



1. Definitions/Abbreviations

“Accused” – a person against which a breach of this code has been alleged irrespective of who is making the allegation.

“Allegation” – a breach of this code made by a Reporter in accordance with this code.

“CI Admin” - the Secretary of Cricket Illawarra,

“Chairperson” – chairperson of the Cricket Illawarra Judiciary Committee

“CI” – Cricket Illawarra

“Commissioner” – Code of Conduct Commissioner, pursuant to Clause 3.

“Judiciary” – Cricket Illawarra Judiciary Committee

“MC” – Management Committee of Cricket Illawarra

“NSWCA” – New South Wales Cricket Association

“Penalty” – includes but is not limited to a caution, suspension, or disqualification

“Posting” – includes a letter and/or an email

“Reporter” – any person who has reported a breach of this code, including an umpire

2. Application

This code applies to the following persons in respect of a game covered by CI, or involving the representation of CI:

- a. All players participating in a sanctioned Cricket Illawarra Senior or Junior match (irrespective of their age).
- b. All CI registered players participating in a CNSW or GIZ sanctioned match or training session or other event.
- c. All CI registered players in attendance at a sanctioned Cricket Illawarra Senior match (irrespective of their age and irrespective of their reason for attending the match).
- d. Umpires
- e. Any Club official involved in Senior Cricket, Junior Cricket, Representative Cricket or Club Management, including
 - i. coaches, managers, scorers, selectors, and other persons associated with the Club in any official capacity.



3. The Commissioner

3.1 Appointment of Commissioner

- a. The MC is to appoint a single Commissioner or any number of Commissioners as it sees fit.
- b. Should multiple Commissioners be appointed then for each Allegation CI Admin will select a commissioner to undertake the Powers of the Commissioner for that Allegation.
- c. Each Commissioner has the same powers, duties, and functions of the Commissioner for each Allegation.
- d. The MC shall determine the length of the appointment of the Commissioner

3.2 Powers of the Commissioner

The Commissioner has the power to:

- a. receive, examine, and consider all reports alleging a breach of the Code of Conduct
- b. make reasonable enquires and investigations of any of the people involved in the Allegation and of any people who may have information that may assist the Commissioner.
- c. Make additional Allegations against other people not necessarily included in the original Allegation
- d. determine what penalty, if any, is to be issued to each Accused in accordance with 7.1
- e. Issue a penalty in accordance with 7.1
- f. if necessary, submit the case against each Accused to the Judiciary, and if required by the Judiciary present in any hearing before the Judiciary Committee
- g. submit any documents to any appeals tribunal, or review panel or Board meeting properly convened in accordance with CNSW rules and regulations and if necessary, appear before such properly convened tribunal, or review panel or Board meeting at the hearing of any appeal against a decision of the CI MC.

4. The Judiciary

4.1 Election of the Judiciary

- a. The election of Judiciary Committee Members shall be conducted in accordance with the Constitution.
- b. If the number of persons elected as Judiciary Committee Members is less than the number of persons that the Constitution dictates should comprise the Judiciary Committee, then the MC may appoint a person or persons to the Judiciary.

4.2 Election of Chairperson



- a. The MC shall, on the appropriate year, select a Chairperson of the Judiciary from the elected Judiciary Committee Members.
- b. The chairperson will be elected for a term of three years, unless they are unable to fulfill their duties due to:
 - a. Sickness
 - b. Mental health
 - c. Any other reason or circumstance the MC deems appropriate
- c. If, at any point during their term, the Chairperson is unable to fulfil their duties, the MC shall have the power to appoint a different chairperson from the remaining members on the Judiciary. This member will then fulfil the existing term of the previous chairperson.

4.3 Powers of the Judiciary

The Judiciary has the power to:

- a. hear and determine any appeal against any penalty issued under 3.2(e), including make any finding of fact.
- b. make any orders or directions it considers necessary to ensure the fair, just and efficient running of any appeal.
- c. adjourn any appeal as it considers necessary.
- d. impose any penalty as outlined in Clause 7.

5. General Procedure

5.1 Reporting a Breach of this Code

- a. Any person can report a breach of this code

5.2 Process for Reporting

- a. If an officiating umpire at the match wishes to report a person, they are required to:
 - I. Orally advise (in person or by phone) on the day of the alleged conduct:
 - i. the Accused, or
 - ii. the captain of the team of the Accused, or
 - iii. a member or officer bearer of the club of which the Accused is a memberthat they intend to lodge a report concerning the conduct of the Accused.
 - II. Advise CI Admin as within 24 hours after the alleged conduct that a report is to be submitted. Such notification may be in person, by phone, by email or SMS.
 - III. Submit a written report to CI Admin as soon as practicable (ideally within 48 hours of the end of the days play when the incident occurred).
- b. If a person who is participating in a match wishes to report a person, they are required to:
 - I. Orally advise (in person or by phone) on the day of the alleged conduct:



- i. The Umpire (if the Umpire is an Officiating Umpire, not a member of either team) and:
- ii. the Accused, or
- iii. the captain of the team of the Accused, or
- iv. a member or officer bearer of the club of which the Accused is a member

that they intend to lodge a report concerning the conduct of the Accused.

- II. Advise CI Admin within 24 hours after the alleged conduct that a report is to be submitted. Such notification may be in person, by phone, by email or SMS.
 - III. Submit a written report to CI Admin as soon as practicable (ideally within 48 hours of the end of the days play when the incident occurred).
- c. If any other person wishes to report a person, they are required to:
- I. Orally advise (in person or by phone) on the day of the alleged conduct:
 - i. the Accused, or
 - ii. the captain of the team of the Accused, or
 - iii. a member or officer bearer of the club of which the Accused is a member

that they intend to lodge a report concerning the conduct of the Accused.

- II. Advise CI Admin within 24 hours after the alleged conduct that a report is to be submitted. Such notification may be in person, by phone, by email or SMS.
- III. Submit a written report to CI Admin as soon as practicable (ideally within 48 hours of the end of the days play when the incident occurred).

5.3 General Process for Commissioner

Where the Commissioner has been informed of an alleged breach of this code of conduct in accordance with 5.2, the Commissioner can:

- a. Take no action against the Accused
- b. Issue a notice which includes any penalty that is outlined in 7.1

5.4 Where No Action is Taken

- a. Where the Commissioner decides to take no action in accordance with 5.3(a), the Commissioner is to inform the following people of the decision to take no action including providing reasons for the decision:
 - I. Accused
 - II. Person who reported the alleged breach
 - III. CI Admin
- b. There is no right of appeal to the judiciary against the decision of the Commissioner to take no action

5.5 Where a Notice is Issued



- a. Where the Commissioner determines a notice of penalty is to be issued, they must provide a written notice to the Accused containing:
 - i. the offence
 - ii. a summary of the facts supporting the offence
 - iii. the penalty to be imposed
 - iv. the Accused's obligations to respond to the notice and the effect of failing to respond
- b. A copy of the notice in (a) must be provided to the:
 - i. Person who reported the breach
 - ii. CI Admin
- c. This written notice must be provided to the Accused as soon as practicable (ideally within 72 hours of the receipt of the written report in 5.2) but no later than 24 hours before the start of the next scheduled match for the Accused.
- d. The judiciary is not bound by any written notice of penalty issued by the Commissioner

5.6 Failure by an Accused to Respond

- a. An Accused person is required to respond to a written notice issued in 5.5 within 48 hours of it being served
- b. The Accused's notice must:
 - a. Be in writing or by email
 - b. Indicate whether:
 - i. The alleged breach and penalty are accepted, or
 - ii. The breach is disputed, or
 - iii. The penalty is disputed.
- c. If an Accused does not respond within 48 hours of being served the written notice, they are deemed to have accepted the breach and the penalty.
- d. A notice is deemed to be served on an Accused 24 hours after its posting or email sent.
- e. Serving of a notice on the secretary of the club of the Accused, is deemed to be serving the notice on the Accused themselves.

5.7 Right of Dispute against Action of Commissioner

- a. Upon receiving a notice under 5.5, an Accused has a right to:
 - i. dispute the alleged breach before the judiciary
 - ii. dispute the penalty imposed by the Commissioner to the judiciary (noting sub-section (c))
- b. If an Accused wishes to dispute the breach or penalty, they must lodge a notice in writing to the Commissioner in their response required in 5.5
- c. In any dispute lodged against the severity of the penalty imposed by the Commissioner, the dispute will go before the Judiciary, but the penalty may



only be reduced if the Judiciary finds the penalty was unduly harsh, unjust or unreasonable in the circumstances

- d. If an Accused lodges a dispute, they are to be notified of the date and time of the appeal as soon as practicable

5.8 Factors for Commissioner to Consider when Issuing Penalty

When determining which penalty to include in a notice under 5.3(b) the Commissioner is to consider the following:

- a. The factors in 5.7
- b. Schedule 1
- c. Whether it is appropriate to offer the Accused a discounted penalty upon a plea of guilty to the breach
 - i. If the Commissioner decides to offer a discounted penalty, the notice must specify the initial penalty, as well as the discounted penalty in the notice
- d. Any other matter the Commissioner considers relevant

6. Procedure before Judiciary

6.1 Commissioner to Present Case

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

6.2 Attendance before the Judiciary

- a. In a hearing against the severity of the penalty imposed, the person whom reported the breach is not required to attend before the judiciary
- b. In a hearing in which the allegation is disputed, the Accused is to be provided with a written version from the person who reported the breach and must advise the Commissioner, at least 24 hours prior to the judiciary hearing, the following:
 - i. The parts of the allegation which are in dispute
 - ii. Whether they require the person who reported the breach to attend the judiciary for the purposes of asking them questions
 - iii. Any other matters they wish to raise in their hearing
- c. If the Accused fails to notify the commissioner under (b), they are deemed to not require the person reporting the breach to attend the hearing and deemed to accept that their written version as materially correct.
- d. Once an Accused refers a charge to the Judiciary, the penalty for the Offence (if proved) will be determined by the Judiciary (even if the Accused changes their plea to 'guilty').
- e. Once an accused elects to refer a charge to the Judiciary the Accused cannot withdraw that election to accept the Commissioners penalty. The charge must be dealt with by the Judiciary.



6.3 Accused's Non-Attendance at Judiciary

- a. If an Accused fails to appear before the Judiciary, without reasonable excuse, the judiciary can proceed in the Accused's absence.
- b. The Accused can appear in person, or by video link (Skype, Zoom etc) or by telephone.
- c. If the Accused cannot appear in person, the Accused should inform the Commissioner of how they intend to appear by 9.00am of the date of the hearing.

6.4 Adjournment at request of the Accused

- a. If the Accused seeks an Adjournment of the hearing, then the request and reasons for the request must be received in writing by the Commissioner by 9.00am of the date of the hearing.
- b. The Judiciary will determine whether to grant the Accused's request for an adjournment.
- c. If the Judiciary grants the Accused's request for an Adjournment, the Accused will be ineligible to play in any competition match until he appears before the Judiciary.
- d. If the Judiciary grants the Accused's request for an Adjournment the Commissioner will provide the Accused with Notice of the new Hearing date.
- e. If the Judiciary grants the Accused's request for an Adjournment, then any playing day/s that the Accused is ineligible to play shall not be taken into account by the Judiciary on penalty.

6.5 Commissioner's Non-Attendance at Judiciary

- a. The Judiciary Committee shall not hear a matter nor take any action against an Accused unless the Commissioner has submitted the case to the Judiciary to the satisfaction of the Judiciary or is present either in person or by video or by phone.
- b. If the Commissioner is not present (in person or by video or by phone) at the hearing of the matter then the Judiciary shall determine if the Judiciary is sufficiently informed of the case from the submissions by the Commissioner such that the case can proceed; or the Judiciary shall determine that the hearing shall be adjourned for a period not greater than one month.
- c. If on the day of the adjourned hearing the Commissioner is not present within 30 minutes after the time at which the hearing is scheduled to commence, then the matter shall be dismissed.
- d. If a matter before the judiciary is adjourned in accordance with (b) then the penalty issued by the Commissioner is not to come into effect until the Judiciary makes a decision concerning the hearing or appeal.

6.6 Right to Representation

- a. Subject to (b) an Accused who appears before the Judiciary is not entitled legal representation or representation by any other person
- b. An Accused is entitled to either legal, or non-legal, representation if:
 - i. the Accused is under 18 years of age, or



- ii. the Accused is developmentally disabled or otherwise significantly impaired, or
- iii. the Judiciary is of the view that, in all the circumstances, it is appropriate for the Accused person to be represented.

6.7 Right of Accused to be Heard

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

6.8 Effect of Two or More Reporting Persons in Respect of the Same Conduct or Behaviour

- a. If there are two or more Accused in respect of the same alleged conduct or behavior, then the Judiciary shall hear the allegations contained in the report of each Accused in the same hearing

6.9 Notification of the Judiciary's Decision

- a. Written notification (in writing or email) of the result of the Judiciary Committee's adjudication shall be forwarded on the first working day following the adjudication by the CI Admin to:
 - I. The Accused
 - II. the secretary of the club or body of which the Accused is a member
 - III. the person who reported the breach
 - IV. the Commissioner, and
 - V. the MC.
- b. The MC shall report any action taken against the Accused by the Judiciary to the next Ordinary General Meeting.

6.10 Power of the Judiciary regarding the General Procedure (Clause 5).

The Judiciary in its sole discretion may determine that any departure from the General Procedure (cl 5) relating to disciplinary processes or reporting under this Code or proceedings, findings or decisions of the Commissioner cannot be quashed or invalidated by reason of any departure from those procedures or of any defect, irregularity, omission or technicality unless that departure, defect, irregularity, omission or technicality raises a material doubt as to the reliability of the findings or decisions of the Commissioner or results in a miscarriage of justice.

6.11 Right of Appeal against the Decision of the Judiciary

An Accused has a right of appeal against the decision of the Judiciary to the Judiciary Appeals Committee. This committee is to be made up of persons appointed by the MC, not including members of the judiciary committee that made the initial decision.

If the Accused wishes to lodge an appeal they must:



- a. Lodge a notice of appeal in writing to the MC
- b. Lodge the above notice within 7 days of the date of the decision of the judiciary
- c. List the grounds of appeal and the reasons supporting those grounds

If the Accused lodges an appeal, the penalty imposed by the judiciary is still valid until the Judiciary Appeals Committee determines otherwise (EG a suspension would still come into force on the dates specified, regardless of whether an appeal has been lodged).

6.12 Fees for Lodgment of a Dispute/Appeal

There will be a filing fee for the lodgment of the following:

- a. Dispute against the decision of the Commissioner
- b. Appeal against the decision of the Judiciary

All fees must accompany the notice of dispute/appeal. The relevant fee is to be determined by the MC and, at their discretion, may be returned to the Club depending on the outcome on the appeal.

6.13 Taking of Evidence

The judiciary, including the Judiciary Appeals Committee, can take evidence by way of electronic means, including (but not limited to):

- a. Telephone
- b. Video
- c. Audio Visual Link

7. Penalties

7.1 Penalties that can be imposed

- a. Take no action with a caution
- b. Issue a formal warning
- c. Issue a fine
- d. Issue a suspension
- e. Issue a disqualification
- f. Issue any other penalty

7.2 Imposing a suspension or disqualification

When imposing a suspension or disqualification, the Accused may be:

- a. Suspended from participating in matches organised by CI for a specified period
- b. Disqualified from being eligible to participate in matches organised by CI for a specific period, for an indefinite period or for life
- c. Suspended from participating in teams representing CI or from exercising any administrative function in relation to such teams for a specific period
- d. Disqualified from being eligible to participate in teams representing CI or from exercising any administrative function in relation to such teams for a specified period, for an indefinite period or for life



and the Commissioner or the Judiciary shall have the power to suspend any penalty.

7.3 Particulars of Suspension or Disqualification

- a. When imposing a period of suspension or disqualification, the Accused is to be provided the dates on which the period commences and ends
- b. The penalties imposed in 7.2 apply to all games in the specified period

7.4 Suspended and Disqualified Players

- a. Any player who has been suspended or disqualified by the judiciary committee or Commissioner of CI or by any other properly constituted cricket disciplinary authority at club, association, or other level will be ineligible for selection during the period of the suspension or disqualification in any team in a competition conducted by CI or in any team selected by or representing CI.
- b. A player who lodges an appeal against a suspension or disqualification imposed by a judiciary committee of CI or by any other properly constituted cricket disciplinary authority at club, association, or other level will be ineligible for selection in any team in a competition conducted by CI or in any team selected by or representing CI until the decision to suspend or disqualify the player has been overturned or amended by the appellate body or the period of the suspension or disqualification has expired.
- c. The CI Admin shall inform the CNSW of any suspension or disqualification of a representative player or prospective representative player as soon as possible after the imposition of such suspension or disqualification comes to the attention of the CI Admin.

7.5 Factors to Consider when Imposing Penalty

When imposing a penalty for a breach of this code, following factors are to be considered:

- a. The seriousness of the breach
- b. The use of any actual or threatened violence
- c. The offer provided by the Commissioner
- d. Any remorse shown by the Accused
- e. Any previous record of the Accused for any breaches of this code, including a breach in any other association
- f. Any other matter considered relevant

7.6 Where Penalty Imposed Prior to Finalisation of Game

Where an Accused receives a suspension or disqualification, prior to the game in which the Accused committed the breach finishing, the Accused is only to be suspended from finishing the game in question if the breach involves:

- a. The use of actual violence towards a player, umpire or another person, or
- b. taking into account all the circumstances, it is appropriate for the suspension or disqualification to apply before the game is finalised

(Eg – if an Accused is issued a suspension or disqualification after day one of a two-day game, that player is allowed to play in the remainder of the game unless subsections (a) or (b) apply. The penalty will then commence after the game has



finished, on the date specified in the suspension/disqualification).



Schedule 1 – Penalty Guidelines

Each of the rules for behavior 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.

The recommended maximums indicated below are for breaches that fall into the worst-case scenario in the guidelines. They are not the automatic penalty to be imposed.

1. Level 1 Offences (maximum penalty: 2 playing days)

The Offences set out at 1.1 to 1.6 below are Level 1 Offences. Players and, where applicable, officials must not:

No.	Rule	Guidelines
1.1	Abuse cricket equipment or clothing, ground equipment or fixtures and fittings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
1.3	Use language that is obscene, offensive or insulting and/or the making of an obscene gesture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 assessing the seriousness of the breach.
1.4	Engage in excessive appealing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. However, the practice of celebrating or assuming a dismissal before the decision has
		been given may also come within this Rule.



1.5	Point or gesture towards the pavilion in an aggressive manner upon the dismissal of a batsman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self explanatory.
1.6	Breach any regulation regarding approved clothing or equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This includes regulations regarding bat logos and regulations regarding other logos or advertising, which may be worn or displayed.

Level 2 Offences (maximum penalty: 4 playing days)

The Offences set out at 2.1 to 2.9 below are Level 2 Offences. Players and, where applicable, officials must not:

No.	Rule	Guidelines
2.1	Show serious dissent at an umpire's decision by action or verbal abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissent should be classified as serious where the dissent is expressed by a specific action such as the shaking of the head, snatching cap from umpire, pointing at pad or inside edge, other displays of anger or abusive language directed at the umpire or 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.
2.3	Charge or advance towards the umpire in an aggressive manner when appealing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self explanatory.
2.4	Deliberately and maliciously distract or obstruct another player or official on the field of play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
2.5	Throw the ball at or near a player or official in an	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Rule will not prohibit a fielder or bowler from returning



	inappropriate and/or dangerous manner	the ball to the stumps in the normal fashion.
2.6	Use language that is obscene, offensive or of a seriously insulting nature to another player, official or spectator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is language or gestures, which are directed at another person. See comments under Rule 1.3 above in relation to the seriousness of the breach.
2.7	Change the condition of the ball in breach of Law 41.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
2.8	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. This also includes any collusion to manufacture a result or outcome that infringes both the laws and the spirit of the game
2.9	Seriously breach any regulation regarding approved clothing or equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 potentially serious consequences for Club sponsors or Club requirements. (e.g. display of logo of competing Club or Body)

2. Level 3 Offences (Maximum Recommended Penalty: 8 playing days)

The Offences set out at 3.1 to 3.3 below are Level 3 Offences. Players and, where applicable, officials must not:

No.	Rule	Guidelines
3.1	Intimidate an umpire or referee whether by language or conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes appealing in an aggressive or threatening manner.



3.2	Threaten to assault another player, Team official or spectator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self explanatory.
3.3	Use language or gestures that offend, insult, humiliate, intimidate, threaten, disparage or vilify another person on the basis of that person's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self explanatory.
	race, religion, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin	

3. Level 4 Offences (Maximum recommended penalty: life ban)

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:

No.	Rule	Guidelines
4.1	Threaten to assault an umpire or referee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self explanatory.
4.2	Physically assault another player, umpire, referee, official or spectator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self explanatory.
4.3	Engage in any act of violence on the field of play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self explanatory.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self explanatory.



4. Laws of Cricket and Spirit of the Game

No.	Rule	Guidelines
	<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 the clause, includes using an illegal bat, 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
		<p>conjunction with the Laws of Cricket.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nothing in this Rule or the Code alters the onus on the captain / team official to ensure that the Spirit of the Game is adhered to as stated and defined in the preamble to the Laws of Cricket.



5. Unbecoming Behaviour

No.	Rule	Guidelines
	<p>Without limiting any other rule, players and officials must not at any time engage in behaviour unbecoming to a player or official that could bring the game of cricket into disrepute or be harmful to the interests of cricket</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 serious or repeated criminal conduct, public acts of misconduct, unruly public behavior and cheating during play. ▪ This Rule applies in the following circumstances only (whichever is the longer): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. participation in any Match – from the time of arrival at the venue until the match closure and departure from the venue; b. attendance at an official cricket function of CI. c. Instances outside the normal times of cricket or play i.e.; Social situations, may also be brought into consideration at the discretion of CI. <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Rule applies at all times where the unbecoming behaviour involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. serious or repeated unacceptable or potentially criminal conduct; <p>or</p>



		ii. inappropriate public comment or comment to or in the media
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9. Detrimental Public Comment

No.	Rule	Guidelines
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	<p>Without limitation, players and officials will breach this rule if by making any public or media comment they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ publicly denigrate another player or publicly 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; ▪ denigrate an area in which they are or are likely to be playing or officiating; ▪ denigrate the home area 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; ▪ denigrate another player or official by inappropriately commenting on any aspect of his or her performance, abilities or characteristics; ▪ comment on the likely outcome of a hearing or a report or an appeal; ▪ criticise the outcome of a hearing or an appeal; or ▪ criticise any evidence, submission or other comment made by any person at the hearing of a report or any appeal.



10. Racial and Religious Vilification Code

No.	Rule	Guidelines
10	Without limiting Rules 3.3 and 4.4, players and officials must obey Cricket Australia's Racial and Religious Vilification Code (as amended from	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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



	time to time)	of Behaviour (in which case a player or official may also lodge a complaint under the Racial and Religious Vilification Code).
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11. Anti-Harassment Policy

No.	Rule	Guidelines
11	Players and officials must obey Cricket Australia's Anti-Harassment Policy (as amended from time to time).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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).



Schedule 2 – The Spirit of Cricket

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

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

Responsibility of captains

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

Player's conduct

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

2. Fair and unfair play

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

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

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

4. The Spirit of the Game involves respect for:

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

5. It is against the Spirit of the Game:

- To dispute an umpire's decision by word, action or gesture.
- To direct abusive language towards an opponent or umpire
- To indulge in cheating or any sharp practice, for instance:
 - a) to appeal knowing that the batsman is not out
 - b) to advance towards an umpire in an aggressive manner



when appealing

- c) to seek to distract an opponent either verbally or by harassment with persistent clapping or unnecessary noise under the guise of enthusiasm and motivation of one's own side

6. Violence

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

7. Players

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



Schedule 3 – Racial and Religious Vilification Code

3.1 Background Cricket is a game where polite interaction between participants and with spectators has always been an essential component. It is part of each captain's role to ensure that the behaviour of players in a team meet the expectations of the community generally and the cricket community in particular. The cricket community is anxious to ensure that people of all ethnic and religious backgrounds enjoy playing and watching the game of cricket. To facilitate this endeavour and to demonstrate that cricket is in tune with the wider community in opposing racial and religious vilification in all its forms, Cricket Illawarra introduces this Code.

3.2 Purpose of Code The purpose of this Code is to:

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

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

3.4 The Relationship Between This Code and Other Rules and Regulations This Code does not restrict any other action, which may be taken in relation to the conduct covered by this Code under the CI Code of Conduct.

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

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

Any person found to be in breach of this Code because of an investigation by the captain, will be required to apologise appropriately to the complainant before being permitted to play in any future match. Where the allegation of a breach of this Code is against the captain of a team who admits such



behavior, the captain shall apologise appropriately to the complainant before being permitted to play in any future match.

3.6 Procedure Where Allegation Not Resolved to Satisfaction of Complainant Where a complainant who has directed an alleged breach of this Code to the captain of a team is not satisfied with the outcome, the complainant is entitled to lodge a complaint with CI governing the competition in which the team participates (CI).

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

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

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