code does not restrict or prohibit any player from pursuing all other legal rights they may have in relation to racial and religious vilification.

5. Lodging a Complaint

Where a player ("the Complainant") believes he has been subjected to vilification under this Code or an officiating umpire in a match ("the Umpire") believes another player has breached the Code, the Complainant or Umpire may lodge a complaint with the Operations Manager of Cricket Australia.
Australia by 5pm on the first business day following the completion of the match in which the breach is alleged to have occurred.

6. What Must a Complaint Contain
A Complaint must:

6.1 be in writing;
6.2 outline the circumstances of the allegations made; and
6.3 if possible, be accompanied by any supporting documentation including witness statements or video evidence.

7. The Role Of The Operations Manager
7.1 The Operations Manager shall upon receipt of a complaint:

7.1.1 inform the person alleged to have contravened the Code (“the Respondent”) of the complaint and provide that person with both a copy of the complaint and an opportunity to respond in writing;
7.1.2 advise the Chief Executive Officer of Cricket Australia, both team captains, and the Cricket Australia Commissioner, as appointed by Cricket Australia under Section 2 of the Cricket Australia Code of Behaviour, of the complaint;
7.1.3 conduct an investigation into the allegations made in the complaint as s/he deems fit, which may include, but is not limited to:

7.1.3.1 compiling a list of witnesses;
7.1.3.2 obtaining a written statement from any available witness;
7.1.3.3 obtaining a report from the officiating umpires and match referees, if applicable; and
7.1.3.4 obtaining video or other evidence.

7.2 The investigation should be completed within 48 hours of receipt of the complaint, unless the Operations Manager,
at his/her discretion, extends the time for investigation in the interests of fairness to all parties.

7.3 When the investigation is completed, the Operations Manager may:

7.3.1 dismiss the complaint if s/he believes it is frivolous or vexatious;
7.3.2 arrange for the complaint to be referred to conciliation; or
7.3.3 refer the complaint direct to the Cricket Australia Commissioner to determine the complaint pursuant to Clause 12 of this code if the Respondent has already appeared at conciliation in relation to previous breaches of this Code.

7.4 The Operations Manager may delegate to an officer of Cricket Australia any of his/her powers or functions under this Code, including the delegation of powers or functions to the Team Manager of any Australian Team on international tour.

8. Conciliation Procedure

8.1 The Conciliator

Any conciliation referred to in clause 7.3.2 of this Code will be conducted by a representative of the Equal Opportunity Commission of Victoria, or where the Commission is unable or unwilling to conciliate, a nominee of the Commission, provided that such nominee is not an official of or a player contracted to Cricket Australia or a State Cricket Association.

8.2 The Conciliation

8.2.1 The Complainant, the Umpire who initiated the report (if any), and the Respondent, should attend the conciliation. Both Team Captains, or Vice Captain if the Captain is a party to the complaint, and Team Managers may attend with the consent of the Conciliator.

8.2.2 The Operations Manager must lodge with the
Conciliator prior to conciliation:

8.2.2.1 a copy of the complaint;
8.2.2.2 the Respondents’ response to the complaint; and
8.2.2.3 any evidence relevant to the complaint obtained during the course of the investigation.

8.2.3 Both parties and all those attending the conciliation must participate in good faith.

8.2.4 The Conciliator must adhere to and ensure the conciliation is conducted with reference to the principles of natural justice and procedural fairness.

8.2.5 The Complainant is the person who determines the course of redress to be pursued at any conciliation.

8.2.6 Except as stated in clause 8.3.4, both parties to the complaint and any other person aware of the details or circumstances of the conciliation, including the Operations Manager, Conciliator, ACB Officials and Team Captains, must at all times keep the particulars of the complaint and the conciliation confidential.

8.2.7 Except as stated in clause 8.3.4, no person referred to in clause 8.2.6 shall publicly comment on or disseminate any personal information concerning the complaint at any time prior to, during or after the conciliation.

8.2.8 Should a player breach Clause 8.2.6 he shall be subject to a penalty to be determined by Cricket Australia Commissioner up to a maximum of 100 per cent of the player’s relevant match fee.

8.2.9 Any other person in breach of clause 8.2.6 shall be subject to a penalty to be determined by Cricket Australia Commissioner.

8.3 Resolution of the Complaint

8.3.1 If the complaint is resolved at the conciliation, the complaint will be deemed withdrawn and the Complainant cannot take any further action in
8.3.2 Resolution of the complaint may be formalised by way of a verbal agreement or a formal written agreement signed by the parties.

8.3.3 The Conciliator must inform the Operations Manager the complaint has resolved.

8.3.4 Where a complaint is resolved, the parties may agree with the consent of Cricket Australia, to make a public statement concerning the resolution of the complaint.

8.4 If Conciliation is Unsuccessful.

Where the complaint has not been resolved successfully by conciliation, or where the conciliator believes that the complaint is not capable of successful resolution:

8.4.1 the Complainant, after notifying the Conciliator, may withdraw the complaint in which case no further action will be taken; or

8.4.2 the Conciliator must inform the Operations Manager that the conciliation has not been successful.

9. The Time Limit for Conciliation

An attempt to conciliate a complaint must occur within 72 hours of the Conciliator receiving notification from the Operations Manager of the complaint.

10. Referral to Hearing Commissioner

Upon notification of the failure of conciliation under Clause 8.4.2 the Operations Manager must refer the complaint to the Cricket Australia Commissioner who will then hear the complaint in accordance with Clause 12.

11. Evidence of the Conciliation

In the event that a complaint is not successfully resolved and is referred to the Cricket Australia Commissioner, no evidence will be given to or be accepted by the Cricket Australia Commissioner in relation to anything said or done in any conciliation carried out pursuant to Clause 8.2.
12. **The Cricket Australia Commissioner**

12.1 The Cricket Australia Commissioner will:

12.1.1 receive all material arising from the investigation from the Operations Manager upon referral of the complaint;

12.1.2 promptly arrange a hearing after considering the availability of the persons affected; and

12.1.3 advise his decision to both parties, both Team Captains, the Operations Manager and the Umpire who initiated the report (if applicable) within 24 hours of the hearing.

12.2 Hearings conducted by the Cricket Australia Commissioner into complaints will not be open to members of the public.

12.3 All persons required at the hearing shall attend punctually at the time and place designated.

12.4 The Cricket Australia Commissioner may hear and decide the complaint in a manner to be determined by him/her.

12.5 After hearing the evidence, the Cricket Australia Commissioner may:

12.5.1 find the complaint or any part of it not proven;

12.5.2 find the complaint or any part of it proven and if so:

12.5.2.1 refer to the Cricket Australia code of conduct register to ascertain any previous breach by the player; and

12.5.2.2 direct the Respondent to attend an education program conducted by the Commission at the Respondent’s cost; and

12.5.2.3 then determine a penalty which may include but which is not limited to:

12.5.2.3.1 the respondent to prepare a written apology;

12.5.2.3.2 a fine to a maximum of 100 per cent of the player’s relevant match fee; or
12.5.2.3.3 suspension.

13. Legal Representation

13.1 Parties may not be represented by a legal practitioner at conciliation under this Code.

13.2 Where a complaint is referred to the Cricket Australia Commissioner under this code the parties may be represented by a legal practitioner.

14. Appeal

Any player found to be in breach of the Code has the right of appeal against the decision of the Cricket Australia Commissioner to an Appeals Tribunal, consisting of three members, established by Cricket Australia for the purposes of this Code.

15. Australian Touring Teams

15.1 Where an alleged breach of the Code occurs on an international tour, the same procedures as outlined in clauses 5 to 12 inclusive of this Code shall apply, except that the Team Manager shall act in place of the Operations Manager, and the Tour Executive (except the Team Manager) shall act in place of the Cricket Australia Commissioner.

15.2 If the Team Captain or Vice Captain are parties to the complaint they shall be excluded from decisions of the Tour Executive in relation to the complaint.

15.3 A Conciliator will be nominated by the Commission prior to the departure of the team for the purposes of conducting conciliations pursuant to clause 8 of the Code.

16. Continuous Education

16.1 Cricket Australia is committed to ongoing annual training of all players by the Commission in relation to the racial and religious vilification.
Cricket Australia
Anti-Harassment Policy

1 Introduction

(a) Harassment is a form of discrimination. Harassment is prohibited by certain Commonwealth legislation including the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Act and the Sex Discrimination Act as well as by particular legislation in effect in the states and territories of the Commonwealth of Australia.

(b) Harassment is offensive, degrading and threatening. In its most serious forms harassment can be an offence under state and federal criminal law.

(c) Cricket Australia is committed to providing a sport environment free of harassment on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, family status and/or disability.

(d) Cricket Australia encourages the reporting of all incidents of harassment, regardless of who the offender may be.

(e) This Policy applies to all persons subject to the Cricket Australia Code of Behaviour.

(f) This Policy applies if a person is subjected to harassment which occurs during the course of any Cricket Australia business, activities or events.

2 Definitions

2.1 Harassment takes many forms but can generally be defined as comment, conduct, or gesture directed toward an individual or group of individuals which is insulting, intimidating, humiliating, malicious, degrading or offensive.

2.2 For the purposes of this policy a person sexually harasses another person (the ‘person harassed”) if the person:

(i) makes an unwelcome sexual advance, or an unwelcome request for sexual favours, to the person harassed; or

(ii) engages in other unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature in relation to the person harassed, including
without limitation when:

(I) submission to or rejection of this conduct is used as the basis for making decisions which affect the person harassed;

(II) such conduct has the purpose or effect of interfering with the person harassed’s athletic performance; or

(III) such conduct creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment for the person harassed, in circumstances in which a reasonable person, having regard to all the circumstances, would have anticipated that the person harassed would be offended, humiliated or intimidated. In paragraph (ii), ‘conduct of a sexual nature’ includes making a statement of a sexual nature to a person, or in the presence of a person, whether the statement is made orally or in writing.

2.3 Types of behaviour which constitute harassment include but are not limited to:

(i) written, verbal or physical abuse, threats or intimidation;

(ii) the display of visual material which is offensive or which one ought to know is offensive;

(iii) unwelcome remarks jokes, comments, innuendo or taunting about a person’s looks, body, attire, age, race, religion, sex or sexual orientation;

(iv) leering or other suggestive or obscene comments or behaviour;

(v) condescending, paternalistic or patronising behaviour which undermines self esteem, diminishes performance or adversely affects working conditions;

(vi) practical jokes which cause awkwardness or embarrassment, endanger a person’s safety or negatively affect performance;

(vii) unwanted physical contact including touching, petting, pinching or kissing;

(viii) unwelcome sexual flirtations, advance requests or invitations; or
(ix) physical or sexual assault.

2.4 Sexual harassment most commonly occurs in the form of behaviour by males towards females; however, sexual harassment can also occur between males, between females or as behaviour by females towards males and is proscribed by this policy.

2.5 For the purposes of this policy retaliation against a person:

(i) for having filed a complaint under this policy;
(ii) for having participated in any action under this policy; or
(iii) for having been associated with a person who filed a complaint or participated in any procedure under this policy,

will be treated as harassment and will not be tolerated.

3 Responsibility and Procedure

3.1 Cricket Australia in conjunction with the Code of Behaviour Commission shall be responsible for the implementation of this policy, including:

(i) investigating formal complaints of harassment in a sensitive, responsible and timely manner and imposing appropriate disciplinary or corrective measures when a complaint of harassment has been substantiated, regardless of the position or authority of the offender (as set out in clauses 4 - 9 of this policy);
(ii) providing advice to persons who experience harassment;
(iii) informing both complainants and respondents of the procedures contained in this policy and of their rights under the law; and
(iv) regularly reviewing the terms of this policy to ensure that they adequately meet Cricket Australia’s legal obligations and public policy objectives.

3.2 In the event that a Code of Behaviour Commissioner is involved in a complaint which is made under this Policy,
an alternative Commissioner shall be appointed for the purposes of dealing with the complaint.

4. **Lodging a Complaint**

Where a person ("the Complainant") believes he, she or another person has been subjected to harassment under this policy, the Complainant may lodge a complaint with the Chief Executive Officer of Cricket Australia.

5. **What Must a Complaint Contain**

A Complaint must:

(a) be in writing;
(b) outline the circumstances of the allegations made; and
(c) if possible, be accompanied by supporting documentation.

6. **Procedure Following Receipt of Complaint**

6.1 The Chief Executive Officer of Cricket Australia shall upon receipt of a complaint:

(i) inform the person alleged to have contravened the policy ("the Respondent") of the complaint and provide that person with both a copy of the complaint and an opportunity to respond in writing; and
(ii) conduct an investigation into the allegations made in the complaint, which investigation may include, but is not limited to:

(I) compiling a list of witnesses;
(II) obtaining a written statement from any available witness; and
(III) obtaining other evidence.

6.2 When the investigation is completed, the Chief Executive Officer of Cricket Australia may:

(i) dismiss the complaint if he or she believes it is frivolous or vexatious; or
(ii) refer the complaint direct to a Cricket Australia Code of Behaviour Commissioner (the Commission) to determine the complaint pursuant to Clause 7 of
6.3 The Chief Executive Officer may delegate to an officer of Cricket Australia any of his or her powers or functions under this Policy.

7. The Cricket Australia Commissioner
7.1 Following referral of a complaint under clause 6.2(ii) of this policy, the Commission will:

(i) be sent all material arising from the investigation from the Chief Executive Officer; and

(ii) promptly arrange a hearing after considering the availability of the persons affected.

7.2 Hearings conducted by the Commission into complaints will not be open to members of the public.

7.3 All persons required at the hearing shall attend punctually at the time and place designated.

7.4 The Commissioner will hear and decide the complaint in a manner to be determined by it.

8. Penalty
8.1 If the Commission finds the complaint or any part of it proven it may apply any one or more of the penalties set out in Rule 5 of Section 5 of the Cricket Australia Code of Behaviour.

8.2 The Commission will advise his decision and provide a written statement of the findings to the Respondent, the person who initiated the report and the Chief Executive Officer of Cricket Australia as soon as practicable following the hearing.

9. Appeal
Any person found to be in breach of this policy has the right of appeal against the decision of the Commission. The appeal will be conducted in accordance with the appeals process set out in Section 6 of the Cricket Australia Code of Behaviour.
Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy

Effective 1 January 2009
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ARTICLE 1 - CRICKET AUSTRALIA’S POSITION ON DOPING

Cricket Australia condemns the Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods in cricket. The Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods is contrary to the ethics of cricket, potentially harmful to the health of Players and detrimental to the reputation of cricket as a sport.

The only legitimate Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods is under the supervision of a physician for a clinically justified purpose in accordance with Article 8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

Cricket Australia aims to stop Doping practices in cricket by:

a) educating and informing Players and Player Support Personnel about these Anti-Doping Rules;

b) supporting the drug testing programs and education initiatives of ASADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations; and

c) imposing effective sanctions on Players and Player Support Personnel who commit Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

ARTICLE 2 - WHO DO THESE ANTI-DOPING RULES APPLY TO?

These Anti-Doping Rules apply to:

a) Members;

b) Players;

c) Player Support Personnel; and

d) employees and contractors of Cricket Australia and Members.

ARTICLE 3 - OBLIGATIONS

3.1 These Anti-Doping Rules, like competition rules, set out some of the conditions under which cricket is played. Players and Player Support Personnel accept these Anti-
Doping Rules as a condition of being eligible to participate in cricket at all levels under the jurisdiction, auspices and control of Cricket Australia. These Anti-Doping Rules are not intended to be subject to or limited by the requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters. The policies and minimum standards implemented in these Anti-Doping Rules are modelled on the WADA Code, which represents the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders with an interest in fair sport and should be respected by all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies.

3.2 Roles and responsibilities – Players

Players must:

a) read and be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules and the Prohibited List as it relates to them;

b) be available for Sample collection, Testing and provide whereabouts information in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules for that purpose;

c) take full responsibility, in the context of Doping, for what they ingest, Use and Possess;

d) inform medical practitioners with whom they consult of their obligations not to Use or Possess Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules;

e) not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods in violation of these Anti-Doping Rules;

f) make themselves aware of the procedure for Sample collection and Testing procedures and their rights during the Sample collection and Testing process;

g) set a responsible example on the issue of drug use in sport to members of the public, especially children interested in cricket;

h) ensure that the requirements for prior notification of Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Methods which are necessary for a Therapeutic Use Exemption are complied
with;

i) attend all anti-doping education programs conducted by Cricket Australia, relevant Members and ASADA or other Anti-Doping Organisations on behalf of Cricket Australia and relevant Members. Failure to attend an anti-doping education session shall be no excuse for an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation, nor shall it mitigate culpability of a Player in determining sanction;

j) submit to the jurisdiction of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee and Appeals Committee;

k) immediately refer information about possible Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Cricket Australia;

l) assist, co-operate and liaise with Cricket Australia and Anti-Doping Organisations in relation to the conduct of any investigation or hearing into an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation; and

m) comply with all sanctions which may be imposed under these Anti-Doping Rules in the event an Anti-Doping Rule Violation is found to have occurred.

3.3 Roles and responsibilities – Player Support Personnel

Player Support Personnel must:

a) read and be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules and the Prohibited List as it relates to them;

b) make themselves aware of the procedure for Sample collection and Testing procedures and cooperate with Player Testing;

c) use their influence on Players’ values and behaviour to ensure compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules;

d) set an appropriate example on the issue of drug use in sport to members of the public;

e) submit to the jurisdiction of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee and Appeals Committee;

f) immediately refer information about possible Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Cricket Australia;
g) assist, co-operate and liaise with Cricket Australia and *Anti-Doping Organisations* in relation to the conduct of any investigation or hearing into an alleged *Anti-Doping Rule Violation*; and

h) comply with all sanctions which may be imposed under these Anti-Doping Rules in the event an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* is found to have occurred.

### 3.4 Roles and responsibilities – Cricket Australia

Cricket Australia must:

a) give *ASADA* timely and accurate *Player* whereabouts information provided in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules;

b) support and assist *ASADA* to conduct *Doping Control* in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules;

c) make these Anti-Doping Rules available to Members, *Players* and *Player Support Personnel*;

d) develop and implement, in consultation with *ASADA*, drug education and information programs for *Players* and *Player Support Personnel*;

e) ensure that all *Players* receive a copy of these Anti-Doping Rules and that all *Players* acknowledge receipt of the Anti-Doping Rules by signing a register created for that purpose;

f) ensure that relevant medical and paramedical staff are familiar with procedures necessary for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*;

g) ensure that all relevant *Player Support Personnel* and ancillary staff are familiar with the content of these Anti-Doping Rules;

h) give reasonable assistance to *Testing* personnel to enable them to carry out their *Testing* duties efficiently and effectively;

i) ensure that *Team* coaches are aware that *Players* may be tested immediately following a match and every assistance is to be given to Testing personnel in carrying out their duties; and
j) arrange for Cricket Australia Player Support Personnel or State Cricket Association and Territory Cricket Association Player Support Personnel or other relevant staff to attend meetings arranged by Cricket Australia to discuss any problems in relation to Testing.

3.5 Players and other Persons may be subject to investigation and disciplined under these Anti-Doping Rules. Players may be asked to provide a Sample at any time, whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, to or by any Anti-Doping Organisation.

3.6 Cricket Australia will not disclose or use information about an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation (except for a purpose permitted under these Anti-Doping Rules) until after:
   a) the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee has made a determination;
   b) the ADCO has referred the matter to a hearing; or
   c) the information has become public knowledge.

ARTICLE 4 - DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the Anti-Doping Rule Violations set out in Article 5.1 through Article 5.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 5 - ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Players or other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.

The following constitute Anti-Doping Rule Violations: provided, however, that each of the following Anti-Doping Rule Violations shall be deemed not to be Anti-Doping Rule Violations by a Person if the Person has previously obtained a Therapeutic Use Exemption from the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor or a Recognised Medical Authority in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules.
An Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurs even if the Player does not know the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is prohibited under these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

5.1.1 It is each Player’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Players are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Player’s part be demonstrated in order to establish an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 5.1.

Note: These Anti-Doping Rules adopt the strict liability principle. Under the strict liability principle, an Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurs whenever a Prohibited Substance is found in a Player’s Sample. The Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurs whether or not the Player’s Use of a Prohibited Substance is intentional or whether the Player was negligent or otherwise at fault. There is ample justification for the strict liability principle, which includes the fact that there would be unfairness to other players competing against a Player who has accidentally Used a performance enhancing substance. Moreover, it is likely intentional Use, in many cases, could escape sanction because of difficulty of proof of intent.

5.1.2 Sufficient proof of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 5.1 is established by either of the following: 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; or, 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.

5.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a
quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, 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*.

5.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 5.1, the *Prohibited List* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.

5.2 **Use or Attempted Use of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method***.

5.2.1 It is each *Player’s* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Player’s* part be demonstrated in order to establish an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.

5.2.2 The success or failure of the *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* to be committed.

**Note:** *Proof of Use does not require proof of intent of the Player. Use may be established by any reliable means, including admissions by the Player, witness statements, documentary evidence or other analytical information that does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish “presence” of a Prohibited Substance under Article 5.1.1. Proof of Attempted Use does require proof of intent of the Player. The fact that intent is required to prove Attempted Use does not undermine the strict liability principle established elsewhere in these Anti-Doping Rules.*

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

5.4 Violation of applicable requirements regarding Player availability for Out-of-Competition Testing, including failure to provide required whereabouts information set forth in Article 10 (Player Whereabouts Requirements) and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules. Any combination of three Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures within an eighteen-month period as determined by Anti-Doping Organisations with jurisdiction over the Player shall constitute an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

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

5.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods.

5.6.1 Possession by a Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by a Player Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Player establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with Article 8 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

5.6.2 Possession by a Player Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by a Player Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with a Player, Competition or training, unless the Player Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted to a Player in accordance with Article 8 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

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

**Note:** This Article 5.7 shall not include Trafficking for validated therapeutic purposes in the legal exercise of professional, medical and pharmaceutical treatment of a disease process.

5.8 **Administration or Attempted** administration to any **Player In-Competition** of any **Prohibited Method** or **Prohibited Substance**, or administration or **Attempted** administration to any **Player Out-of-Competition** of any **Prohibited Method** or any **Prohibited Substance** that is prohibited **Out-of-Competition**, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an **Anti-Doping Rule Violation** or any **Attempted Anti-Doping Rule Violation**.

**ARTICLE 6 - PROOF OF DOPING**

6.1 **Burdens and Standards of Proof.**

Cricket Australia shall have the burden of establishing that an **Anti-Doping Rule Violation** has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether Cricket Australia has established an **Anti-Doping Rule Violation** to the comfortable satisfaction of the **Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee** bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond reasonable doubt. Where these Anti-Doping Rules place 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 is by a balance of probability.
6.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions.

Facts related to Anti-Doping Rule Violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in Doping cases:

6.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Player or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

If the Player or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then Cricket Australia has the burden to establish that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

6.2.2 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy that did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other Anti-Doping Rule Violation will not invalidate the results. If the Player or other Person establishes that a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurred, then Cricket Australia shall have the burden of establishing that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

6.2.3 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.

6.2.4 The Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee in a hearing on an Anti-Doping Rule Violation may draw an inference adverse to the Player or other Person who is asserted to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation based on the Player or other Person’s refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or by telephone as directed by the tribunal) and to answer questions from the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Cricket Australia asserting the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

ARTICLE 7 - THE PROHIBITED LIST

7.1 Cricket Australia’s Prohibited List.

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the WADA Code and changes from time to time. If WADA has expanded the Prohibited List for the ICC, these Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List as so expanded.

7.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List.

All Persons and other entities listed in Article 2 shall be bound by any changes to the Prohibited List provided Cricket Australia or any Members have taken reasonable steps to bring the amended Prohibited List to the attention of the Players and Player Support Personnel. For the avoidance of doubt, publication on Cricket Australia’s website (www.cricket.com.au) shall be deemed to satisfy the preceding sentence.
7.3 Criteria for Including Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods on the Prohibited List.

WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by a Player or other Person based on any reason, including any 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 cricket.

7.4 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 15, all Prohibited Substances shall be “Specified Substances” except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. Prohibited Methods shall not be Specified Substances.

ARTICLE 8 - THERAPEUTIC USE

8.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (Article 5.1), Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (Article 5.2), Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods (Article 5.6) or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 5.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable and current Therapeutic Use Exemption shall not be considered an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

8.2 Players with a documented medical condition requiring the Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption from the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or a Recognised Medical Authority in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and these Anti-Doping Rules.

8.3 Players must inform Cricket Australia immediately in writing upon obtaining a Therapeutic Use Exemption.
8.4 An application for a Therapeutic Use Exemption for the Use by a Player of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method must be made by the Cricket Australia Medical Officer or State Cricket Association Medical Officer to the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and must include:

(a) a relevant medical history;
(b) a description or diagnosis of the Player’s medical condition;
(c) the proposed treatment, treatment level (i.e. dose) and length of the treatment;
(d) verification that there is no alternative medication suitable for treatment that does not contain Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods;
(e) consent for the transmission of all information pertaining to the application to the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor, and/or a Recognised Medical Authority provided it is transmitted on the basis that it is to be used only in connection with the application and confidentiality respected so far as reasonably practicable; and
(f) details of any prior or pending requests for a Therapeutic Use Exemption.

Note: So far as is practicable, all applications must use the standard Recognised Medical Authority form (as applicable from time to time). In urgent situations application may be made to the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor by telephone (the mobile number for the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor can be obtained from Cricket Australia’s General Counsel or Legal Counsel (03 9653 9999).

8.5 The Player must bear all costs of any application for a Therapeutic Use Exemption.

8.6 The Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or a Recognised Medical Authority may reasonably require the Player to provide additional information and may also require the Player to undergo a medical examination by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor or the nominee of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or a Recognised Medical Authority.
8.7 The Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor may seek independent advice from a Recognised Medical Authority (or elsewhere as thought appropriate) in determining whether to issue a Therapeutic Use Exemption.

8.8 The Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or a Recognised Medical Authority shall take into account the following criteria when determining whether to issue a Therapeutic Use Exemption:

(a) whether the Player would experience significant impairment of, or risk to, his or her health if the Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method were not used;

(b) whether any enhancement over and above the Player’s level of performance (if not using the Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method) would result from the use of the Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method as medically prescribed;

Note: The use of a Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method to increase “low-normal” levels of any endogenous hormone is not considered an acceptable use for the purposes of a Therapeutic Use Exemption.

(c) whether the Player would be readily able to use the Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method if he or she were not competing in the Competition;

(d) whether a permitted alternative medication can be substituted for the Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method;

(e) the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions;

(f) the best interests of the game of cricket; and

(g) any other matters the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or a Recognised Medical Authority (as the case may be) considers appropriate.
Note: A Therapeutic Use Exemption ought not, unless in the most exceptional cases, be issued for the Use of an anabolic androgenic steroid or peptide hormone or analogue. If a Therapeutic Use Exemption is sought for the Use of an anabolic androgenic steroid or peptide hormone or analogue, it must be referred to a Recognised Medical Authority.

8.9 The Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or a Recognised Medical Authority (as the case may be) may in his, her or its absolute discretion issue a Therapeutic Use Exemption in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions for the Use of the Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method and may give such authorisation upon such terms and conditions as he, she or it (as the case may be) deems appropriate in his, her or its (as the case may be) absolute discretion.

Note: The Therapeutic Use Exemption may, for example, specify the permitted dose, require the Prohibited Substance to be administered only by the Cricket Australia Medical Officer or the State Cricket Association Medical Officer, require the Cricket Australia Medical Officer or the State Cricket Association Medical Officer to certify that only the authorised dose has been administered and specify a regime for ongoing testing.

8.10 Where the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or a Recognised Medical Authority (as the case may be), as a condition of a Therapeutic Use Exemption, specifies a regime for ongoing testing, the Player must bear the cost of such testing.

8.11 If a Player does play after receipt of a Therapeutic Use Exemption, the act of playing is deemed to be his acceptance and agreement to the conditions, if any, attaching to the Therapeutic Use Exemption.

8.12 Any appeal by a Person (including Cricket Australia) from a determination by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor to deny or grant a Therapeutic Use Exemption to a Player must be to a Recognised Medical Authority in
accordance with any current procedures of a Recognised Medical Authority. Any determination by a Recognised Medical Authority of the appeal should take into account the criteria in Article 8.8 above.

8.13 Any appeal by a Person (including Cricket Australia) from a determination by a Recognised Medical Authority to deny or grant a Therapeutic Use Exemption to a Player must be to the Appeals Committee. Any determination by Appeals Committee of the appeal should take into account the criteria in Article 8.8 above.

8.14 The Player must bear all costs of any appeal irrespective of the outcome.

8.15 A Player uses a Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method for a therapeutic purpose if:

(a) the Player had written approval prior to Testing from the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or a Recognised Medical Authority for the therapeutic use of the Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules;

(b) the level of the Prohibited Substance in the Sample is consistent with the approved Therapeutic Use Exemption and the Player has complied with all conditions advised by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor and/or Recognised Medical Authority with respect to the therapeutic use of the Prohibited Substance; and

(c) the therapeutic use of the Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method is not inconsistent with the Laws of Cricket.

8.16 Cricket Australia will promptly report any Therapeutic Use Exemptions obtained by a Player to ASADA, once the relevant Player reports the Therapeutic Use Exemption to Cricket Australia.
ARTICLE 9 - TESTING

9.1 Authority to Test.
All Players subject to Doping Control are liable to be selected for In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing by an Anti-Doping Organisation. All Players subject to Doping Control agree to submit to In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing (at any reasonable time or place, with notice or with No Advance Notice) by an Anti-Doping Organisation. This includes after matches, at training, at home or any other suitable facility. Players are liable to be selected for any number of drug tests; there is no maximum number.

9.2 Selection of Players for Testing.
Players may be randomly or specifically selected for In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing by the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation. This selection may be on any basis or without justification. Target Testing is completely acceptable.

9.3 Testing Standards.
All Testing shall be conducted in conformity with the International Standard for Testing (which can be viewed at www.WADA-ama.org) in force at the time of Testing.

9.4 Results of Testing
The results of all In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing must be reported to Cricket Australia, which will act on the results of In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing conducted by the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation.
ARTICLE 10 – PLAYER WHEREABOUTS REQUIREMENTS

10.1 Players who are under contract to Cricket Australia must provide to Cricket Australia accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information and keep this information updated so as to enable Out-of-Competition Testing. This information must include all relevant details while the Player is on any period of leave (annual, parental or otherwise).

10.2 Players who are under contract to a State Cricket Association must provide to that State Cricket Association accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information and keep this information updated so as to enable Out-of-Competition Testing. This information must include all relevant details while the Player is on any period of leave.

10.3 The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information, including the current telephone number most frequently used by the player to receive telephone calls at any given time rests with each Player.

10.4 Players designated in Articles 10.1 and 10.2 must:

(a) provide whereabouts information to Cricket Australia or the relevant State Cricket Association (as the case may be) at the beginning of each season;

(b) not deliberately or recklessly provide incorrect whereabouts information;

(c) not fail to update the whereabouts information within three days of the whereabouts information previously provided to Cricket Australia or a State Cricket Association (as the case may be) becoming out of date;

(d) not refuse to update the whereabouts information previously provided to Cricket Australia or a State Cricket Association (as the case may be) within three days of being requested to do so;

10.5 For the purposes of Article 5.4, a Player will be deemed to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation if he or she commits a total of three Whereabouts Failures (which may be three Filing Failures, or three Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures or Missed Tests adding up to
three in total) in any 18-month period. This period is a rolling period that starts to run on each date that a Player commits a Whereabouts Failure.

10.6 A Missed Test will be declared in respect of a Player if and only if the Player for a period of 24 hours is not with his or her team, not at any of the places specified in the whereabouts information previously provided to Cricket Australia or a State Cricket Association (as the case may be) and does not answer the telephone when called on the current telephone number specified in the whereabouts information previously provided to Cricket Australia or a State Cricket Association (as the case may be) or respond to any message from the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation with respect to availability for Out-of-Competition Testing.

10.7 A second or subsequent Missed Test cannot be declared in respect of a Player unless the Player has received written notice from the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation, Cricket Australia or their State Cricket Association of the first (or second as the case may be) Missed Test of the Player and the Player has not provided an explanation, which is satisfactory to the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation, Cricket Australia or the relevant State Cricket Association (as the case may be), as to the circumstances of the first (or second as the case may be) Missed Test.

10.8 Notwithstanding anything else in these Anti-Doping Rules, if a Player is included in ASADA’s Registered Testing Pool, that Player must comply with ASADA’s requirements relating to athlete whereabouts.
ARTICLE 11 - ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

11.1 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List. Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules must be analysed in accordance with the principles set out in this Article 11.

11.2 Conduct of Testing

11.2.1 Samples collected pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules and the carrying out of Testing must be in accordance with the relevant International Standards.

11.2.2 Players are obliged to comply with all appropriate requests of the Anti-Doping Organisation that requested the Sample.

11.2.3 Players will be given the opportunity to:
   (a) disclose any medications recently taken; and
   (b) record any comments in relation to the drug test, including any concerns in relation to the Sample collection process.

11.3 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories must analyse Samples and report results (which in no case shall include the names of any Person) in accordance with the relevant International Standard.

11.4 Minor Irregularities

Minor irregularities in Testing, which cannot reasonably be considered to have affected the results of otherwise valid tests, will have no effect on such results. Minor irregularities do not include the chain of custody of the Sample, improper sealing of the container(s) in which the Sample is stored, failure to request the signature of the Player or failure to provide the Player with an opportunity to be present or be represented at the opening and analysis of the “B” Sample.

11.5 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as
described in Article 11.1 without the Player’s written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 11.1 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Player.

ARTICLE 12 – INVESTIGATION OF AN ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION

12.1 Where Cricket Australia receives information that a Person may have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the ADCO will investigate the matter.

12.2 Subject to Article 12.3, the ADCO will refer the matter to a hearing by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee if the ADCO:

(a) reasonably believes that a Person may have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation; or
(b) receives a notice from an Anti-Doping Organisation that a Person may have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

12.3 The ADCO may decide not to refer the matter to a hearing by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee if the Person in writing:

(a) acknowledges that he has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation; and
(b) waives the right to a hearing in relation to:
   (i) whether the Person committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation; and
   (ii) what sanction will apply.

Cricket Australia may then apply a sanction as set out in Article 14 and/or Article 15.
12.4 Where the Person is subject to the NAD Scheme, the ADCO will consult ASADA about ASADA’s participation in any investigation and hearing, subject to that participation being at the absolute discretion of the ADCO. The ADCO and ASADA may agree to make a joint referral to a hearing.

12.5 If the ADCO refers the matter to a hearing under Article 12.2, the ADCO will send the Person a letter that:

(a) notifies the Person which of these Anti-Doping Rule(s) appear(s) to have been violated and the basis of the violation(s);

(b) states that the ADCO will refer the matter to a hearing unless either the Person gives the ADCO a written waiver pursuant to Article 12.3 or the Person does not respond within 14 days from the date of the letter;

(c) specifies the proposed date, time and (if practicable) the place of the hearing (being not less than 14 days from the date of the letter); and

(d) encloses either a copy of these Anti-Doping Rules or the website address where these Anti-Doping Rules can be located.

The proposed date, time and place of the hearing specified in the letter may be changed by the ADCO in his or her discretion at any time prior to the hearing having regard to relevant circumstances (such as the convenience of the members of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee). If the Person does not respond to the letter within 14 days a hearing can be held in absentia or Cricket Australia may apply a sanction in accordance with Article 14 and/or Article 15.

12.6 The ADCO may withdraw the referral to a hearing at any time until the hearing commences if the Person gives a written waiver under Article 12.3. A Person alleged to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has a right to a hearing unless the Person gives a written waiver under Article 12.3. Notwithstanding Article 12.3, a Person who has acknowledged that they have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation may request a hearing by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee on sanction only.
12.7 The Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee will determine:

(a) whether the Person has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and, if so;
(b) what sanction will apply; and
(c) for how long the sanction will apply.

12.8 Hearings pursuant to this Article 12 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases, unless there are exceptional circumstances, within three months of the date of the infraction notice described in Article 12.5.

12.9 Hearing decisions shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 18 or required by applicable law.

12.10 Hearing decisions, whether as the result of a hearing or the Player or other Person’s acceptance of sanctions, may be appealed as provided in Article 18.

12.11 Subject in all circumstances to Article 14, a Person alleged to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation may continue to train, compete, coach or hold office until a hearing before the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee is held, and pending any sanction which may be imposed by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee. However, in the interests of fair play and the objects of these Anti-Doping Rules, Cricket Australia encourages Players to stop competing between the time of the allegation of the commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and either the hearing before the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or the imposition of a sanction pursuant to Article 12.3 as the case may be.

12.12 Any irregularity in an infraction notice described in Article 12.5 shall not invalidate that notice unless the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee determines that the irregularity is such as to give rise to genuine unfairness. If that occurs, a fresh notice may be issued.
12.13 **Review of Atypical Findings**

As provided in the *International Standards*, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of *Prohibited Substances*, which may also be produced endogenously, as *Atypical Findings* subject to further investigation. Upon receipt of an *A Sample Atypical Finding*, the *Anti-Doping Organisation* responsible for results management shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable *Therapeutic Use Exemption* has been granted, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Atypical Finding*. If that review does not reveal an applicable *Therapeutic Use Exemption* or departure that caused the *Atypical Finding*, the ADCO shall conduct the required investigation. After the investigation is completed, the *Player* and Cricket Australia shall be notified whether or not the *Atypical Finding* will be brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*. The *Player* shall be notified as provided in Article 12.5.

**ARTICLE 13 – CONDUCT OF HEARINGS**

13.1 Subject to Article 6 of these Anti-Doping Rules, the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee*:

(a) will conduct the hearing in private and otherwise in the manner the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* determines;

(b) will conduct the hearing:
   i) with as little formality and technicality; and
   ii) as quickly as proper consideration of the matter permits;

(c) may conduct the hearing by telephone or other conference facility;

(d) may examine and cross-examine witnesses;

(e) may appoint a legal representative or other *person* to assist it;
(f) may ask the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor to act as an expert witness at the hearing; and

(g) may allow the person alleged to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to:

i) examine and cross-examine witnesses; and

ii) be assisted by a legal representative or other person.

The parties will bear their own costs of preparing for and attending the hearing. Cricket Australia will bear the costs of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee and other costs of an administrative nature (e.g. room hire, recording, etc) as it deems appropriate.

13.2 Subject to Article 6.2 of these Anti-Doping Rules, the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee will accept the result of a test conducted by an Anti-Doping Organisation.

13.3 The Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee will give the ADCO a written statement of:

(a) the findings of the hearing;
(b) what sanction (if any) will apply; and
(c) how long the sanction (if any) will apply.

13.4 Where the Player has had the opportunity to challenge an entry on the ASADA Register in the AAT (including any appeal from the AAT to the Federal Court of Australia) but has not done so or has done so unsuccessfully, the Player may not dispute the matters contained in the entry on the ASADA Register in response to an allegation of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or in any hearing under these Anti-Doping Rules.

13.5 Subject to Article 13.6, in the event that there has been a hearing in the AAT in response to an allegation of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or in any hearing of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee, the Player:
(a) may not dispute any findings made by the AAT; and
(b) may not dispute any decision made by the AAT.

All material that went into evidence in the AAT is admissible and may be used as evidence in a hearing of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee.

13.6 In the event there is an appeal from the AAT to the Federal Court, in response to an allegation of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or in any hearing of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee, the Player:

(a) may not dispute any findings made by the Federal Court; and
(b) may not dispute any decision made by the Federal Court.

All material that went into evidence in the AAT and the Federal Court is admissible and may be used as evidence in a hearing of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee.

13.7 Where:

(a) a document is sought to be used as evidence in a hearing of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee and the document is of, or has been, created by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor, a State Cricket Association Medical Officer or an Anti-Doping Organisation (or a servant or agent acting in that capacity); and
(b) a copy of the document has been made available a reasonable time prior to the hearing,

the document shall be admitted as evidence of its contents (without the need to call the maker of the document) and given such weight as the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee considers appropriate in all circumstances. This rule does not limit the circumstances in which the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee may admit other documents into evidence.
ARTICLE 14 - PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS

14.1 If the ADCO refers an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation to a hearing under Article 12.2 but the Player is or may be selected to play in a cricket match before the date of that hearing, the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee will, at the request of the ADCO, conduct a preliminary hearing to determine whether or not the Player should be subject to a Provisional Suspension pending the outcome of the substantive hearing. Where an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding is received for a Prohibited Substance, other than a Specified Substance, such Provisional Suspension shall be imposed provided, however, that a Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Player is given either:

(a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either 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 13 on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension.

If the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee decides that the Player should be subject to a Provisional Suspension, and the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee finds that the Player would otherwise have been selected in matches the subject of the Provisional Suspension, the Player shall be stood down on full pay pending the outcome of the substantive hearing.

14.2 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed under Article 14.1, either the hearing in accordance with this Article 14 shall be advanced to a date which avoids substantial prejudice to the Person, or the Person shall be given an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension.

Cricket Australia may apply the Provisional Suspension:

(a) from the date of the infraction notice;

(b) following the 14-day submission period; or

(c) as deemed appropriate by Cricket Australia until the
outcome of the substantive hearing.

14.3 If the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee ultimately finds that the Player has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and a sanction is imposed, the Player will forfeit his right to remuneration during the period in which he was ordered by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee not to play in any cricket matches. If the circumstances of the case require, the Chairman of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee may conduct the preliminary hearing alone.

ARTICLE 15 - SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

15.1 Disqualification of Results in the Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

An Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to Disqualification of all of the Player’s individual results obtained in that Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 15.1.1.

15.1.1 If the Player establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Player’s individual results in the other Competitions shall not be Disqualified unless the Player’s results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Player’s Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

15.2 Imposition of Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Except, in all cases, for the Specified Substances identified in Article 15.5, the period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 5.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 5.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and Article 5.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited
Methods) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Articles 15.5 and 15.6, or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Article 15.7, are met:

First violation: Two (2) years’ Ineligibility.

15.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

The period of Ineligibility for Anti-Doping Rule Violations other than as provided in Article 15.2 shall be as follows:

15.3.1 For violations of Article 5.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 5.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility period shall be two (2) years and the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee will impose all of the sanctions referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of the definition of Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations unless the conditions provided in Article 15.5 or Article 15.6 are met.

15.3.2 For violations of Article 5.7 (Trafficking) or Article 5.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility and the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee will impose all of the sanctions referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of the definition of Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations unless the conditions provided for in Article 15.5 are met. An Anti-Doping Rule Violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Player Support Personnel for violations other than those involving Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Player Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Articles 5.7 or 5.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

15.3.3 For violations of Article 5.4 (Whereabouts Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be at a minimum one (1) year and
at a maximum two (2) years based on the Player’s degree of fault.

**Note:** The sanction shall be two years where all three Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests are inexcusable. Otherwise, the sanction shall be assessed in the range of two years to one year, based on the circumstances of the case.

15.4 Additional Sanctions.

In addition to the sanctions outlined in Articles 15.2 and 15.3 that can be imposed on a Person for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee (and any presiding Appeals Committee) may also impose any of the other sanctions referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the definition of Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations and may require the Person to go to counselling for a specified period and/or fine the Person.

15.5 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances.

Where a Player or other Person can establish how a Specified Substance entered his or her body or came into his or her Possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the Player’s sport performance or mask the Use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 15.2 shall be replaced with the following:

**First violation:** At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, two (2) year’s Ineligibility.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the Player or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes on the balance of probabilities to the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee, as the case may be, the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the Use of a performance enhancing substance. The Player’s or other Person’s degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of Ineligibility.
Note: Examples of the type of objective circumstances which in combination might lead the Cricket Australia’s Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee, as the case may be, to be satisfied on the balance of probabilities of no performance-enhancing intent would include: the fact that the nature of the Specified Substance or the timing of its ingestion would not have been beneficial to the Player; the Player’s open Use or disclosure of his or her Use of the Specified Substance; and a contemporaneous medical records file substantiating the non-sport related prescription for the Specified Substance.

15.6 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances.

15.6.1 No Fault or Negligence
If a Player establishes in an individual case involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Player’s Sample in violation of Article 5.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the Player establishes No Fault or Negligence, then no period of Ineligibility shall be imposed on the Player and the conduct shall not be considered an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

15.6.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence
If a Player or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than 8 years. When a
Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Player’s Sample in violation of Article 5.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

**Note:** Article 15.6.2 may be applied to any Anti-Doping Rule Violation even though it will be especially difficult to meet the criteria for a reduction for those Anti-Doping Rule Violations where knowledge is an element of the violation.

A sanction cannot be completely eliminated on the basis of No Fault or Negligence in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabelled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Players are responsible for what they ingest (Article 5.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Player’s personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Player (Players are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Player’s food or drink by a spouse, coach, or other Person within the Player’s circle of associates (Players are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction based on No Significant Fault or Negligence. (For example, reduction may well be appropriate in illustration (a) if the Player clearly establishes that the cause of the positive test was contamination in a common multiple vitamin purchased from a source with no connection to Prohibited Substances and the Player exercised care in not taking other nutritional supplements.) For purposes of assessing the Player’s or other Person’s fault under Articles 15.6.1 and 15.6.2, the evidence
considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Player’s or other Person’s departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that an 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 this Article.

While Minors are not given special treatment per se in determining the applicable sanction, certainly youth and lack of experience are relevant factors to be assessed in determining the Player’s or other Person’s fault under Article 15.6.2, as well as Articles 15.3.3, 15.5 and 15.6.1.

Article 15.6.2 should not be applied in cases where Articles 15.3.3 or 15.5 apply, as those Articles already take into consideration the Player’s or other Person’s degree of fault for purposes of establishing the applicable period of Ineligibility.

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

The Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 18 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case where the Player or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to Cricket Australia, ASADA or any other Anti-Doping Organisation, criminal authority or a professional disciplinary body which results in Cricket Australia (or the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee, as the case may be) or ASADA or any other Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or establishing an Anti-Doping Rule Violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offence or breach of professional rules by another Person. After a final appellate decision under Article 18 or
the expiration of time to appeal, Cricket Australia (or the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee, as the case may be) or ASADA or any other Anti-Doping Organisation may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA and the ICC. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation committed by the Player or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Player or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than 8 years. If Cricket Australia subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Player or other Person has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Player or other Person may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 18.2.

Note: Factors to be considered in assessing the importance of the Substantial Assistance would include, for example, the number of individuals implicated, the status of those individuals in the sport, whether a scheme involving Trafficking under Article 5.7 or Administration under Article 5.8 is involved and whether the violation involved a substance or method which is not readily detectable in Testing. The maximum suspension of the Ineligibility period shall only be applied in very exceptional cases. An additional factor to be considered in connection with the seriousness of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation is any performance-enhancing benefit which the Person providing Substantial Assistance may be likely to still enjoy. As a general matter, the earlier in the results management process the Substantial Assistance is provided, the greater the percentage of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be
suspended.

If the Player or other Person who is asserted to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility under this Article in connection with the Player’s or other Person’s waiver of a hearing under Article 12.6 (Waiver of Hearing), the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article. If the Player or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility before the conclusion of a hearing under Article 12 on the Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article at the same time the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee decides whether the Player or other Person has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation. If a portion of the period of Ineligibility is suspended, the decision shall explain the basis for concluding the information provided was credible and was important to discovering or proving the Anti-Doping Rule Violation or other offense or breach. If the Player or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility after a final decision finding an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been rendered and is not subject to appeal under Article 18, but the Player or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility, the Player or other Person may apply to the ADCO to consider a suspension in the period of Ineligibility under this Article. Any such suspension of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall require the approval of Cricket Australia or the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee as the case may be. If any condition upon which the suspension of a period of Ineligibility is based is not fulfilled, Cricket Australia, in consultation with ASADA, shall reinstate the period of Ineligibility.
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which would otherwise be applicable. Decisions rendered by Cricket Australia or the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee under this Article may be appealed pursuant to Article 18.

This is the only circumstance under the Code where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorised.

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

Where a Player or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (or, in the case of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation other than Article 5.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 12.5) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

15.6.5 Where a Player or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction Under More than One Provision of this Article.

Before applying any reduction or suspension under Articles 15.6.2, 15.6.3 or 15.6.4, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 15.2, 15.3, 15.5 and 15.6. If the Player or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under two or more of Articles 15.6.2, 15.6.3 or 15.6.4, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

15.7 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility.

If Cricket Australia (or the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee as the case may be) establishes in an individual
case involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation other than violations under Article 5.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) and 5.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present that justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four years unless the Player or other Person can prove on the balance of probabilities to the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee, as the case may be, that he or she did not knowingly commit the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

A Player or other Person can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the Anti-Doping Rule Violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the Anti-Doping Rule Violation by an Anti-Doping Organisation.

**Note:** Examples of aggravating circumstances which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction are: the Player or other Person committed the Anti-Doping Rule Violation as part of a doping plan or scheme, either individually or involving a conspiracy or common enterprise to commit Anti-Doping Rule Violations; the Player or other Person Used or Possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or Used or Possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the Player or Person engaged in deceptive or obstructing conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

For the avoidance of doubt, these examples of aggravating circumstances are not exclusive and other aggravating factors may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility.

### 15.8  Multiple Violations

#### 15.8.1  Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

For a Player’s or other Person’s first Anti-Doping
Rule Violation, the period of Ineligibility is set forth in Articles 15.2 and 15.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 15.5 or 15.6, or to an increase under Article 15.7). For a second Anti-Doping Rule Violation the period of Ineligibility shall be within the range set forth in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Violation</th>
<th>RS</th>
<th>FFMT</th>
<th>NSF</th>
<th>St</th>
<th>AS</th>
<th>TRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>10-life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFMT</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>10-life</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSF</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>10-life</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>8-life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>10-life</td>
<td>10-life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRA</td>
<td>8-life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table is applied by locating the Player’s or other Person’s first Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the second Anti-Doping Rule Violation. The Player’s or other Person’s degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of Ineligibility within the applicable range.

Definitions for the purposes of the second Anti-Doping Rule Violation table are as follows:

**RS** (Reduced sanction for Specified Substance under Article 15.5): The Anti-Doping Rule Violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 15.5 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 15.5 were met.

**FFMT** (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The Anti-Doping Rule Violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 15.3.3 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).
**NSF** (Reduced sanction for *No Significant Fault or Negligence*): The *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 15.6.2 because *No Significant Fault or Negligence* under Article 15.6.2 was proved by the *Player*.

**St** (Standard sanction under Article 15.2 or 15.3.1): The *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 15.2 or 15.3.1.

**AS** (Aggravated sanction): The *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 15.7 because Cricket Australia (or the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee*, as the case may be) established the conditions set forth under Article 15.7.

**TRA** (*Trafficking* or *Attempted Trafficking* and *Administration* or *Attempted Administration*): The *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 15.3.2.

**15.8.2 Application of Articles 15.6.3 and 15.6.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation.**

Where a *Player* or other *Person* who commits a second *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 15.6.3 or Article 15.6.4, the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* or *Appeals Committee*, as the case may be, shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* within the range established in the table in Article 15.8.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*. The remaining period of *Ineligibility*, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 15.6.3 and 15.6.4, must be at least one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

**15.8.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation.**

A third *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for
elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 15.5 or involves a violation of Article 5.4 (Whereabouts Failures). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight years to a life ban.

15.8.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations.

15.8.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 15.8, a second or subsequent Anti-Doping Rule Violation will only be considered a further violation if Cricket Australia can establish that the Player or other Person committed the second or subsequent Anti-Doping Rule Violation after the Player or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 12.5, or after Cricket Australia made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the prior Anti-Doping Rule Violation; if Cricket Australia cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances (Article 15.7).

15.8.4.2 If, after the resolution of a first Anti-Doping Rule Violation, Cricket Australia discovers facts involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation by the Player or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first Anti-Doping Rule Violation, then Cricket Australia shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two Anti-Doping Rule Violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier Anti-doping Rule
Violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 15.9. To avoid the possibility of a finding of aggravating circumstances (Article 15.7) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the Player or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier Anti-Doping Rule Violation on a timely basis after notice of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when Cricket Australia discovers facts involving another prior Anti-Doping Rule Violation after the resolution of a second Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

15.8.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations During Eight-Year Period.

For the purposes of Article 15.8, each Anti-Doping Rule Violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

15.9 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample, all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.
15.9.1 As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the Player must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.

15.10 Commencement of Ineligibility Period.

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility imposed.

15.10.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Player or other Person.

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Player or other Person, the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee (or Cricket Australia if a sanction is imposed without a hearing in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules) may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another Anti-Doping Rule Violation last occurred.

15.10.2 Timely Admission.

Where the Player or other Person promptly (which, in all events, for a Player means before the Player competes again in any Competition) admits the Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being confronted with the Anti-Doping Rule Violation by the ADCO, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another Anti-Doping Rule Violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Player or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Player or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.
15.10.3 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Player, then the Player shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed.

15.10.4 If a Player voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing and thereafter refrains from competing, the Player shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Player’s voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential Anti-Doping Rule Violation under these Anti-Doping Rules.

15.10.5 No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Player elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

15.11 Status During Ineligibility.

15.11.1 Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility

No Player or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate during the Ineligibility period in any capacity in any Competition or Event or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs and any Events or activities relating to the Person’s achievements prior to his or her Anti-Doping Rule Violation) authorised or organised by any Signatory, Signatory’s member organisation, or a club or other member organisation of a Signatory’s member organisation, or in Competitions authorised or organised by any professional league or any international- or national-level Event organisation.
A Player or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of Ineligibility, participate in local sport events in a sport other than the sport in which the Player or other Person committed the Anti-Doping Rule Violation, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Player or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or international event.

A Player or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

15.11.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility.

Where a Player or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 15.11.1, the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation, unless the Player or other Person can establish to the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee, as the case may be, that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence. The new period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Article 15.6.2 if the Player or other Person establishes he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether a Player or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, whether the Player has established No Fault or Negligence and whether a reduction under Article 15.6.2 is appropriate, shall be made by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee upon referral by the ADCO pursuant to Article 12.2, and such determinations may be appealed as provided in Article 18.
15.12 **Reinstatement Testing.**

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of *Ineligibility*, a *Player* must, during any period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, make him or herself available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by ASADA and any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* having *Testing* jurisdiction, and must, if requested, provide current and accurate whereabouts information pursuant to Article 10. If a *Player* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* retires from sport and later seeks reinstatement, the *Player* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the *Player* has notified Cricket Australia (in accordance with Article 21.4) and has been subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* for a period of time equal to the longer of the period set forth in Article 21.7 or the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Player* had retired.

15.13 **Enforcement of Sanctions.**

Cricket Australia will, and will ensure that the *Members* will, enforce any sanctions applied by the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* or the *Appeals Committee* if those sanctions are consistent with these Anti-Doping Rules.

15.14 **Notifications**

(a) Cricket Australia:

i) shall notify ASADA, ASC and *Members*; and

ii) may notify any other *person*, organisation or body which it believes should be informed,

of the decision of the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* and any sanctions imposed and subsequently notify the outcome of any appeal or review of sanctions by the *Appeals Committee*.

(b) If the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* or *Appeals Committee* provides written reasons for its decision (which it is expressly not required to do), the *ADCO* may, in his or her discretion, release those reasons to such *persons* as he or she sees fit (with or without the omission of sensitive material that may be contained in the reasons).

15.15 **Press Releases**
Cricket Australia has the right to issue a press release regarding any decisions of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee and Appeals Committee (including with respect to any Provisional Hearing) and to publish any reasons for such decisions.

ARTICLE 16 - CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

16.1 Where more than one Player in a Team has been notified under Article 12 of a possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation in connection with an Event, the Team shall be subject to Target Testing during the Event Period.

16.2 Save for those alleged violations where a Player establishes No Fault or Negligence or No Significant Fault or Negligence, if more than two Players in a Team are found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation during an Event Period, the team may be subject to Disqualification or other disciplinary action at the absolute discretion of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee in addition to any Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations imposed upon the individual Players committing the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

ARTICLE 17 - REVIEW OF A FINDING OF AN ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION OR A SANCTION

17.1 A Person may make an application to the ADCO for review of a finding of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or a sanction where new and relevant information becomes available which was:

(a) not considered by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee at the hearing; and

(b) not available to the Person at the time of the hearing.

17.2 The application must:

(a) be in writing; and

(b) set out the new and relevant information.
17.3 The ADCO will consider the application and if the ADCO considers it more probable than not that the new information would have altered either the finding of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or the sanction, the ADCO will refer the application to the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee to:

(a) review the finding that the Person committed the Anti-Doping Rule Violation; and
(b) decide whether to reduce, suspend or withdraw the sanction.

17.4 Any review conducted pursuant to Article 17.3 will apply Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 15 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

17.5 A sanction will remain in force during the review unless the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee decides otherwise.

17.6 The ADCO must inform:

(a) the Person;
(b) the relevant Member;
(c) the ASC;
(d) ASADA; and
(e) Cricket Australia,

of any change to the original determination as a result of the review. The ADCO may then inform other Persons or organisations as the ADCO deems appropriate.

ARTICLE 18 - APPEALS

18.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal.

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 18.2 through 18.4 or as otherwise provided in the Code. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorised in Article 12.9 must be exhausted.
18.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions.

A decision that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, or a decision that no Anti-Doping Rule Violation was committed; a decision that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision under Article 15.11.2 (prohibition of participation during Ineligibility); a decision that an Anti-Doping Organisation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation or its Consequences; a decision by an Anti-Doping Organisation not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, or a decision not to go forward with an Anti-Doping Rule Violation after an investigation under Article 12.1; a decision by the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Officer or by a Recognised Medical Authority to deny or grant Therapeutic Use Exemptions; and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or otherwise in violation of Article 14.1 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 18.2.

18.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Players

In cases arising from participation in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Players, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court or to the Appeals Committee. Any such appeal will apply Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 18 and 19 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.2.2 In cases involving Players who do not have a right to appeal under Article 18.2.1, the appeal shall be to the Appeals Committee, and shall respect the following principles:

• a timely hearing;
• a fair, impartial and independent hearing body;
• the right to be represented by a counsel at the Person’s expense; and
• a timely, written, reasoned decision.

Any such appeal will apply Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 18 and 19 of these Anti-Doping Rules. The determination of the Appeals Committee body will be final and binding on the parties to the appeal and no Person may institute or maintain proceedings in any court or tribunal.

18.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

In cases under Article 18.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:

(a) the Player or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
(b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
(c) the ICC;
(d) ASADA; and
(e) WADA.

If there is more than one party seeking to appeal, all appeals must be heard together and the outcome of that appeal binds all parties who had the right to appeal.

In cases under Article 18.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the Appeals Committee shall be as provided in the NAD Scheme but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties:

(a) the Player or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
(b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
(c) Cricket Australia;
(d) the ICC;
(e) ASADA; and
(f) WADA.

If there is more than one party seeking to appeal,
all appeals must be heard together and the outcome of that appeal binds all parties who had the right to appeal.

For cases under Article 18.2.2, ASADA and WADA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the Appeals Committee. If both ASADA and WADA seek to so appeal, these appeals must be heard together. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organisation whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

18.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by an Anti-Doping Organisation

Where, in a particular case, an Anti-Doping Organisation fails to render a decision with respect to whether an Anti-Doping Rule Violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the Anti-Doping Organisation had rendered a decision finding no Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

18.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption.

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Player or ASDMAC or the Anti-Doping Organisation whose decision was reversed. Decisions denying TUEs which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by Players to the Appeals Committee. If the Appeals Committee reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

When ASDMAC or an Anti-Doping Organisation fails to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, the failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.
ARTICLE 19 - MUTUAL RECOGNITION

19.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 18, the Testing, TUEs and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory’s authority, shall be recognised and respected by Cricket Australia.

19.2 Cricket Australia may recognise the same determinations of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code. On being advised of such determination, Cricket Australia shall take all necessary action to render the determination effective.

ARTICLE 20 - STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against a Player or other Person for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 21 – RETIREMENTS AND COMEBACKS

21.1 A Player may retire from Competition by notifying Cricket Australia in writing.

21.2 The Player’s retirement date will be the date Cricket Australia receives the notice.

21.3 If a Player or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, the Anti-Doping Organisation conducting the results management process retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If a Player or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, the Anti-Doping Organisation which would have had results management jurisdiction over the Player or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, has jurisdiction to conduct results management.

Retirement does not:

(a) excuse the Person from giving a Sample requested on or
21.4 A Person may make a written request to Cricket Australia for reinstatement after their retirement. The request is taken to be made on the date Cricket Australia receives the request.

21.5 Reinstatement will be at the discretion of Cricket Australia.

21.6 These Anti-Doping Rules will apply to the Person from the date of his reinstatement request.

21.7 During the six month period following the reinstatement request the person may be tested:
   (a) as required by Cricket Australia; and
   (b) at the discretion of ASADA.

**ARTICLE 22 - AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES**

22.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be modified, updated or generally amended from time to time by Cricket Australia. These Anti-Doping Rules are current as at 1 January 2009 and will come into force (and apply to tests carried out) on and from 1 January 2009, on which date these Anti-Doping Rules will be posted on the Cricket Australia website, currently www.cricket.com.au. For the period up to 1 January 2009, the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy applicable on and from 1 November 2005 will continue to apply and any tests conducted up to and immediately prior to 1 January 2009
will be dealt with under that Anti-Doping Policy, unless the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee or Appeals Committee, as the case may be, determines the principle of lex mitior appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

22.2 Except as provided in Article 22.6, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

22.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

22.4 Article 1 and the Appendix 1 DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.

22.5 In applying these Anti-Doping Rules, Cricket Australia must have regard to the Code, including the comments annotating various provisions of the Code which shall be used, as appropriate, to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.

22.6 These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these Anti-Doping Rules came into effect. However, Anti-Doping Rule Violations that occurred prior to 1 January 2009 pursuant to previous Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policies continue to count as “first violations” or “second violations” for the purposes of determining sanctions under Article 15.8 for subsequent Anti-Doping Rule Violations under these Anti-Doping Rules.

22.7 Words in the singular include the plural and vice versa.

22.8 A Person includes a body corporate.

22.9 Reference to “including” and similar words are not words of limitation.

22.10 A word denoting any gender includes all genders.
APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

**AAT** means the Administrative Appeals Tribunal established by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act, 1975 (Cth).

**Adverse Analytical Finding** means the report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity 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*.

**ADCO** means the *Anti-Doping Control Officer* appointed by Cricket Australia from time to time to give effect to these Anti-Doping Rules and, if no Person is appointed, the Chief Executive of Cricket Australia.

**Anti-Doping Organisation** means 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 *Events*, WADA, International Federations, and National *Anti-Doping Organisations*.

**Anti-Doping Rule Violation** means a breach of these Anti-Doping Rules pursuant to Articles 5.1-5.8.

**Appeals Committee** means the appeals committee appointed by the National Sports Dispute Centre Pty Ltd from time to time at the request of Cricket Australia.

**ASADA** means the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority* established by the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006*.

**ASC** means the *Australian Sports Commission* established by the *Australian Sports Commission Act 1989*.

**ASDMAC** means the *Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee* or its successor bodies.
**Attempt** means purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an **Anti-Doping Rule Violation**, provided, however, there shall be no **Anti-Doping Rule Violation** based solely on an **Attempt** to commit a violation if the **Person** renounces the **Attempt** prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the **Attempt**.

**Atypical Finding** means a report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity that requires further investigation as provided by the **International Standard** for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an **Adverse Analytical Finding**.

**Code** means the World Anti-Doping Code.

**Competition** means any cricket match conducted under the jurisdiction, auspices or control of Cricket Australia.

**Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations** means the consequences that may arise from a **Player’s** or other **Person’s** violation of these Anti-Doping Rules which may result in one or more of the following:

(a) **Ineligibility**, which means that **Player** or **Person** is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any **Competition**, **Event** or other activity or funding as provided in Article 15.10 including, without limitation,

   (i) receiving direct or indirect funding or assistance from Cricket Australia, any **State Cricket Association** or **Territory Cricket Association** or any **Signatories**' member Organisations and governments;

   (ii) holding (or continuing to hold) any position with Cricket Australia or any **State Cricket Association** or **Territory Cricket Association** or a **Premier Grade Club** (including as a consultant, a coach, an officer or employee);

   (iii) receiving payment from Cricket Australia, a **State Cricket Association** or **Territory Cricket Association** or a **Premier Grade Club** in respect of his/her personal services;

   (iv) acting as a coach of any **Team** or as an official of any **Team** or an official in any **Competition** or **Event**;

   (v) attending any practice or training session with a **Team** or any member of a **Team**; and/or
(vi) using facilities or equipment owned or controlled by Cricket Australia, a State Cricket Association or Territory Cricket Association or a Premier Grade Club;

(b) *Disqualification*, which means the Player’s results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any individual awards, placings and records; or

(c) *Provisional Suspension*, which means the Player or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 13.

**Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee** means the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee appointed by Cricket Australia from time to time.

**Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor** means the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor appointed by Cricket Australia from time to time. The duties of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor include suggesting amendments to, and implementation of, the requirements of these Anti-Doping Rules.

**Cricket Australia Medical Officer** means the registered medical practitioner, or practitioners, appointed by Cricket Australia from time to time to be responsible for relevant matters pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules.

*Disqualification*: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations* above.

**Doping** has the meaning given to it by Article 4 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

**Doping Control** means 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, *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, results management, hearings and appeals.

**Event** means any official function or event organised by or under the control of or conducted, authorised or recognised by, Cricket Australia.
**Event Period** means the time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by Cricket Australia.

**Filing Failure** means a failure by a Player to file current and accurate whereabouts information in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules.

**In-Competition.** For the purpose of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing, an In-Competition test is a test where a Player is selected for Testing in connection with a specific Competition and the test is conducted on the day of the Competition.

**Ineligibility.** See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.

**International Event** means a tournament/event where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a Major Event Organisation, or another international sport organisation is the ruling body for such tournament/event.

**International-Level Player** means Players designated by one or more International Federations as being within the Registered Testing Pool for that International Federation.

**International Standard** means a standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

**Marker** means a compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

**Member** means a Person who, or body which, is a member of Cricket Australia (ie State Cricket Associations) or is affiliated with Cricket Australia (ie Territory Cricket Associations), or a Person who is a member of a body which is a member of or affiliated with Cricket Australia.
**Metabolite** means any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

**Missed Test** means a failure by a Player to be available for Testing in accordance with Article 10 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

**NAD Scheme** means the National Anti-Doping Scheme as defined under the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006 as amended from time to time.

**National Anti-Doping Organisation** means the entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organisation for such countries.

**No Advance Notice** means 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** means a Player establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

**No Significant Fault or Negligence** means a Player establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

**Out-of-Competition** means any Doping Control that is not In-Competition.
**Person** means a natural person or an organisation or other entity, including a **Player, Player Support Personnel** and a **Member**.

**Player** means a **Person** who participates (whether **In-Competition** or **Out of Competition**) in the sport of cricket under the jurisdiction or auspices of Cricket Australia or uses the facilities of Cricket Australia.

**Player Support Personnel** means any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel (where such personnel are employees or agents of Cricket Australia or any **Member**) working with or treating **Players** participating in or preparing for a **Competition** or any other **Person** who administers, manages, assists or is otherwise involved in or associated with any sporting activity conducted, authorised or recognised by Cricket Australia other than as a **Player**.

**Possession** means the actual, physical **possession**, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the **Person** has exclusive control over the **Prohibited Substance** or **Prohibited Method** or the premises in which a **Prohibited Substance** or **Prohibited Method** exists); provided, however, that if the **Person** does not have exclusive control over the **Prohibited Substance** or **Prohibited Method** or the premises in which a **Prohibited Substance** or **Prohibited Method** exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the **Person** knew about the presence of the **Prohibited Substance** or **Prohibited 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 Cricket Australia or 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** means the list identifying the **Prohibited Substances** and **Prohibited Methods** a current version of which is attached as Annexure A to these Anti-Doping Rules.
**Prohibited Method** means any method so described on the Prohibited List.

**Prohibited Substance** means any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

**Provisional Hearing** means, for the purposes of Article 14, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 12 that provides the Player with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

**Provisional Suspension** See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

**Recognised Medical Authority** means ASDMAC or an authority recognised by ASDMAC, which may authorise the Use of a Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method for a therapeutic purpose.

**Registered Testing Pool** means the pool of Players established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organisation who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation’s or National Anti-Doping Organisation’s test distribution plan.

**Sample/Specimen** means any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

**Specified Substance** means substances identified as specified substances in the Prohibited List.

**State Cricket Association** means each of the following:

(a) Cricket New South Wales;
(b) Queensland Cricket;
(c) South Australian Cricket Association;
(d) Tasmanian Cricket Association;
(e) Cricket Victoria; and
(f) Western Australian Cricket Association.
**State Cricket Association Medical Officer** means the registered medical practitioner, or practitioners, appointed by a **State Cricket Association** from time to time to be responsible for relevant matters pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules.

**Substantial Assistance:** For the purpose of Article 15.6.3, a **Person** providing **Substantial Assistance** must: (a) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or 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 an **Anti-Doping Organisation** or Cricket Australia. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

**Tampering** means 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; or providing fraudulent information to an **Anti-Doping Organisation** or to Cricket Australia or a **Member**.

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

**Team** means the team from time to time officially selected to represent Australia or any **State Cricket Association** or **Territory Cricket Association** during a **Competition**.

**Territory Cricket Association** means each of Northern Territory Cricket and ACT Cricket.

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

**Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)** means **Therapeutic Use Exemption** in accordance with the **International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions**.
**Trafficking** means selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a *Player, Player Support Personnel* or any other *Person* subject to the jurisdiction of an *Anti-Doping Organisation* to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a *Prohibited Substance* 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 such *Prohibited Substances* are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

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

**WADA** means the *World Anti-Doping Agency*.

**Whereabouts Failure** means a *Missed Test* or *Filing Failure*. 
Annexure A – Prohibited List

THE 2011 PROHIBITED LIST WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

Valid 1 January 2011

All Prohibited Substances shall be considered as “Specified Substances” except Substances in classes S1, S2.1 to S2.5, S.4.4 and S6.a, and Prohibited Methods M1, M2 and M3.

SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)

S0. NON-APPROVED SUBSTANCES

Any pharmacological substance which is not addressed by any of the subsequent sections of the List and with no current approval by any governmental regulatory health authority for human therapeutic use (i.e. drugs under pre-clinical or clinical development or discontinued) is prohibited at all times.

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

S1. ANABOLIC AGENTS

Anabolic agents are prohibited.

1. Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS)

a. Exogenous* AAS, including:

1-androstadiol (5α-androst-1-ene-3β,17β-diol);
1-androstenedione (5α-androst-1-ene-3,17-dione); bolandiol (19-norandrostenediol); bolasterone; boldenone; boldione (androsta-1,4-diene-3,17-dione); calusterone; clostebol; danazol (17α-ethynyl-17β-hydroxyandrost-4-eno[2,3-d]isoxazole); dehydrochlormethyltestosterone (4-chloro-17β-hydroxy-17α-methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); desoxymethyltestosterone
(17α-methyl-5α-androst-2-en-17β-ol); drostanolone; ethylestrenol (19-nor-17α-pregn-4-en-17-ol); fluoxymesterone; formebolone; furazabol (17β-hydroxy-17α-methyl-5α-androstano[2,3-c]-furan); gestrinone; 4-hydroxytestosterone (4,17β-dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one); mestanolone; mesterolone; metenolone; methandienone (17β-hydroxy-17α-methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); methandriol; methasterone (2α, 17α-dimethyl-5α-androstane-3-one-17β-ol); methylidenolone (17β-hydroxy-17α-methylene-4,9-dien-3-one); methyl-1-testosterone (17β-hydroxy-17α-methyl-5α-androst-1-en-3-one); methyltestosterone; metribolone (methyltrienolone, 17β-hydroxy-17α-methylene-4,9,11-trien-3-one); mibolerone; nandrolone; 19-norandrostenedione (estr-4-ene-3,17-dione); norboletone; norclostebol; norethandrolone; oxabolone; oxandrolone; oxymesterone; oxymetholone; prostanol (17β-hydroxy-5α-androstano[3,2-c]pyrazole); quinbolone; stanozolol; stenbolone; 1-testosterone (17β-hydroxy-5α-androst-1-en-3-one); tetrahydrogestrinone (18a-homo-pregna-4,9,11-trien-17β-ol-3-one); trenbolone and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

b. Endogenous** AAS when administered exogenously:

androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3β,17β-diol); androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3,17-dione); dihydrotestosterone (17β-hydroxy-5α-androst-1-en-3-one); prasterone (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA); testosterone and the following metabolites and isomers:

5α-androstane-3α,17α-diol; 5α-androstane-3α,17β-diol; 5α-androstane-3β,17α-diol; 5α-androstane-3β,17β-diol; androst-4-ene-3α,17α-diol; androst-4-ene-3α,17β-diol; androst-4-ene-3β,17β-diol; androst-5-ene-3α,17α-diol; androst-5-ene-3α,17β-diol; androst-5-ene-3β,17α-diol; 4-androstenediiod (androst-4-ene-3β,17β-diol); 5-androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3,17-dione); epitestosterone; 3α-hydroxy-5α-androstan-17-one; 3β-hydroxy-5α-androstan-17-one; 19-nortiocholanolone.

2. Other Anabolic Agents, including but not limited to:
Clenbuterol, selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs), tibolone, zeranol, zilpaterol.
For purposes of this section:

* “exogenous” refers to a substance which is not ordinarily capable of being produced by the body naturally.

** “endogenous” refers to a substance which is capable of being

S2. PEPTIDE HORMONES, GROWTH FACTORS AND RELATED SUBSTANCES

The following substances and their releasing factors are prohibited:

1. Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agents [e.g. erythropoietin (EPO), darbepoetin (dEPO), hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) stabilizers, methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta (CERA), peginesatide (Hematide)];

2. Chorionic Gonadotrophin (CG) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH) in males;

3. Insulins;

4. Corticotrophins;

5. Growth Hormone (GH), Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1), Fibroblast Growth Factors (FGFs), Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF), Mechano Growth Factors (MGFs), Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF), Vascular-Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) as well as any other growth factor affecting muscle, tendon or ligament protein synthesis/degradation, vascularisation, energy utilization, regenerative capacity or fibre type switching;

and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

S3. BETA-2 AGONISTS

All beta-2 agonists (including both optical isomers where relevant) are prohibited except salbutamol (maximum 1600 micrograms over 24 hours) and salmeterol when taken by inhalation in accordance with the manufacturers’ recommended therapeutic regime.

The presence of salbutamol in urine in excess of 1000 ng/mL is presumed not to be an intended therapeutic use of the substance
and will be considered as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless the Athlete proves, through a controlled pharmacokinetic study, that the abnormal result was the consequence of the use of a therapeutic dose (maximum 1600 micrograms over 24 hours) of inhaled salbutamol.

### S4. HORMONE ANTAGONISTS AND MODULATORS

The following classes are prohibited:

1. **Aromatase inhibitors** including, but not limited to: aminoglutethimide, anastrozole, androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione (androstatrienedione), 4-androstene-3,6,17-trione (6-oxo), exemestane, formestane, letrozole, testolactone.

2. **Selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs)** including, but not limited to: raloxifene, tamoxifen, toremifene.

3. **Other anti-estrogenic substances** including, but not limited to: clomiphene, cyclofenil, fulvestrant.

4. **Agents modifying myostatin function(s)** including but not limited to: myostatin inhibitors.

### S5. DIURETICS AND OTHER MASKING AGENTS

Masking agents are prohibited. They include:

**Diuretics, desmopressin, plasma expanders** (e.g. glycerol; intravenous administration of albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch and mannitol), probenecid; and other substances with similar biological effect(s).

Diuretics include:

**Acetazolamide, amiloride, bumetanide, canrenone, chlorthalidone, etacrynic acid, furosemide, indapamide, metolazone, spironolactone, thiazides** (e.g. bendroflumethiazide, chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide), triamterene, and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s) (except drosperinone, pamabrom and topical dorzolamide and brinzolamide, which are not prohibited).

The use **In- and Out-of-Competition**, as applicable, of any quantity of a substance subject to threshold limits (i.e. salbutamol, morphine, cathine, ephedrine, methylephedrine and pseudoephedrine) in
conjunction with a diuretic or other masking agent requires the deliverance of a specific Therapeutic Use Exemption for that substance in addition to the one granted for the diuretic or other masking agent.

**PROHIBITED METHODS**

**M1. ENHANCEMENT OF OXYGEN TRANSFER**
The following are prohibited:

1. Blood doping, including the use of autologous, homologous or heterologous blood or red blood cell products of any origin.

2. Artificially enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen, including but not limited to perfluorochemicals, efaproxiral (RSR13) and modified haemoglobin products (e.g. haemoglobin-based blood substitutes, microencapsulated haemoglobin products), excluding supplemental oxygen.

**M2. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION**
The following is prohibited:

1. *Tampering*, or attempting to tamper, in order to alter the integrity and validity of *Samples* collected during *Doping Control* is prohibited. These include but are not limited to catheterisation, urine substitution and/or adulteration (e.g. proteases).

2. Intravenous infusions are prohibited except for those legitimately received in the course of hospital admissions or clinical investigations.

3. Sequential withdrawal, manipulation and reinfusion of whole blood into the circulatory system is prohibited.

**M3. GENE DOPING**
The following, with the potential to enhance sport performance, are prohibited:

1. The transfer of nucleic acids or nucleic acid sequences;

2. The use of normal or genetically modified cells;
3. The use of agents that directly or indirectly affect functions known to influence performance by altering gene expression. For example, Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor δ (PPARδ) agonists (e.g. GW 1516) and PPARδ-AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) axis agonists (e.g. AICAR) are prohibited.

SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION

In addition to the categories S1 to S5 and M1 to M3 defined above, the following categories are prohibited In-Competition:

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

S6. STIMULANTS

All stimulants (including both optical isomers where relevant) are prohibited, except imidazole derivatives for topical use and those stimulants included in the 2010 Monitoring Program*.

Stimulants include:

a: Non-Specified Stimulants:

Adrafinil; amfepramone; amiphenazole; amphetamine; amphetaminil; benfluorex; benzphetamine; benzylpiperazine; bromantan; clobenzorex; cocaine; cropropamide; crotetamide; dimethylamphetamine; etilamphetamine; famprofazone; fencamine; fenetylline; fenfluramine; fenproporex; furfenorex; mefenorex; mephentermine; mesocarb; methamphetamine(d-); p-methylamphetamine; methylenedioxyamphetamine; methylenedioxymethamphetamine; modafinil; norfenfluramine; phendimetrazine; phenmetrazine; phentermine; 4-phenylpiracetam (carphedon); prenylamine; prolintane.

A stimulant not expressly listed in this section is a Specified Substance.

b: Specified Stimulants (examples):

Adrenaline**; cathine***; ephedrine****; etamivan; etilefrine; fenbutrazate; fencamfamin; heptaminol; isomethptene;
levmetamphetamine; meclofenoxate; methylephedrine****; methylhexaneamine (dimethylpentlyamine); methylphenidate; nikethamide; norfenefrine; octopamine; oxilofrine; parahydroxyamphetamine; pemoline; pentetrazol; phenpromethamine; propylhexedrine; pseudoephedrine*****; selegiline; sibutramine; strychnine; tuaminoheptane; and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

* The following substances included in the 2011 Monitoring Program (bupropion, caffeine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradol, synephrine) are not considered as Prohibited Substances.

** Adrenaline associated with local anaesthetic agents or by local administration (e.g. nasal, ophthalmologic) is not prohibited.

*** Cathine is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 5 micrograms per milliliter.

**** Each of ephedrine and methylephedrine is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 10 micrograms per milliliter.

***** Pseudoephedrine is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 150 micrograms per milliliter.

S7. NARCOTICS
The following are prohibited:

Buprenorphine, dextromoramide, diamorphine (heroin), fentanyl and its derivatives, hydromorphone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, pentazocine, pethidine.

S8. CANNABINOIDS
Natural (e.g. cannabis, hashish, marijuana) or synthetic delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and cannabimimetics [e.g. “Spice” (containing JWH018, JWH073), HU-210] are prohibited.

S9. GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS
All glucocorticosteroids are prohibited when administered by oral, intravenous, intramuscular or rectal routes.
SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS

P1. ALCOHOL
Alcohol (ethanol) is prohibited *In-Competition* only, in the following sports. Detection will be conducted by analysis of breath and/or blood. The doping violation threshold (haematological values) is 0.10 g/L.

- Aeronautic (FAI)
- Archery (FITA)
- Automobile (FIA)
- Karate (WKF)

P2. BETA-BLOCKERS
Unless otherwise specified, beta-blockers are prohibited *In-Competition* only, in the following sports.

- Aeronautic (FAI)
- Archery (FITA) (also prohibited *Out-of-Competition*)
- Automobile (FIA)
- Billiards and Snooker (WCBS)
- Bobsleigh and Skeleton (FIBT)
- Boules (CMSB)
- Bridge (FMB)
- Curling (WCF)
- Darts (WDF)
- Golf (IGF)
- Motorcycling (FIM)
- Modern Pentathlon (UIPM) for disciplines involving shooting
- Ninepin and Tenpin Bowling (FIQ)
- Powerboating (UIM)
- Sailing (ISAF) for match race helms only
- Shooting (ISSF, IPC) (also prohibited *Out-of-Competition*)

Beta-blockers include, but are not limited to, the following:

**Acebutolol, alprenolol, atenolol, betaxolol, bisoprolol, bunolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, esmolol, labetalol, levobunolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, nadolol, oxprenolol, pindolol, propranolol, sotalol, timolol.**
CODE OF BEHAVIOUR RULE 12
ILLICIT SUBSTANCES

1. Overview – Principles and Objectives of the IS Rule

1.1 Cricket Australia (CA) has adopted a WADA-compliant Anti-Doping Code (the Code) to ensure the fundamental right of Players to participate in a Doping free sport and to promote health, fairness and equality for Players by adopting an effective anti-doping program with regard to detection, deterrence and prevention of Doping. Under the Code, mandated by the Australian Government, certain illicit and illegal substances are not prohibited for the purposes of Out-of-Competition testing.

1.2 CA, State and Territory Cricket Associations, the Australian Cricketers’ Association and Players participating in Rule Competitions (the Stakeholders) are acutely aware of the challenges faced by society in terms of illicit and illegal substances and CA and State and Territory Cricket Associations wish to take a stand to deter against their use in cricket and by cricketers.

1.3 In accepting that such substances represent a widespread community problem and a serious health issue for individuals, this IS Rule seeks to address those issues in a balanced and appropriate manner to provide an effective deterrent to the use of those substances.

1.4 CA, State and Territory Cricket Associations understand that players competing in Rule Competitions (the Cricketers) have the ability to significantly influence the lives of others including, in particular, young athletes, supporters of the Rule Competitions and supporters of cricket worldwide.

1.5 Consistent with the philosophy of CA in adopting the CA Anti-Doping Policy, the Stakeholders wish to prohibit the use of Illicit Substances Out-of-Competition by the adoption of a policy that embraces and promotes the following values:
• ethics, fair play and honesty;
• health and welfare;
• excellence in performance;
• character and education;
• dedication and commitment;
• respect for rules and laws;
• respect for self and other participants; and
• community and solidarity.

1.6 This IS Rule differs in some important respects from the CA Anti-Doping Policy. Based on extensive professional advice, the IS Rule addresses the problem of the use of Illicit Substances by conducting additional testing over and above that required by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), the Australian Government and the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) and, in dealing with that testing, focusing on a combination of deterrence, education and rehabilitation of Cricketers to ensure the effective and appropriate eradication of the use of Illicit Substances by Cricketers.

1.7 CA is advised and accepts that a rehabilitative model of management, including education, counselling, monitoring treatment and appropriate penalties, is the most appropriate manner of deterring and eradicating the use of Illicit Substances by Cricketers, subject only to the need to protect Cricketers, Rule Competitions and cricket in general from repeat offenders by administering strict and severe sanctions in cases where it is satisfied that education, counselling and treatment is not an effective response.

1.8 CA is advised and accepts that the model needs to feature accountability and transparency in both procedures and outcomes, subject to obligations of confidentiality aimed at ensuring appropriate opportunities for rehabilitation.

1.9 The objectives of this IS Rule are therefore to apply a consistent set of procedures that provide:

• education programs on Illicit Substance use;
• deterrence to Illicit Substance use;
• for rehabilitation of Cricketers;
• for the protection of the image of cricket and those associated with cricket; and
• for the administration of sanctions where appropriate.

1.10 This IS Rule governs the detected presence in a Cricketer’s body of Illicit Substances. Any Cricketer involved in the trafficking of Illicit Substances will be liable to whatever consequences are prescribed or available under the CA Anti-Doping Policy, the CA Code of Behaviour or pursuant to the Cricketer’s Player Contract.

2. Application of IS Rule

2.1 This IS Rule shall apply to all Cricketers.

2.2 Schedule 1, which may be amended from time to time by notice from CA to Stakeholders, details the substances and classes of substances prohibited under this IS Rule (Illicit Substances). For the avoidance of doubt, publication on CA’s website (www.cricket.com.au) shall be deemed to be sufficient notice for the purposes of this clause 2.2, provided that any amendments will be notified in writing to the ACA.

2.3 All In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing for Prohibited Methods and Prohibited Substances shall continue to be dealt with under the CA Anti-Doping Policy. This IS Rule will only apply to Out-of-Competition testing for Illicit Substances.

2.4 For the purposes of this IS Rule, a ‘Rule Competition’ means any cricket match or competition conducted under the jurisdiction or auspices of Cricket Australia, including any RYobi One-Day Cup match, KFC Twenty20 Big Bash match and any successor competitions, as well as any CA Cup match or Women’s National Cricket League (WNCL) match.

2.5 For the purposes of this IS Rule, a Multi Day Match means a match of more than one days’ scheduled duration and a One Day Match means a match of one days’ scheduled duration (whether a 50-over match, Twenty20 match or some other limited overs match of no more than one day’s scheduled duration).
2.6 For the purposes of this IS Rule, a Team means the team from time to time officially selected to represent Australia or any State Association or Territory Association during or in connection with a Rule Competition.

2.7 Unless otherwise indicated, capitalised terms in this IS Rule have the meaning given to them in the CA Anti-Doping Policy.

3. Illicit Substances Prohibited

3.1 All Cricketers must comply with and observe this IS Rule.

3.2 Subject to clause 3.3, a Cricketer shall contravene this IS Rule where there is present, in that Cricketer’s bodily Specimen, any Illicit Substances or its Metabolites or Markers (a Violation). Furthermore, if a Cricketer has committed an Anti Doping Rule Violation under the Code in connection with any Illicit Substances or its Metabolites or Markers, such Anti Doping Rule Violation shall be deemed to be a previous Violation under this IS Rule (i.e., if a Cricketer has committed an Anti Doping Rule Violation under the Code, it shall be dealt with solely under the Code, but where the Cricketer thereafter commits a Violation under this IS Rule (the Subsequent Violation), the previous Anti Doping Rule Violation, if relating to any Illicit Substances or its Metabolites or Markers, shall be deemed to be a first Violation (or second, third or further Violation, as the case may be) for the purposes of this IS Rule and the Subsequent Violation shall be deemed to be a second Violation (or third or further Violation, as the case may be).

3.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is established, the detected presence of any quantity of an Illicit Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Cricketer’s Sample shall constitute a Violation.
3.4 Subject to clauses 6.8 and 8.3, a Violation occurs whether or not the Cricketer’s Use of a Prohibited Substance is intentional or whether the Cricketer was negligent or otherwise at fault.

It is not a defence to any claim that a Cricketer has breached this IS Rule for that Cricketer to contend:

- ignorance that an Illicit Substance is prohibited;
- an honest and reasonable, but mistaken, belief that an Illicit Substance is not prohibited under this IS Rule;
- lack of intention to use an Illicit Substance;
- inadvertent use of an Illicit Substance; or
- that the Illicit Substance in question did not enhance the performance of the Cricketer concerned or was otherwise not performance enhancing.

3.5 A person who refuses or fails to submit a Sample for collection as authorised under this IS Rule or otherwise evades a sample collection (including pursuant to any monitoring test program imposed pursuant to this IS Rule) shall be deemed to have returned a positive test for Illicit Substances and shall be deemed to have committed a Violation.

3.6 A person who deliberately attempts to substitute, dilute or adulterate a Specimen shall be deemed to have returned a positive test for Illicit Substances and shall be deemed to have committed a Violation.

3.7 At all times the CA Anti-Doping Officer shall have the absolute discretion to determine that testing irregularities that could reasonably be considered to have affected the results of an otherwise valid test shall invalidate the results of such test.

4 Appointment of Agent

Until any contrary determination of the CA General Manager – Cricket Operations in his or her absolute discretion, Symbion Pathology Pty Ltd and its authorized nominees shall be the CA testing agency for the purpose of this IS Rule (the Testing Agent).
5. **Education and Obligations**

5.1 CA will ensure that its contracted Cricketers take part in CA education programs dealing with Illicit Substances and will ensure that any such Cricketer who has not participated in such a session will take part in an alternative program.

5.2 Each State and Territory Association participating in any Rule Competition will ensure that Cricketers who either represent it in a Rule Competition or who otherwise are contracted to it take part in CA education programs dealing with Illicit Substances and will ensure that any such Cricketers not participating in such a session will take part in an alternative program.

5.3 It is the obligation of each person to whom this IS Rule applies to inform himself or herself of, and fully understand, this IS Rule and all Illicit Substances.

6. **Testing**

6.1 All Cricketers subject to Doping Control are liable to be selected for testing under this IS Rule by the Testing Agent. All Cricketers subject to Doping Control agree to submit to Out-of-Competition testing (without advance notice and at any time or place) by the Testing Agent.

6.2 Cricketers are liable to be selected for any number of drug tests; there is no maximum number and testing may be targeted or random. This selection may be on any basis or without justification.

6.3 Sampling and testing of Cricketers must be conducted substantially in conformity with the Australian Standard AS/NZ 4308 and the procedure set out in Schedule 2. Sample analysis and custodial procedures shall be conducted in accordance with the Australian Standard AS/NZ 4308 and the procedure set out in Schedule 2. Sampling and testing irregularities that cannot reasonably be considered to have affected the results of otherwise valid tests (Minor Irregularities) will not invalidate such results. Minor Irregularities do not include the following irregularities: a break in the chain of custody of the sample,
improper sealing of the container(s) in which the sample is stored, failure to request the signature of the Player or failure to provide the Player with an opportunity to be present or be represented at the opening and analysis of the ‘B’ sample if analysis of the ‘B’ sample is requested (each of which shall be a Major Irregularity).

6.4 The CA Anti-Doping Officer has the responsibility of sourcing rehabilitation programs referred to in this IS Rule.

6.5 CA, or any State Association or Territory Association competing in a Rule Competition may request the CA Anti-Doping Officer to refer a Cricketer for testing, education, counselling and/or treatment. The Cricketer will be required to undertake education, counselling and/or treatment only if the CA Anti-Doping Officer is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the Cricketer’s mental or physical ability to satisfactorily perform his services to CA, the State Association or Territory Association is impaired as a result of an association with Illicit Substances and the Cricketer agrees to such education, counselling and/or treatment. A Cricketer may refer himself to the CA Anti-Doping Officer for testing, education, counselling or treatment at any time.

6.6 The CA Anti-Doping Officer shall be responsible for the supervision and administration of this IS Rule and more specifically to receive from the Testing Agent, the results of Violation for Illicit Substances.

6.7 Upon the occurrence of any Violation, the Cricketer may elect to involve CA or his State or Territory Association (as the case may be) or the Australian Cricketers Association in any education, counselling and treatment of that Cricketer.

6.8 The CA Anti-Doping Officer will determine, in circumstances where:

(i) a Cricketer holds a Therapeutic Use Exemption in respect of a particular Illicit Substance; and

(ii) the Player establishes to the reasonable satisfaction of the CA Anti-Doping Officer Advisor that the Cricketer has not used the Illicit Substance other than in
accordance with the conditions (if any) of the Therapeutic Use Exemption,
that the Illicit Substance insofar as it applies to that Cricketer shall be deemed not to include the substance or method the subject of the Therapeutic Use Exemption.

7. Sanctions
7.1 First Violation - where the Cricketer commits a first Violation, the CA Anti-Doping Officer shall inform such Cricketer and the following shall apply to that Cricketer:

(a) Where the Cricketer is employed by or represents a State or Territory Association, the Medical Officer of the Cricketer’s State Association or Territory Association shall be informed of the Violation and circumstances of the Violation with a view to involving the Cricketer’s State Association or Territory Association in the further education, counselling and treatment of the Cricketer. The CA Anti-Doping Officer shall request and obtain a signed undertaking in a form acceptable to the CA Anti-Doping Officer requiring that the Medical Officer maintains confidence in respect of that first Violation so that the Medical Officer shall not report the facts of that first Violation to any other person without the consent in writing of the CA Anti-Doping Officer, provided, however, that, subject to clause 7.12 of this IS Rule, (i) the CA Anti-Doping Officer will inform CA of the fact that a Violation has occurred (without disclosing any details about the Cricketer) and (ii) CA may in all circumstances disclose to other persons the fact that a Violation has occurred and the Illicit Substance in issue, without any further disclosure of facts (including the name of the Player and the identity of his or her Employer).

(b) Where the Cricketer is then a party to a CA Player Contract, the CA Team Doctor shall be informed of the Violation and the circumstances of the Violation. The CA Anti-Doping Officer shall request and obtain a signed undertaking in a form acceptable to the CA Anti-Doping Officer requiring that the CA Team Doctor maintains confidence in respect of that first Violation so that the
CA Team Doctor shall not report the fact of that first Violation to any other person without the consent in writing of the CA Anti-Doping Officer, provided, however, that, subject to clause 7.12 of this IS Rule, (i) the CA Anti-Doping Officer will inform CA of the fact that a Violation has occurred (without disclosing any details about the Cricketer) and (ii) CA may in all circumstances disclose to other persons the fact that a Violation has occurred and the Illicit Substance in issue, without any further disclosure of facts (including the name of the Player and the identity of his or her Employer).

(c) To the extent the Cricketer is a party to a Player Contract with CA, a State Association or a Territory Association, the Cricketer shall be fined an amount equal to five percent (5%) of his or her nett retainer, if any, payable by CA, the State Association or the Territory Association (as the case may be and, in circumstances where the Cricketer is at that stage a party to a Player Contract with CA, the relevant retainer shall be the one payable by CA) in that contract year pursuant to clause 3 of the Player Contract (the **Suspended Fine**), provided, however, that the fine shall be suspended subject to the Cricketer’s compliance with paragraph (e) below and the Cricketer not committing a second Violation, it being understood that failure to comply with paragraph (e) below will be communicated to CA in order for CA to levy the Suspended Fine on the Cricketer.

(d) The Cricketer shall be prohibited from being selected in any Multi Day Matches and One Day Matches for a period of twenty (20) days, whether those matches are part of a Rule Competition or else a Test Match, One Day International Match or Twenty20 International Match or a women’s international match, and shall further be prohibited from being selected in any grade or district cricket match during that 20-day period (together, the **Suspended Ban**), provided, however, that the ban shall be suspended subject to the Cricketer’s compliance with paragraph (e) below and the Cricketer not committing a second Violation (it being understood that failure to comply with paragraph (e) below will be communicated to CA in order for CA to levy the Suspended Ban on the
Cricketer) and further provided that where any period of the Suspended Ban would otherwise fall outside the regular season (measured by reference to the final day of the final Multi Day Match or One Day Match in which the Cricketer’s Team was scheduled to participate in), that period shall be suspended immediately after that final day and shall resume in the following season (or in the case of international cricket, in the following international tour) to begin on the first day of the first Multi Day Match or One Day Match in which the Cricketer’s Team is scheduled to participate in (whether in that following season or on the following tour, as the case may be).

(e) The CA Anti-Doping Officer shall require the Cricketer’s attendance before the CA Anti-Doping Officer or any other person specified by the CA Anti-Doping Officer for the purpose of a designated rehabilitation program involving education, counselling and treatment in respect of Illicit Substances.

(f) Subject to clause 7.9 below, the Cricketer shall be placed on a monitoring test program for a period of time determined by the CA Anti-Doping Officer in his or her absolute discretion.

7.2 Second Violation – subject to clause 7.11, where the Cricketer commits a second Violation, the CA Anti-Doping Officer shall inform such Cricketer and the following shall apply to that Cricketer:

(a) Where the Cricketer is employed by or represents a State or Territory Association, the CEO, Cricket Operations General Manager and General Manager of Legal and Business Affairs of CA and the CEO of the Australian Cricketers’ Association together with the CEO, Cricket Operations Manager and Medical Officer of the Cricketer’s State Association or Territory Association shall be informed by the CA Anti-Doping Officer of the Violation and circumstances of the Violation.

(b) Where the Cricketer is then a party to a CA Player Contract, the CEO, Cricket Operations General Manager and General Manager of Legal and Business Affairs of CA and the CEO of the Australian Cricketers’ Association
shall be informed by the CA Anti-Doping Officer of the Violation and the circumstances of the Violation.

(c) The Cricketer shall be required to pay to CA the Suspended Fine within thirty (30) days of notice of the second Violation from the CA Anti-Doping Officer.

(d) To the extent the Cricketer is a party to a Player Contract with CA, a State Association or a Territory Association (each, an Employer), the Cricketer shall be fined a further amount equal to ten percent (10%) of his or her nett retainer, if any, payable by the Employer (provided that in circumstances where the Cricketer is at that stage a party to a Player Contract with CA, the relevant retainer shall be the one payable by CA) in that contract year pursuant to clause 3 of the Cricketer’s Player Contract (the Second Fine). The Cricketer shall be required to pay the Second Fine to CA within thirty (30) days of notice of the second Violation from the CA Anti-Doping Officer.

(e) The Cricketer shall be prohibited from being selected in any Multi Day Matches and One Day Matches for a period of forty (40) days (which shall include the Suspended Ban), whether those matches are part of a Rule Competition or else a Test Match, One Day International Match or Twenty20 International Match or a women’s international match, and shall further be prohibited from being selected in any grade or district cricket match during that 40-day period, provided, however, that where any period of the 40-day suspension would otherwise fall outside the regular season (measured by reference to the final day of the final Multi Day Match or One Day Match in which the Cricketer’s Team was scheduled to participate in), that period shall be suspended immediately after that final day and shall resume in the following season (or in the case of international cricket, in the following international tour) to begin on the first day of the first Multi Day Match or One Day Match in which the Cricketer’s Team is scheduled to participate in (whether in that following season or on the following tour, as the case may be).
(f) The CA Anti-Doping Officer shall require the Cricketer’s attendance before the CA Anti-Doping Officer or any other person specified by the CA Anti-Doping Officer for the purpose of a designated rehabilitation program involving education, counselling and treatment in respect of Illicit Substances.

(g) Subject to clause 7.9 below, the Cricketer shall be placed on a monitoring test program for a period of time determined by the CA Anti-Doping Officer in his or her absolute discretion.

7.3 Third Violation - where the Cricketer commits a third Violation, the CA Anti-Doping Officer shall inform such Cricketer, CA, the Australian Cricketers Association and each State Association and Territory Association and the following shall apply to that Cricketer:

(a) The Cricketer shall be prohibited from being selected in any Team (and shall further be prohibited from being selected in any team for any grade or district cricket match) for a period of twelve (12) months and shall forfeit the right to any payments under any then-current Player Contract (including the retainer amount under clause 3 of the Player Contract or any other amount payable to the Cricketer, which amounts shall no longer be due and payable with respect to the 12-month period) other than the payment of accrued obligations, if any, under the relevant Player Contract (which, for the avoidance of doubt, shall not include any portion of the retainer otherwise payable from the date on which the Cricketer is banned).

(b) The Cricketer shall not be permitted to be selected in a Team (including any grade or district cricket team) after the expiry of the twelve (12) month ban listed in paragraph (b) above unless and until the Cricketer completes a designated rehabilitation program involving education, counselling and treatment in respect of Illicit Substances in a manner deemed reasonably satisfactory by the CA Anti-Doping Officer.
(c) The Cricketer shall be placed on a monitoring test program upon his or her resumption of participation in any Rule Competition for a period of time determined by the CA Anti-Doping Officer in his or her absolute discretion.

7.4 Further Violation - where the Cricketer commits a further Violation, the CA Anti-Doping Officer shall inform such Cricketer, CA, the Australian Cricketers Association and each State Association and Territory Association, the Employer, if any, shall have the option of immediately terminating the Cricketer’s Player Contract without notice or any compensation other than the payment of accrued obligations, if any, under the Player Contract and the Cricketer shall be prohibited from being selected in any Team (and shall further be prohibited from being selected in any team for any grade or district cricket match) and from representing CA or any State or Territory Association in any coaching capacity for a period of three (3) years. The Cricketer shall not be permitted to be selected in a Team (including any grade or district cricket team) after the expiry of the three (3) year ban unless and until the Cricketer completes a designated rehabilitation program involving education, counselling and treatment in respect of Illicit Substances in a manner deemed reasonably satisfactory by the CA Anti-Doping Officer. The Cricketer shall further be placed on a monitoring test program upon his or her resumption of participation in any Rule Competition for a period of time determined by the CA Anti-Doping Officer in his or her absolute discretion.

7.5 Notwithstanding anything else in this IS Rule, a failure by a Cricketer to comply with any sanctions listed in this clause 7 (other than clause 7.1(c)) shall be deemed to be a separate and additional Violation for the purposes of this IS Rule.
7.6 Where a Cricketer, after committing an earlier Violation during the course of representing or being employed pursuant to a Player Contract by a different Employer (the **Original Employer**), thereafter commits a second or further Violation (a **New Violation**) during the course of representing, or being employed pursuant to a Player Contract by, a different Employer (the **New Employer**), the New Violation shall be deemed to be a second, third or further Violation, as the case may be, for the purposes of this IS Policy, notwithstanding the change of Employer for which the Cricketer is employed or represents. Notwithstanding clause 7.1, where a Cricketer has committed a Violation and at some time after that Violation is selected by, or agrees to a Player Contract with, a New Employer, the CA Anti-Doping Officer shall inform the Team Doctor(s) of the New Employer of the earlier Violation by that Cricketer and the circumstances of such Violation(s), and the Team Doctor(s) of the New Employer(s) shall be entitled to consult with the Team Doctor(s) of the Original Employer about the circumstances of the Violation.

7.7 This IS Policy imposes obligations on the CA Anti-Doping Officer to disclose information in relation to Cricketers subject to this IS Policy to various third persons including, without limitation, those involved in the education, counselling and treatment of Cricketers subject to this IS Policy. Each Cricketer consents to the provision of information by the CA Anti-Doping Officer solely in accordance with this IS Rule as a condition of participation in any Rule Competition.

7.8 Any designated rehabilitation program under this IS Rule shall be for a period of time determined by the CA Anti-Doping Officer in his or her absolute discretion. It will only conclude once the CA Anti-Doping Officer, in conjunction with the

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1 For the purposes of clause 7.6 of this IS Rule, where a player is employed by CA under a Player Contract and immediately afterwards is employed by a State Association or Territory Association under a Player Contract, CA will be deemed to be an Original Employer in circumstances where a Violation has occurred during the course of employment with CA and that State Association or Territory Association will be deemed to be the New Employer. Similarly, for the purposes of clause 7.6 of this IS Rule, where a player is employed by a State Association or Territory Association under a Player Contract and immediately afterwards is employed by CA under a Player Contract, the State Association or Territory Association will be deemed to be an Original Employer in circumstances where a Violation has occurred during the course of employment with that the State Association or Territory Association and CA will be deemed to be the New Employer.
relevant counsellor or other appropriate professional advisor, determines that the Cricketer has completed the necessary counselling and education.

7.9 No monitoring test program shall commence until the CA Anti-Doping Officer determines that the Illicit Substance(s) used by the Cricketer in issue in connection with the specific Violation is no longer likely to present in the Cricketer’s bodily specimen assuming no further use.

7.10 All monies from fines levied pursuant to this IS Rule shall be paid to CA and used by CA to fund rehabilitation, education and testing programs under this IS Rule.

7.11 Notwithstanding clause 7.2 of this IS Rule, in the event a Cricketer commits a second Violation (but not a third Violation or further Violation) more than five (5) years after committing a first Violation, that second Violation (the Sunset Violation) shall be deemed to be a first Violation for the purposes of clause 7.1 of this IS Rule and clause 7.1 shall apply to such Cricketer with respect to the Sunset Violation.

7.12 Notwithstanding any clause of this IS Rule (including clause 7.1), in the event that a Cricketer publicly discloses to the media any circumstances relating to his or her first Violation, CA shall be permitted to request from the CA Anti-Doping Officer and the CA Anti-Doping Officer shall provide to CA (and the Cricketer’s State or Territory Association, if any), all details of that Violation, including details about the Cricketer and the Illicit Substance in issue.

8. Appeals

8.1 A person who commits a Violation under this IS Rule may appeal that finding or the imposition of any sanction under clause 7 of this IS Rule by application to the Appeals Committee in accordance with Article 15.2 of the CA Anti-Doping Policy. All parties acknowledge that this process may risk any confidentiality safeguards within this IS Rule and that a Cricketer embarks on this procedure in full knowledge of that risk.

8.2 For clarification and the avoidance of doubt, a Violation
under this IS Rule shall for the purposes of the right of appeal under this clause 8.2, be deemed to be a determination of the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee under the Anti-Doping Rules and any reference in Article 15.2 of the CA Anti-Doping Policy will be deemed to be a reference to the result of any Violation under this IS Rule. All time limits and other procedural matters set out in Article 15.2 of the Anti-Doping Rules (other than the second sentence of Article 15.2.5) shall apply to any appeal under this IS Rule.

8.3 A Cricketer who lodges an appeal in accordance with clause 8.1 shall bear the onus of proving on the balance of probabilities, that either (i) the Violation should be disregarded pursuant to this IS Rule such that the Cricketer will not have been found to have committed a Violation under this IS Rule as a result of an Irregularity that is a Major Irregularity or (ii) the Violation should be disregarded pursuant to this IS Rule as a result of the Violation occurring solely as a result of the Illicit Substance in issue being administered by a third party without the knowledge of the Cricketer and in circumstances where the Cricketer could not have reasonably believed that the Illicit Substance would have been administered by a third party, or (iii) that the twelve (12) month suspension under clause 7.3(b) or the three (3) year suspension under clause 7.4 is harsh and unreasonable in the circumstances set out in clause 8.5. Where the Cricketer fails to prove those matters on the balance of probabilities, the Appeals Committee shall declare such.

8.4 A person shall have no further right of appeal other than as expressly provided in this IS Rule.

8.5 The Appeals Committee may reduce the twelve (12) month suspension under clause 7.3(b) and the three (3) year suspension under clause 7.4 only where it is satisfied that there are exceptional and compelling circumstances which would make it harsh and unreasonable to apply those sanctions in all the circumstances of the case.
Schedule 1

1. Substances
   - **Stimulants** - amphetamine, benzphetamine, cocaine, dimethylamphetamine, ephedrine, methamphetamine, methylamphetamine and other substances with similar biological effect(s).

   - **Narcotics** - diamorphine (heroin), hydromorphone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, pethidine and other substances with similar biological effects where there is no evidence of reasonable therapeutic use.

   - **Cannabinoids** - hashish, marijuana, THC and other substances with similar biological effect(s).

2. Classes of substances
   - Stimulants
   - Narcotics
   - Cannabinoids

Schedule 2

Illicit Substances Rule Testing Procedures

- A Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Officer will contact the Testing Agent with the names of Cricketers to be tested.

- The Testing Agent will contact a CA, State Association or Territory Association Liaison Officer (the **Liaison Officer**) on arrival at the relevant training site and identify himself or herself. These collectors will be wearing identification that clearly states they are representing Cricket Australia and the Testing Agent. If the Liaison Officer is not present then the CA, State Association or Territory Association Operations or Team Manager must be contacted to act in the place of the Liaison Officer, in which case he or she will be deemed to be the Liaison Officer for the purposes of this IS Rule.

- A collector will open the envelope containing the names of the Cricketers to be tested, in the presence of the
The Liaison Officer must be present at commencement of each of these sessions in order to facilitate these procedures, to verify the Cricketers nominated and be available to address any issues that may arise during the testing session.

At the completion of the training session or, if the Cricketer is not training for any reason, as soon as practical, the Liaison Officer will notify the nominated Cricketers and bring them to an area where they can wait until the collection of urine drug screens is completed. The Cricketer will be provided with a copy of the IDP testing procedure for his perusal.

Cricketers must remain in the testing area at all times until they have completed all requirements.

No mobile phone use is permitted.

A collector will observe each collection as well as complete/collate the paperwork. Collectors will use a tamper-resistant pre-packaged collection kit with all components carrying a bar code and a unique specimen number specific to that kit.

The toilet facility is prepared to provide security and privacy toilet colouring agent such as blue loo is used so the water in the toilet bowl remains coloured. Also, there should be no other accessible source of water in the toilet cubicle.

The Cricketer will be asked to remove all unnecessary outer garments, empty pockets and leave all personal items and bags outside the toilet area.

The collector will ask the Cricketer to wash their hands and after such time the Cricketer will remain in the presence of the collector and not have access to any taps, soap, dispensers or cleaning agents that may be used to adulterate the urine sample.

When the Cricketer has provided the urine sample, the urine container will be handed directly to the collector with the sample remaining within sight of both parties at all times until sealed for dispatch to the laboratory.
• The collector will immediately read and record the urine temperature on the chain of custody form. The temperature reading should occur within four minutes of collection. The acceptable range is 33º - 38ºC. If the temperature strip does not register a temperature and the urine feels warm, apply a second temperature strip and read temperature from that strip.

• The collector will also determine that there is sufficient sample for the laboratory tests to be performed as well as inspecting the urine to determine its colour and look for any indication of adulterants or diluents. Any unusual findings will be recorded on the chain of custody form.

• The sample is split between the two storage tubes and the analyser tube, all of which are capped and sealed with numbered tamper-resistant seals in the presence of the Cricketer.

• The chain of custody form is signed by both the collector and the Cricketer.

• Each tube is placed in an individual tamper evident test tube bag and sealed by removing strip cover over glue strip then folding over top of bag. All three tubes are placed in the plastic biohazard bag and sealed by removing the blue seal from top of bag then seal top of bag by pushing top edges of bag together.

• The chain of custody form is placed in the outside pocket of the biohazard transport bag; the bag is then folded over and sealed with the remaining numbered tamper evident tape. The sealed biohazard bag is placed in the transport box and sealed with red tamper resistant seal. The collector will sign and date the final tamper resistant seal. This complete process will take place within sight of the Cricketer.
• The Laboratory Advice Form will be completed with the unique Specimen Number and Bar Code.

• The sealed transport box is placed in a transport satchel and when all collections are completed, closed with a tamper-resistant plastic lock, the number of which is recorded on the Laboratory Advice Form, which is also placed in the satchel. The transport satchel is stored in a secure place until all specimen collections are completed.

• CA will provide a sufficient number of small clean envelopes and one (1) large envelope, i.e. without CA logos.

• The collector will place the top copy of the chain of custody form (white copy) for each player in one of the smaller envelopes, then apply evidence tape to seal the envelope. Both the Cricketer and the collector will then sign and date their name on the evidence tape. The smaller envelope would then be put inside the large envelope, which will be pre-addressed to the designated CA Anti-Doping Officer then sealed normally. The envelopes will be couriered or mailed by Gold Express Post to the CA Anti-Doping Officer.

• In the case of a Cricketer not being able to pass urine in the first instance and the collection kit has been opened, the Cricketer must remain with the collector and in view of the opened collection kit, until such time as they are able to pass urine.

• Note: The Liaison Officer plays an important role in the IDP procedures. Ensure the appointed person is fully aware of this IS Rule and the obligations owed by all Stakeholders under this IS Rule.
Cricket Australia Minimum Standards for Players’ And Match Officials’ Areas At Domestic Matches
Cricket Australia Minimum Standards for Players’ and Match Officials’ Areas at Domestic Matches

For the purposes of these Minimum Standards, words in italicised text shall take the definitions ascribed to them below:

**Big Bash League Matches**: means any match played by Big Bash League Teams as part of the domestic Twenty20 cricket league known as the ‘KFC T20 Big Bash League’.

**Big Bash League Teams**: means any team of players participating in the domestic Twenty20 cricket league known as the ‘KFC T20 Big Bash League’.

**CA ACSU**: means the Cricket Australia Anti-Corruption and Security Unit.

**CA Anti-Corruption Officer**: means the individual(s) appointed by the CA ACSU Manager from time to time to provide anti-corruption and security support services to the CA ACSU at, and around, relevant Domestic Matches.

**Domestic Match**: Any cricket match:

(a) played as part of the domestic one-day competition;

(b) played as part of the domestic four-day competition;

(c) played as part of the domestic Twenty20 competition known as the Big Bash League;

(d) played by a State or Territory Association team against a touring international team in Australia or against any other team overseas;

(e) played by a Big Bash League Team against a touring international Twenty20 team or against any team overseas;

(f) played as part of the WNCL competition;

(g) played as part of the WT20 competition;

(h) played as part of the Futures League competition;
(i) played as part of the National Under 19 Male Championships;
(j) played as part of the National Under 18 Female Championships;
(k) played as part of the National Under 17 Male Championships;
(l) played as part of the National Under 15 Female Championships;

and includes any other matches played under the jurisdiction or auspices or with the consent or approval of CA or a State or Territory Association.

**Internet:** means the global communications system of computer networks accessible by the public whether wirelessly or through a cable feed, which interconnect, either directly or indirectly, individual computers and/or networks by accessing, among others, the worldwide web and derivative URL addresses.

**Match Official:** means any of the following individuals: Match Referee, Umpire, Umpire Performance Manager and any technical expert appointed by CA to provide technical support to the Umpires from time to time.

**Match Referee:** means the independent person appointed by CA (or any other relevant party) as the official match referee for a designated Domestic Match, whether such Match Referee carries out his/her functions remotely or otherwise.

**Mobile Device:** means any portable device (including a personal digital assistant (PDA), blackberry or mobile phone) which is capable of connecting to or using any mobile telecommunications technology to enable or facilitate transmission of textual material, data, voice, video or multimedia services.

**Player:** Any cricketer who is selected to participate in a Domestic Match.

**Player Support Personnel:** means any of:

(a) the manager or a member of the coaching, medical or fitness staff of a Team;
(b) the selectors of a Team; and
(c) any other person acting in an official capacity for CA or a State or Territory Association or in relation to a Team.

**PMOA**: means as defined in Article 2.1, below.

**State or Territory Association**: Each of the six (6) member associations of CA and NT Cricket and Cricket ACT.

**Umpire**: means any umpire (including any third or other umpires) appointed to officiate in a Domestic Match.

**Umpire Performance Manager**: means the individual appointed by CA to provide performance management support to the Umpires from time to time.

**ARTICLE 1 INTRODUCTION, SCOPE AND APPLICATION**

1.1 CA has adopted these Minimum Standards in support of CA Code of Behaviour. In particular, the Minimum Standards seek to combat advancing mobile communication technology and increasing sophistication in the methods by which betting takes place on cricket matches, by restricting to the greatest extent possible all methods of communication between Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials with all third parties from the moment that they first enter the PMOA on the day of a Domestic Match right through until the formal conclusion of that day’s play.

1.2 All State or Territory Associations, Big Bash League Teams, Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials: (a) are automatically bound by and required to comply with all of the provisions of these Minimum Standards; and (b) agree to submit to the authority of the CA ACSU Manager (and/or any individual appointed by him/her to act on his/her behalf), to adopt, apply, monitor and enforce these Minimum Standards.

1.3 For the avoidance of any doubt, nothing in these Minimum Standards is intended to limit the responsibilities of any State or Territory Association, Big Bash League Team, Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official under CA’s Code of Behaviour or any other CA regulations that may apply from...
1.4 The Minimum Standards shall come into full force and effect on 1 September 2012.

1.5 The Minimum Standards shall be applied in full at every Domestic Match at which the CA ACSU deems it appropriate that they should apply.

**ARTICLE 2 ACCESS TO THE PLAYERS’ AND MATCH OFFICIALS’ AREA (“PMOA”)**

2.1 At each relevant Domestic Match, the PMOA shall comprise of the following areas:

2.1.1 each of the dressing rooms (including any medical or other similar rooms that may be accessed from within the dressing room) that are used by the teams participating in the relevant Domestic Match;

2.1.2 each of the dressing rooms (including any medical or other similar rooms that may be accessed from within the dressing room) that are used by the Match Officials in the relevant Domestic Match;

2.1.3 each of the match viewing areas (whether internal or external, including any ‘dug-out’ area) used by the teams participating in the relevant Domestic Match;

2.1.4 the operational room(s) used by any Umpire (including third or other Umpires) during the course of the relevant Domestic Match;

2.1.5 the operational room(s) used by the Match Referee during the course of the relevant Domestic Match;

2.1.6 the dining area(s) used by the Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials during and after the relevant Domestic Match; and

2.1.7 all other areas that any CA Anti-Corruption Officer determines should be included, such determination to be entirely at his/her discretion.
2.2 In relation to each relevant Domestic Match taking place within its geographical jurisdiction, unless otherwise agreed in advance by the CA ACSU Manager the host State or Territory Association and/or Big Bash League Team must:

2.1.1 each of the dressing rooms (including any medical or other similar rooms that may be accessed from within the dressing room) that are used by the teams participating in the relevant Domestic Match;

2.2.1 ensure that there are no static / landline (or other) telephone communication devices within the PMOA on the day of a Domestic Match;

2.2.2 put in place an accreditation system that is approved in advance by the CA ACSU Manager and which enables access to the PMOA to be strictly and easily controlled and monitored by a CA Anti-Corruption Officer and/or such other members of the security or stewarding team appointed for such purpose. Such accreditation system must include, at a minimum, the use of accreditation passes that bear a clear and easily identifiable photograph and the name of the individual to whom such pass has been issued;

2.2.3 provide adequate stewards/security to be on duty at each entrance to the PMOA from the moment that the stadium has been secured for a Domestic Match right through until all Players and Match Officials have left the stadium after the Domestic Match has been completed or at the completion of a day’s play (as applicable);
2.2.4 ensure that each of the members of the security/stewards team allocated to be on duty pursuant to Article 2.2.3, above:

(a) has been security-vetted by the appropriate authorities and has sufficient skill and experience to control and, wherever necessary, prevent entry to the PMOA from time to time;

(b) is thoroughly briefed, in advance, by an appropriate representative of the State or Territory Association and/or, Big Bash League Team (and, where considered necessary, by a CA Anti-Corruption Officer) about what they are required to do to satisfactorily perform their duties in this regard;

(c) is provided with appropriate identification so as to make him/her instantly recognisable as a member of the security or stewarding team; and

(d) will ensure that the rules regarding the display of accreditation passes for the PMOA (as described in Article 3, below) are strictly adhered to at all times.

2.2.5 issue, reasonably in advance of each Domestic Match, all accreditation passes permitting access to the PMOA to each of the relevant Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials;

2.2.6 maintain a comprehensive and up-to-date list of all individuals to whom such passes have been issued and provide a copy of such list to a CA Anti-Corruption Officer at his/her request;

2.2.7 refer any additional requests for accreditation from time to time to the CA Anti-Corruption Officer for his/her consideration and approval;

2.2.8 provide a fixed photograph board at each entrance to the PMOA that bears a duplicate photograph of each person to whom accreditation passes for access to the PMOA have been issued pursuant to Article 2.2.5 above, and a copy of the type of accreditation pass(es) that allows entry to the PMOA;
2.2.9 install CCTV covering all access points to each of the team dressing rooms, retain such footage for a minimum period of three months, and provide to a CA Anti-Corruption Officer a copy of such footage as soon as reasonably practicable after any reasonable request;

2.2.10 ensure that there are no fixed or temporary video cameras or other recording equipment set up within the PMOA (including, in particular, any dressing room or medical or other similar rooms that may be accessed from within the dressing room used by the teams or Match Officials) for the purposes of broadcasting video or audio footage therefrom unless prior authority has been granted by the CA ACSU Manager;

2.2.11 ensure that the relevant team manager implements a protocol pursuant to which all Mobile Devices must be: (a) collected from the Players and Player Support Personnel prior to a team’s entry to the venue on the day of a Domestic Match; and (b) safely and securely stored during that Domestic Match until such time as those Mobile Devices can be returned to the Players and Player Support Personnel in accordance with these Minimum Standards; and

2.2.12 provide a safe and secure locker (or other similar storage facility), into which all temporary visitors (including CA, State or Territory Association, and Big Bash League Team staff) to the PMOA must deposit any Mobile Device prior to entering the PMOA, together with a logbook facility that allows such storage to be accurately recorded and monitored.
ARTICLE 3 DISPLAY OF ACCREDITATION PASSES INSIDE THE PMOA

3.1 General Principles:

3.1.1 As a general rule, access to the PMOA will be restricted only to those individuals whose presence in that area is absolutely essential for operational purposes. Obviously, this would include Players, Match Officials, and the CA Anti-Corruption Officer or other CA ACSU staff, but it also includes certain Player Support Personnel such as members of the team coaching staff, medical and physiotherapy staff, team statistician, kit/baggage man, team liaison officer, team media manager, and team security manager.

3.1.2 In certain circumstances, temporary ‘visitor’ accreditation may also need to be issued by the CA Anti-Corruption Officer to any other individuals who may need access to the PMOA from time to time for operational reasons, including, for example, CA, State or Territory Association, Big Bash League Team staff, and members of the venue’s security, cleaning, or catering staff. Such temporary accreditation can only be provided by the CA Anti-Corruption Officer, who may impose such conditions on the accreditation (including for specific time periods or areas etc) as he/she deems appropriate in the circumstances.

3.1.3 For the avoidance of doubt, and except as described in Article 3.2, below, no individual, irrespective of their identity, job, role, or responsibility, will be allowed to enter, or remain within, the PMOA without displaying an official accreditation pass.

3.2 Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials:

3.2.1 All Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials must display their PMOA accreditation
passes prior to their first entry into the PMOA on the day of a Domestic Match.

3.2.2 Once they have complied with Article 3.2.1, Players, Match Officials and, each team manager and all members of each team’s coaching staff need not carry their PMOA accreditation passes so long as they remain at all times within either the PMOA, the nets or practice area or field of play. Should any such person need to leave this area for any reason other than in the case of a medical or security emergency, then he/she must: (a) carry his/her PMOA accreditation pass with them when they leave the PMOA and must display it again prior to their return to the PMOA; (b) seek the permission of the CA Anti-Corruption Officer or either of the team manager (in the case of a Player or Player Support Personnel) or the Match Referee (in the case of a Match Official); and (c) comply, at all times, with all of the restrictions on use of communication devices set out in Article 4 as if such person remained within the PMOA.

3.2.3 All Player Support Personnel not identified in Article 3.2.2, above (i.e. Player Support Personnel other than each team manager and members of the coaching staff) must carry their PMOA accreditation passes at all times whilst they remain within the PMOA.

3.3 Temporary ‘visitors’ to the PMOA:

3.3.1 All temporary visitors must display their PMOA temporary ‘visitor’ accreditation passes whenever they enter or leave the PMOA.

3.3.2 All temporary visitors must carry their PMOA temporary ‘visitor’ accreditation passes at all times whilst they remain within the PMOA.
ARTICLE 4 USE OF COMMUNICATION DEVICES IN THE PMOA

4.1 Subject strictly to the exceptions set out in Article 4.2, the following prohibitions shall apply from the moment that a stadium has been secured by the venue’s security staff for a Domestic Match right through until the final ball has been bowled in the day’s play:

4.1.1 no person shall be allowed to use and/or carry any Mobile Device for any reason whatsoever, whether to access the Internet or otherwise, in the PMOA;

GUIDANCE NOTE: Notwithstanding the general principle that, at all times, it is each individual’s responsibility to comply with this restriction, in order to minimise the risk of non-compliance by any Player or Player Support Personnel, each team manager must implement a protocol pursuant to which all Mobile Devices must be: (a) collected from the Players and Player Support Personnel prior to a team’s entry to the venue on the day of an Domestic Match; and (b) safely and securely stored during that Domestic Match until such time as those Mobile Devices can be returned to the Players and Player Support Personnel in accordance with these Minimum Standards. The Match Referee must implement a similar protocol relating to the Mobile Devices of the Umpires (including any third or other Umpire) and/or any Umpire Performance Manager.

4.1.2 no person shall be allowed to use and/or or carry, any laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) for any reason whatsoever, whether to access the Internet or otherwise, in the PMOA; and

4.1.3 no person shall be allowed to use any static / landline (or similar) telephone capable of making calls from inside or receiving calls from outside the PMOA.

4.2 Unless otherwise agreed by the CA Anti-Corruption Officer in advance, the only exceptions to the above prohibitions are:
4.2.1 each team manager shall be permitted to carry a Mobile Device within the PMOA, provided that it can only be used either: (a) by him/her for cricket operations purposes; and/or (b) by any Player or Player Support Personnel for any important personal matter, provided that the team manager has given his express permission to the Player or Player Support Personnel before such use;

4.2.2 each team manager or team security manager shall be permitted to carry all of the Mobile Devices that may have been collected from each Player or Player Support Personnel as part of any protocol implemented by a team pursuant to the Guidance Note to Article 4.1.1, above;

4.2.3 each Match Referee shall be permitted to carry all of the Mobile Devices that may have been collected from each Umpire (including any third or other Umpire) and Umpire Performance Manager as part of any protocol implemented by a Match Referee pursuant to the Guidance Note to Article 4.1.1, above;

4.2.4 each team’s media manager shall be permitted to carry a Mobile Device and/or laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) within the PMOA but any such device must remain on “silent mode” and not used when such individual is in the PMOA and must not be used for any purpose within the PMOA;

4.2.5 each team manager shall be permitted to carry and use a laptop computer (or any other similar communication device), whether to access the Internet or otherwise, within the PMOA, provided that it is used only by him/her and only for cricket operations purposes;

4.2.6 a further five other Player Support Personnel per team, whose identity must be approved in advance by the CA Anti-Corruption Officer, shall be permitted to carry and use a laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) within the PMOA, provided that:
(a) it is used only by the identified individual and only for cricket operations purposes;
(b) it may not be used to access the Internet at any time until the final ball in the day’s play has been delivered; and
(c) the CA Anti-Corruption Officer shall have absolute discretion to direct that the laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) be used only in a specific area or location within the PMOA.

GUIDANCE NOTE: Nothing in Articles 4.2.5 or 4.2.6 shall prevent a Player or Player Support Personnel being able to view the screen of a laptop computer that is being used by the team manager or other permitted Player Support Personnel, provided that his/her viewing of the laptop: (a) is carried out at all times in the company of the team manager or other permitted Player Support Personnel; and (b) is for cricket operations purposes only.

4.2.7 the Match Referee shall be permitted to carry a Mobile Device within the PMOA, provided that it is used either: (a) by him/her for cricket operations purposes only; and/or (b) by any Match Official for any important personal matter only, provided that the Match Referee has given his express permission to the Match Official before such use;

4.2.8 the Match Referee shall be permitted to carry and use a laptop computer (or any other similar device), whether to access the Internet or otherwise, within the PMOA, provided that it is used only by him/her and only for cricket operations purposes; and

4.2.9 the Umpire Performance Manager shall be permitted to carry and use a laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) within the PMOA, provided that:
(a) it is used only by the identified individual and only for cricket operations purposes; (b) it may not be used to access the Internet at any time until the final ball in the day’s play has been delivered; and (c) the CA Anti-Corruption Officer shall have...
4.3 For the avoidance of doubt, none of the foregoing provisions shall operate to prevent:

4.3.1 the use of two-way handheld devices that use dedicated frequencies over short distances (i.e., a ‘walkie-talkie’ by Player Support Personnel for the purpose of communication between the pitch and dressing room area for medical and/or tactical reasons only, provided that such communication devices are suitably encrypted to avoid detection by any third party in the nearby vicinity;

4.3.2 the use of electronic communication devices between on and off-field Match Officials in accordance with the relevant playing conditions and/or any other communication protocols (for example in relation to the use of any Decision Review System) as may be required from time to time, provided that such communication devices are suitably encrypted to avoid detection by any third party in the nearby vicinity; and/or

4.3.3 the wearing of microphones by a Player in a Big Bash League Match, provided that such use is for the purposes of providing commentary to a television broadcast only and that it complies with any official regulations that may be in force governing the type and nature of any commentary that Players may or may not be permitted to make on such broadcast during any such Big Bash League Match.

4.4 For the avoidance of any doubt, all individuals permitted to carry and use a laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) within the PMOA pursuant to
clause 4.2 are deemed to have:

(a) consented to having such laptop or other device monitored for the purpose of establishing whether or not the Internet has been accessed in any relevant period;

(b) agreed to provide such laptop or other device to the CA Anti-Corruption Officer immediately upon request for such purpose; and

(c) agreed to provide such technical information about such laptop or other device to the CA Anti-Corruption Officer as may be necessary to carry out such purpose.

ARTICLE 5 THE AUTHORITY OF THE CA ANTI-CORRUPTION OFFICER

5.1 At each Domestic Match, all State or Territory Associations, Big Bash League Teams, Players, Player Support Personnel, Match Officials and any other visitors to the PMOA agree and acknowledge that the CA Anti-Corruption Officer (or such other member of the CA ACSU) shall have absolute authority, without being required to provide any explanation or reason, to:

5.1.1 be present in any part of the PMOA (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any part of the dressing room) where he/she considers appropriate at any time on the day of the Domestic Match;

5.1.2 issue temporary ‘visitor’ accreditation passes for the PMOA where he/she considers appropriate on the day of the Domestic Match;

5.1.3 approve or deny any request for PMOA accreditation passes, irrespective of the identity
of the individual requesting such accreditation;

5.1.5 remove, or cancel the validity of, any PMOA accreditation pass already issued, irrespective of the identity of the individual with such accreditation;

5.1.6 require any person who is not displaying a valid accreditation pass to leave the PMOA immediately, irrespective of the identity of such individual;

5.1.7 require any person in possession of any Mobile Device, laptop computer (or any other similar device) to immediately provide such Mobile Device, laptop computer (or any other similar device) to the CA Anti-Corruption Officer for auditing purposes, such auditing to take place at an agreed time and place and in the presence of the owner; and

5.1.8 require any person in the PMOA to immediately submit themselves and/or any clothing, baggage or other items in their possession, to be searched by the CA Anti-Corruption Officer, provided that such search is carried out in the presence of a third party who shall be a member of the venue stewarding/security team; and

5.1.9 accompany any Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official who has been given permission to leave the PMOA for an expressly approved purpose.

5.2 Any failure to comply with any request made under Articles 5.1.7 or 5.1.8 shall be deemed to be a breach of these Minimum Standards and will be dealt with in accordance with Article 6, below.

ARTICLE 6 BREACHES OF THE MINIMUM STANDARDS

6.1 Where any State or Territory Association or Big Bash League Team is alleged to have breached any of Articles 2.2.1 – 2.2.12 (inclusive), then such alleged breach will be reported by the CA Anti-Corruption Officer
to the CA ACSU Manager. Thereafter, the CA ACSU Manager shall elect whether to conduct an investigation, including corresponding with the State or Territory Association or Big Bash League Team in an attempt to ascertain the explanation behind any alleged breach and to seek the implementation of any corrective measures that he/she considers appropriate. In addition, the CA ACSU Manager will provide a report on such matters as required to the CA General Manager, Cricket Operations.

6.2 Where any State or Territory Association or Big Bash League Team staff official or staff member is alleged to have breached any of Articles in these Minimum Standards such person will have their accreditation removed immediately and no longer be granted any access to the PMOA while the alleged breach is investigated. The alleged breach will then be reported by the CA Anti-Corruption Officer to the CA ACSU Manager. Thereafter, the CA ACSU Manager shall correspond with the State or Territory Association or Big Bash League Team in an attempt to ascertain the explanation behind any alleged breach and to seek the implementation of any corrective measures that he/she considers appropriate. These measures may include, without limitation, not returning the individual’s accreditation pass and not granting further access to the individual to the PMOA for such period as the CA ACSU Manager determines acting in his/her absolute discretion. In addition, the CA ACSU Manager will provide a report on such matters as required to the CA General Manager, Cricket Operation and the BBL Manager.

6.3 Where any Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official is alleged to have breached Article 3.2, then such alleged breach will be reported by the CA Anti-Corruption Officer to the CA ACSU Manager. Thereafter, the CA ACSU Manager shall correspond with the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official in an attempt to ascertain the explanation behind any alleged breach
and to seek the implementation of any corrective measures that he/she considers appropriate. In addition, the CA ACSU Manager will provide a report on such matters to the CA General Manager, Cricket Operations.

6.4 Where any Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official is alleged to have breached either of Articles 4.1 or 5.3, then any such alleged breach will be reported by the CA Anti-Corruption Officer to the CA ACSU Manager.

Thereafter:

6.4.1 the CA ACSU Manager will write to the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official seeking an explanation for the alleged breach, such explanation to be provided within a period of fourteen days; and

6.4.2 upon receipt of any such explanation (or after the expiry of fourteen days, whichever is the earliest) the CA ACSU Manager shall determine whether the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official is in breach of the relevant Article(s). Where the CA ACSU Manager determines that there has been a breach of either Article 4.1 or 5.3:

(a) in the case of a first breach within a rolling period of twenty-four (24) months, the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official will receive a written warning from the CA ACSU Manager;

(b) in the case of a second breach (irrespective of whether the second breach is of the same Article as that previously breached) within a rolling period of twenty-four (24) months, the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official will have a fine of $500 imposed against him by the CA ACSU Manager; and

(c) in the case of a third, or any subsequent, breach (irrespective of whether the third, or any
subsequent, breach is of the same Article as those previously breached) within a rolling period of twenty-four (24) months, the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official will have a fine of $2,000 imposed against him by the CA ACSU Manager.

6.5 Any decision made by the CA ACSU Manager in relation to any of the above, shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter, immediately binding and non-appealable.