

THE PREAMBLE – THE SPIRIT OF CRICKET

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

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

Responsibility of captains

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

Player's conduct

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

- 2 **Fair and unfair play**

According to the Laws the umpires are the sole judges of fair and unfair play.

The umpires may intervene at any time and it is the responsibility of the captain to take action where required.

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

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

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

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

5 It is against the Spirit of the Game:

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

6 Violence

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

7 Players

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



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CRICKET
AUSTRALIA

**Playing
Conditions**







3 mobile Test Series

Match	Dates	City	Venue	Local StartTime
1st Test	Thu 20 - Mon 24 November 2008	Australia vs New Zealand	Brisbane	10:00 AM
2nd Test	Fri 28 Nov - Tue 2 December 2008	Australia vs New Zealand	Adelaide Oval	10:30 AM

Match	Dates	City	Venue	Local StartTime
1st Test	Wed 17 - Sun 21 December 2008	Australia vs South Africa	WACA Ground	11:30 AM
2nd Test	Fri 26 - Tue 30 December 2008	Australia vs South Africa	MCG	10:30 AM
3rd Test	Sat 3 - Wed 7 January 2009	Australia vs South Africa	SCG	10:30 AM

Match	Dates	City	Venue	Local StartTime
4 day Tour	Thu 13 - Sun 16 November 2008	NSW vs New Zealand	SCG	11:00 AM
2 day Tour	Sat 12 - Sun 14 December 2008	WA vs South Africa	WACA Ground	10:30 AM
1 day Tour	Thu 29 January 2009	PM's XI vs New Zealand	Manuka Oval	10:00 AM

3 mobile Test Series

1 Laws of Cricket

The Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition – 2008) as modified by ICC Standard Test Match Playing Conditions (version current at time of match as published by the ICC) shall apply to all Test Matches and Tour Matches except as modified in clause 5.

The Laws of Cricket can be found at;

<http://www.lords.org/laws-and-spirit/laws-of-cricket/>

The current ICC Standard Test Match Playing Conditions can be found at:

<http://icc-cricket.yahoo.com/about-icc/rules-regulations.html>

2 Duration of Matches

Test Matches shall be of five days scheduled duration, and of two innings per side. No rest days or reserve days are scheduled. Other tour matches shall be as scheduled as in the tour program authorised by Cricket Australia.

3 Hours of Play and Intervals

Start and Cessation Times

AUSTRALIA vs NEW ZEALAND

QLD

10.00am - 12.00pm	<i>Session 1</i>
12.00pm - 12.40pm	<i>Lunch</i>
12.40pm - 2.40pm	<i>Session 2</i>
2.40pm - 3.00pm	<i>Tea</i>
3.00pm - 5.00pm	<i>Session 3</i>

SA

10.30am - 12.30pm	<i>Session 1</i>
12.30pm - 1.10pm	<i>Lunch</i>
1.10pm - 3.10pm	<i>Session 2</i>
3.10pm - 3.30pm	<i>Tea</i>
3.30pm - 5.30pm	<i>Session 3</i>

AUSTRALIA vs SOUTH AFRICA**WA**

11.30am - 1.30pm	<i>Session 1</i>
1.30pm - 2.10pm	<i>Lunch</i>
2.10pm - 4.10pm	<i>Session 2</i>
4.10pm - 4.30pm	<i>Tea</i>
4.30pm - 6.30pm	<i>Session 3</i>

VIC, NSW

10.30am - 12.30pm	<i>Session 1</i>
12.30pm - 1.10pm	<i>Lunch</i>
1.10pm - 3.10pm	<i>Session 2</i>
3.10pm - 3.30pm	<i>Tea</i>
3.30pm - 5.30pm	<i>Session 3</i>

4 Law 5 - The Ball

ICC regulations shall apply as regards to the ball. The Kookaburra "Turf" brand red ball has been approved by Cricket Australia.

5 Other Tour Matches

Wherever possible, the above conditions shall apply to all matches. However, Cricket Australia with the agreement of the visiting country's board may provide for local variations for matches other than Test and One Day International matches. In the case of one-day matches, starting and finishing times (and interval times) may be altered on any scheduled playing day with the prior approval of the State authority, Cricket Australia and the touring team Manager. State players shall be bound by the terms of the Cricket Australia Code of Behaviour. Touring team players shall be bound by Law 42.18 and/or the terms of the ICC Code of Conduct for Players and Team Officials.



The local State Association shall appoint a representative to meet with the umpires and captains prior to the commencement of the match to secure uniform interpretation of these playing conditions and to adjudicate, if necessary, should there be any dispute.

The following playing times for tour matches will apply for the 2008-09 season:

13 – 16 November	NSW vs New Zealand	Sydney
11.00am - 1.00pm	<i>Session 1</i>	
1.00pm - 1.40pm	<i>Lunch</i>	
1.40pm - 3.40pm	<i>Session 2</i>	
3.40pm - 4.00pm	<i>Tea</i>	
4.00pm - 6.00pm	<i>Session 3</i>	
13 & 14 December	WA XI vs South Africa	Perth
10.30am - 12.30pm	<i>Session 1</i>	
12.30pm - 1.10pm	<i>Lunch</i>	
1.10pm - 3.10pm	<i>Session 2</i>	
3.10pm - 3.30pm	<i>Tea</i>	
3.30pm - 5.30pm	<i>Session 3</i>	
29 January	PM's XI vs New Zealand	Canberra
10.00am - 1.30pm	<i>Session 1</i>	
1.30pm - 2.15pm	<i>Interval</i>	
2.15pm - 5.45pm	<i>Session 2</i>	





Commonwealth Bank Chappell-Hadlee Trophy and Commonwealth Bank Series

Commonwealth Bank Chappell-Hadlee Trophy

Match	Dates	City	Venue	Local StartTime
1	Sunday, 1 February 2009	Perth	WACA Ground	1:30 PM
2	Friday, 6 February 2009	Melbourne	MCG	2:15 PM
3	Sunday, 8 February 2009	Sydney	SCG	2:15 PM
4	Tuesday, 10 February 2009	Adelaide	Adelaide Oval	1:45 PM
5	Friday, 13 February 2009	Brisbane	Gabba	1:15 PM

Commonwealth Bank Series

Match	Dates	City	Venue	Local StartTime
1	Friday, 16 January 2009	Melbourne	MCG	2:15 PM
2	Sunday, 18 January 2009	Hobart	Bellerive Oval	10:00 AM
3	Friday, 23 January 2009	Sydney	SCG	2:15 PM
4	Monday, 26 January 2009	Adelaide	Adelaide Oval	1:45 PM
5	Friday, 30 January 2009	Perth	WACA Ground	1:30 PM

Commonwealth Bank Chappell-Hadlee Trophy and Commonwealth Bank Series

1 Laws of Cricket

ICC Standard Test Match Playing Conditions and Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition – 2008) - shall apply in addition to ICC Standard One Day International Match Playing Conditions (version current at time of match as published by the ICC) except as modified in clause 2.3.

The Laws of Cricket can be found at;

<http://www.lords.org/laws-and-spirit/laws-of-cricket/>

The current ICC Standard One Day International Match Playing Conditions can be found at:

<http://icc-cricket.yahoo.com/about-icc/rules-regulations.html>

2 Hours of Play and Intervals

2.1 Start and Cessation Times

Day Matches

TAS

10.00am - 1.30pm	<i>Session 1</i>
1.30pm - 2.15pm	<i>Interval</i>
2.15pm - 5.45pm	<i>Session 2</i>

Day/Night Matches

QLD

1.15pm - 4.45pm	<i>Session 1</i>
4.45pm - 5.30pm	<i>Interval</i>
5.30pm - 9.00pm	<i>Session 2</i>



NSW, VIC

2.15pm - 5.45pm	<i>Session 1</i>
5.45pm - 6.30pm	<i>Interval</i>
6.30pm - 10.00pm	<i>Session 2</i>

SA

1.45pm - 5.15pm	<i>Session 1</i>
5.15pm - 6.00pm	<i>Interval</i>
6.00pm - 9.30pm	<i>Session 2</i>

WA

1.30pm - 5.00pm	<i>Session 1</i>
5.00pm - 5.45pm	<i>Interval</i>
5.45pm - 9.15pm	<i>Session 2</i>

2.2 Extra Time

Subject to agreement by the participating countries, provision has been made for up to 15 minutes of extra playing time in day matches and up to 45 minutes in day/night matches.

2.3 Interval

ICC Standard ODI Playing Condition 15.1 shall not apply and shall be replaced with the following:

The innings of the team batting second shall not commence before the scheduled time for commencement of the second session unless the team batting first has completed its innings at least 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval, in which case a ten minute break will occur and the team batting second will commence its innings and the interval will occur as scheduled.

Where more than 60 minutes of actual playing time has been lost (playing time lost less any extra time provided) the interval will be reduced to 30 minutes.

Notwithstanding clauses 12.4.1(b) and 12.4.2(a)(iv) of the ICC Standard ODI Playing Conditions the interval shall in all cases be a minimum of 20 minutes.

3 The Ball

ICC regulations shall apply as regards to the ball. Kookaburra "Turf" brand white balls as approved by Cricket Australia will be used in all matches.

4 Commonwealth Bank Chappell-Hadlee Trophy – Australia vs New Zealand

Commonwealth Bank Chappell-Hadlee Trophy shall be a best of five match series. If there is no clear winner at the end of the series the Chappell-Hadlee Trophy shall be retained by the holder of trophy.



KFC Twenty20 International

KFC Twenty20 International

Match	Dates	City	Venue	Local StartTime
1	Sunday, 11 January 2009	Australia vs South Africa	Melbourne MCG	7:35 PM
2	Tuesday, 13 January 2009	Australia vs South Africa	Brisbane Gabba	6:35 PM
3	Sunday, 15 February 2009	Australia vs NewZealand	Sydney SCG	7:35 PM

KFC Twenty20 International

1 Laws of Cricket and Playing Conditions

The Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition – 2008) and the ICC Standard Twenty20 International Match Playing Conditions (version current at time of match as published by the ICC) except as modified in clause 2.3 shall apply:

The Laws of Cricket can be found at;

<http://www.lords.org/laws-and-spirit/laws-of-cricket/>

The current ICC Standard Twenty20 International Playing Conditions can be found at:

<http://icc-cricket.yahoo.com/about-icc/rules-regulations.html>

2. Hours of Play and Intervals

2.1 Start and Cessation Times

11 January 2009	Australia vs South Africa	Melbourne
7.35pm - 8.55pm	<i>Session 1</i>	
8.55pm - 9.15pm	<i>Interval</i>	
9.15pm - 10.35pm	<i>Session 2</i>	
13 January 2009	Australia vs South Africa	Brisbane
6.35pm - 7.55pm	<i>Session 1</i>	
7.55pm - 8.15pm	<i>Interval</i>	
8.15pm - 9.35pm	<i>Session 2</i>	
15 February 2009	Australia vs New Zealand	Sydney
7.35pm - 8.55pm	<i>Session 1</i>	
8.55pm - 9.15pm	<i>Interval</i>	
9.15pm - 10.35pm	<i>Session 2</i>	

2.2 Extra Time

Subject to agreement by the participating countries, provision has been made for up to 20 minutes of extra playing time.

2.3 Interval

ICC Standard Twenty20 Playing Condition 15.1 shall not apply and shall be replaced with the following:

The interval between innings will be of 20 minutes duration, and shall not be shortened even if the innings of the team batting first concludes after the scheduled cessation time for the 1st innings.

3 The Ball

ICC regulations shall apply as regards to the ball. Kookaburra “Turf” brand white balls as approved by Cricket Australia will be used in all matches.



The Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield

The Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield

October 2008

Match	Round	Dates	Home Team	-	Away Team	Venue	Local Start Time
1	1	Fri 10 - Mon 13	Queensland	vs	Tasmania	Gabba	10:00 AM
2	1	Fri 10 - Mon 13	Western Australia	vs	New South Wales	WACA Ground	10:30 AM
3	1	Tue 14 - Fri 17	South Australia	vs	Victoria	Adelaide Oval	10:30 AM
4	2	Sun 19 - Wed 22	Western Australia	vs	Tasmania	WACA Ground	10:30 AM
5	2	Tue 21 - Fri 24	Queensland	vs	Victoria	Gabba	10:00 AM
6	2	Fri 24 - Mon 27	South Australia	vs	New South Wales	Adelaide Oval	10:30 AM
7	3	Fri 31 - Mon 3 Nov	Western Australia	vs	Queensland	WACA Ground	10:30 AM

November 2008

Match	Round	Dates	Home Team	-	Away Team	Venue	Local Start Time
8	3	Mon 3 - Thu 6	Tasmania	vs	South Australia	Bellerive Oval	10:30 AM
9	3	Tue 4 - Fri 7	New South Wales	vs	Victoria	S.C.G	11:00 AM
10	4	Mon 10 - Thu 13	South Australia	vs	Western Australia	Adelaide Oval	10:30 AM
11	4	Sat 15 - Tue 18	Victoria	vs	Tasmania	M.C.G.	1:00 PM*
12	4	Fri 21 - Mon 24	New South Wales	vs	Queensland	S.C.G	11:00 AM
13	5	Fri 21 - Mon 24	Western Australia	vs	Victoria	WACA Ground	10:30 AM
14	5	Fri 28 - Mon 1 Dec	Queensland	vs	South Australia	Gabba	10:00 AM

December 2008

Match	Round	Dates	Home Team	-	Away Team	Venue	Local Start Time
15	5	Tue 2 - Fri 5	Tasmania	vs	New South Wales	Bellerive Oval	10:30 AM
16	6	Mon 15 - Thu 18	Victoria	vs	Western Australia	M.C.G.	11:00 AM
17	6	Tue 16 - Fri 19	Tasmania	vs	Queensland	Bellerive Oval	10:30 AM
18	6	Thu 18 - Sun 21	New South Wales	vs	South Australia	S.C.G	11:00 AM

January 2009

Match	Round	Dates	Home Team	-	Away Team	Venue	Local Start Time
19	7	Fri 30 - Mon 2 Feb	New South Wales	vs	Tasmania	Newcastle	11:00 AM
20	7	Fri 30 - Mon 2 Feb	Queensland	vs	Western Australia	Gabba	10:00 AM
21	7	Fri 30 - Mon 2 Feb	Victoria	vs	South Australia	M.C.G.	11:00 AM

February 2009

Match	Round	Dates	Home Team	-	Away Team	Venue	Local Start Time
22	8	Fri 13 - Mon 16	South Australia	vs	Queensland	Adelaide Oval	10:30 AM
23	8	Sun 15 - Wed 18	Victoria	vs	New South Wales	M.C.G.	11:00 AM
24	8	Mon 16 - Thu 19	Tasmania	vs	Western Australia	Bellerive Oval	10:30 AM
25	9	Thu 26 - Sun 1 Mar	Tasmania	vs	Victoria	Bellerive Oval	10:30 AM
26	9	Thu 26 - Sun 1 Mar	Queensland	vs	New South Wales	Gabba	10:00 AM
27	9	Thu 26 - Sun 1 Mar	Western Australia	vs	South Australia	WACA Ground	10:30 AM

March 2009

Match	Round	Dates	Home Team	-	Away Team	Venue	Local Start Time
28	10	Thu 5 - Sun 8	New South Wales	vs	Western Australia	S.C.G	11:00 AM
29	10	Thu 5 - Sun 8	South Australia	vs	Tasmania	Adelaide Oval	10:30 AM
30	10	Thu 5 - Sun 8	Victoria	vs	Queensland	M.C.G.	11:00 AM
31	Final	Fri 13 - Tue 17		vs		To Be Confirmed	

* Match will commence at 1.00pm on Day 1. Play will commence at 11.00am on Days 2, 3 & 4.

The Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield

1 Laws of Cricket

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition – 2008) shall apply.

Note: The 3rd Edition – 2008 will be effective from 1 October 2008 with the only change from the 2nd Edition – 2003 being contained in Appendix 7 (New Law 6 and Appendix E).

The Laws of Cricket can be found at;
<http://www.lords.org/laws-and-spirit/laws-of-cricket/>

All references under the Laws of Cricket to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced with Cricket Australia for the purposes of these Playing Conditions.

2 Duration of Matches

Matches shall be four days scheduled duration.

3 Hours of Play and Intervals

3.1 Start and Cessation Times

QLD

10.00am - 12.00pm	<i>Session 1</i>
12.00pm - 12.40pm	<i>Lunch</i>
12.40pm - 2.40pm	<i>Session 2</i>
2.40pm - 3.00pm	<i>Tea</i>
3.00pm - 5.00pm	<i>Session 3</i>

NSW, VIC

11.00am - 1.00pm	<i>Session 1</i>
1.00pm - 1.40pm	<i>Lunch</i>
1.40pm - 3.40pm	<i>Session 2</i>
3.40pm - 4.00pm	<i>Tea</i>
4.00pm - 6.00pm	<i>Session 3</i>

SA, TAS, WA

10.30am - 12.30pm

Session 1

12.30pm - 1.10pm

Lunch

1.10pm - 3.10pm

Session 2

3.10pm - 3.30pm

Tea

3.30pm - 5.30pm

Session 3

The following match shall be played to the scheduled times below:

15-18 November, 2008**VIC vs TAS****Day 1 Saturday****15 November**

1.00pm - 3.00pm

Session 1

3.00pm - 3.30pm

Lunch

3.30pm - 5.30pm

Session 2

5.30pm - 5.50pm

Tea

5.50pm - 7.50pm

Session 3

The requirement for a 40 minute Lunch Interval, as stipulated in clause 7 of the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Playing Conditions, shall not apply on this day only.

Days 2, 3 & 4

11.00am - 1.00pm

Session 1

1.00pm - 1.40pm

Lunch

1.40pm - 3.40pm

Session 2

3.40pm - 4.00pm

Tea

4.00pm - 6.00pm

*Session 3***3.2 Hours of Play**

Any State Association wishing to change the hours of play must first obtain approval from Cricket Australia.

4 Minimum Overs in the Day

- (a) Play shall continue on each day until the completion of a minimum number of overs or until the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, whichever is the later.



The minimum number of overs to be completed, unless an innings ends or an interruption occurs, shall be:

- (i) On days other than the last day - a minimum of 96 overs (or a minimum of 16 overs per hour) or until the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, whichever is the later. However, play shall not continue for more than 30 minutes beyond the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time (permitted overtime). The over in progress at that time shall be completed and any overs remaining will not be made up on any subsequent day clause 4(f) still applies.
- (ii) On the last day - a minimum of 80 overs (or a minimum of 16 overs per hour) for playing time other than the last hour of the match when clause (e) below shall apply.
- (iii) Additional Hour: Subject to ground weather and light, except in the last hour of the match, in the event of play being suspended for any reason other than normal intervals, the playing time on that day shall be extended by the amount of time lost up to a maximum of one hour. In these circumstances, the minimum number of overs to be bowled shall be in accordance with the provisions of this clause i.e. a minimum of 16 overs per hour and the cessation time shall be rescheduled accordingly.
- (iv) If play has been suspended for 30 minutes or more prior to the commencement of the scheduled or rescheduled tea interval, the tea interval shall be delayed for 30 minutes.
- (v) If any time and overs are lost and cannot be made up under (iii) above, additional time and overs of up to a maximum of one hour per day (16 overs) shall be added to the scheduled playing hours for the next day, and subsequent day(s) as required (to make up as much lost time as possible). Where appropriate the first 30 minutes (or less) of this additional time shall be added prior to the scheduled start of the first session, and the remainder shall be added to the middle session. If the middle session has been extended beyond the scheduled 2 hours, clause 4(a)(iv) shall not apply. That is, the length of the session shall remain fixed and any additional time required under 4(a)(iii) shall be added to the last session.

In circumstances where it is not possible to add this additional time prior to the scheduled start of the first session, the timing of the lunch and tea intervals will be adjusted to provide for a scheduled 2½ hour session and not affect the start time.

On any day's play, except the last day, when the scheduled hours of play have been completed, but the required number of overs have not been bowled and adverse ground, weather or light causes play for that day to be abandoned, the overs which have not been bowled on that day shall be made up on the next or subsequent days (refer (v) above for timings).

On any one day, a maximum of 16 additional overs shall be permitted. When additional time is added to subsequent day(s), no scheduled days play shall exceed 7 hours. The length of each session of play is subject to the provisions of Law 15.

- (vi) In the first instance any calculation of the minimum number of overs to be bowled in the day and the rescheduling of playing hours shall be made under clauses 4(a)(i) - 4(a)(v).

Should these calculations not achieve a reasonable equalisation of session lengths or where play is further interrupted at any time on any day the umpires may adjust the timings of the lunch and/or tea intervals to achieve reasonable equalisation.

- (b) When an innings ends a minimum number of overs shall be bowled from the start of the new innings. The last hour of the match shall be excluded from this calculation when clause (e) shall apply. Where there is a change of innings during a day's play (except at lunch or tea or when play is suspended due to adverse ground, weather or light conditions or for exceptional circumstances), 2 overs will be deducted from the minimum number of overs to be bowled.



- (c) Except in the last hour of the match, for which clause (e) makes provision, if play is suspended due to adverse ground, weather or light for more than 1 hour in aggregate on any day, the minimum number of overs shall be reduced by one over for each full 3.75 minutes of the aggregate playing time lost on that day.
- (d) On the last day, if any of the minimum of 80 overs, or as recalculated, have not been bowled when one hour of scheduled playing time remains, the last hour of the match for the purposes of clause (e) shall be the hour immediately following the completion of those overs.
- (e) Laws 16.6, 16.7 and 16.8 will apply except that a minimum of 16 overs shall be bowled in the last hour and all calculations with regard to suspensions of play or the start of a new innings shall be based on one over for each full 3.75 minutes (refer (i) below). If, however, at the time the last hour is due to commence or at any time thereafter both captains (the batsmen at the wicket may act for their captain) accept that there is no prospect of a result to the match, they may agree to cease play at that time.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision, there shall be no further play on any day, other than the last day, if a wicket falls or a batsman retires or if the players have occasion to leave the field during the last minimum over within 2 minutes of the scheduled or re-scheduled cessation time or thereafter. This clause shall not apply if clause 5 Extra Time is applied.
- (g) An over completed on resumption of a new day's play shall be disregarded in calculating minimum overs for that day.
- (h) Except on the final day, if in the event of adverse ground, weather or light conditions causing a suspension of play and/or if the players are already off the field at the rescheduled cessation time or any time thereafter, stumps shall be drawn.
- (i) Fractions are to be ignored in all final calculations regarding the number of overs, except where there is a change of innings in the day's play, when the over in progress at the conclusion of the innings shall be rounded up.

- (j) The scoreboard shall show:
- The total number of overs bowled with the ball currently in use and
 - The minimum number of overs remaining to be bowled in the day's play and
 - The number of overs above or below the target overs for the match.
- (k) Penalties shall apply for not achieving target overs.

Subject to the provisions of this clause, over rates shall be assessed on 16 overs per hour, i.e. a minimum of 96 overs in a six hour day, subject to the following deductions: -

2 minutes for every wicket taken

4 minutes for each drinks break taken in any session

Actual time where treatment by authorised medical personnel is required on the ground and/or for a player leaving the field due to serious injury.

Overs will be calculated at the end of the match. For each over short of the target number, 0.5 shall be deducted from the team's match points.

For the purpose of calculation of penalties.

- (a) The scheduled last hour of the match, as defined in clause 4(e) shall be excluded.
- (b) A maximum allowance of 20 overs in any hour shall apply.

In the event of a match finishing within three scheduled playing days, penalties for not achieving the required over rates shall not apply, regardless of the hours played on those days.

A Commissioner appointed by Cricket Australia will hear and determine all appeals against penalties imposed. For the purpose of determining whether the fielding side has fallen short of the target number of overs, umpires may take into account any factor they consider relevant, including whether inclement weather has adversely affected the ability of the fielding side to comply with the required over rate.



Appeals shall be lodged within 14 days of the completion of the match. The onus shall be on the appellant to prove that the umpires have erred in their assessment of time allowances. Video evidence where available may be produced by the appellant in support of the appeal. Umpires will be required to record all delays and stoppages on the appropriate form.

5 Extra Time

5.1 Extra time prior to end of day to achieve outright result

The umpires may decide to play 30 minutes (a minimum of eight overs) extra time at the end of any day (other than the last day) if requested by either captain if, in the umpires' opinion, it would bring about an outright result on that day (this is in addition to the maximum one hour's extra time provided for in 4(a)(iii) above). If the umpires do not believe an outright result can be achieved, no extra time shall be allowed.

If it is decided to play such extra time on one or more of these days, the whole period (30 minutes or a minimum of 8 overs) shall be played out even though the possibility of finishing the match may have disappeared before the full period has expired. Note 4(f).

Only the actual amount of playing time up to the maximum 30 minutes extra time by which play is extended on any day shall be deducted from the total number of hours of play remaining, and the match shall end earlier on the final day by the amount of time by which play was previously extended under this clause.

5.2 Lunch or Tea Interval – outright result

In addition, the umpires may decide that the lunch or tea interval will not be taken until the end of the over in progress 15 minutes (a minimum of 4 overs) after the agreed time for that interval if requested by either captain if, in the umpires' opinion, an outright result can be obtained in that time.

Such time will be played out unless the result is achieved. The following session of play shall be reduced by a maximum of 15 minutes.

6 Use of Lights

If in the opinion of the umpires, natural light is deteriorating to an unfit level, they shall authorise the ground authorities to use the available artificial lighting so that the match can continue in acceptable conditions. If natural light improves, the artificial lights may be turned off.

The lights are only to be used to enable a full day's play to be completed as provided in clauses 3, 4 and 5.

7 Lunch Interval

Law 15.6 shall apply and the interval shall be of 40 minutes duration. The provisions of Law 15.8 Tea interval – 9 wickets down shall apply to the Lunch Interval.

See 5.2

8 Tea Interval

An interval of 20 minutes duration will be taken from or at the conclusion of the over in progress at the agreed time for the interval subject to the provisions of Law 15.

See 5.2

9 Intervals for Drinks

9.1 The provisions of Law 15.9 shall be strictly observed except that under conditions of extreme heat the umpires may permit extra intervals for drinks.

9.2 An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. If individual drinks have been brought onto the field at the fall of a wicket, the fielding side must be ready to continue play as soon as the new batsman reaches the wicket. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires.



- 9.3** In addition the umpires shall take into account the weather and availability of drinks due to wickets falling and may disallow the scheduled drinks interval. This shall be communicated 5 minutes before the scheduled time. The batting side shall be responsible on all occasions to make drinks available to the umpires. Note 4(k).
- 9.4** Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in approved clothing and equipment.

10 Time Keeping

The umpires must notify the local State Association which clock is to be followed, so that the spectators and representatives of the media may be informed. If the clock on the ground is out of order, the watches of the umpires shall determine the time.

11 Law 1.3 – Captain

The following shall apply in addition to Law 1.3(a):
The deputy must be one of the nominated players.

12 Appointment of Umpires

Cricket Australia shall appoint all umpires. The umpires for the final shall be appointed by Cricket Australia and must be members of the ICC Elite or Cricket Australia National Panel.

Cricket Australia shall appoint a third umpire from its panel of umpires who shall act as the emergency umpire and officiate in regard to TV replays in all televised matches where the technology is available. The third umpire will officiate in regard to TV replays only when the umpires on the field have referred a decision to him in regard to hit wicket, run out and stumping appeals.

Either the on-field or third umpire shall be entitled to call for a TV replay to assist him in making a boundary decision as follows:

- (a) The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer to the third umpire for a decision about whether the fieldsman had any part of his person in contact with the ball when he touched or crossed the boundary line or whether a four or six had been scored. A decision is to be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter.

- (b) An on-field umpire wishing the assistance of the third umpire in this circumstance shall communicate with the third umpire by use of a two-way radio and the third umpire will convey his decision to the on-field umpire by this method.
- (c) The third umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows a boundary line infringement or incident as envisaged under this clause. Whether TV cameras are in use or not, the following applies. A decision is to be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter. Immediately is taken to mean prior to the next delivery. In addition, no changes shall be made after the call of 'Time'.

13 Nomination of Players

Law 1.2 shall apply except that the players nominated shall include the selected emergency fieldsman.

Subject to advice being given by the home State to the visiting State or its Team Manager, the emergency fieldsman of the home State may be released to play with his Club team, in which case the home State shall supply another emergency fieldsman to act in his stead if required.

13.1 Representative Player Replacement

Should any player during a match be required by Cricket Australia for playing duties elsewhere, that requirement shall take precedence.

- (a) The player's State Association will then be able to select a like player as the replacement for the remainder of the match concerned.
- (b) The player's State Association will submit nominations for the replacement player to the opposing team captain for approval that must not be unreasonably withheld.
- (c) If after a replacement player has been chosen, the replaced player's services are no longer required by Cricket Australia, the player may resume his place in the team only if his replacement has not either batted or bowled in his absence.

Otherwise the player may take no further part in the match and the replacement player must continue in his stead.

14 Substitutes

14.1 Law 2.5 - Fielder Absent or Leaving the Field - shall apply as modified:

- (a) If a fielder fails to take the field with his side at the start of the match or at any later time, or leaves the field during a session of play, the umpire shall be informed of the reason for his absence, and he shall not thereafter come onto the field during a session of play without the consent of the umpire (See Law 2.6 as modified). The umpire shall give such consent as soon as practicable. If the player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes:
 - (i) The player shall not be permitted to bowl in that innings after his return until he has been on the field for at least that length of playing time for which he was absent. In the event of a follow-on, this restriction will, if necessary, continue into the second innings.
 - (ii) The player shall not be permitted to bat unless or until, in the aggregate, he has returned to the field and/or his side's innings has been in progress for at least that length of playing time for which he has been absent or, if earlier, when his side has lost five wickets.
- (b) The restriction in (i) and (ii) above shall not apply if the player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to an internal injury such as a pulled muscle) whilst participating earlier in the match and consequently been forced to leave the field. Nor shall it apply if the player has been absent for very exceptional and wholly acceptable reasons (other than injury or illness).
- (c) This restriction shall not apply at the commencement of a new day's play.
- (d) In the event of a fieldsman already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through adverse conditions of ground, weather or light, he shall be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided that he personally informs the umpires that he is fit enough to take the field had play been in progress and then takes the field on resumption of play.

14.2 Injury to Player or Umpire

- (a) An injured batsman who has temporarily retired, and is unable to return after the fall of the ninth wicket shall be recorded in the scorebooks as "Retired – not out" and the innings shall be deemed closed.

- (b) Where an injury occurs to a batsman involved in a tenth wicket partnership, a maximum of five minutes will be allowed in order for the batsman to obtain treatment. If the injury occurs within 30 minutes of a scheduled interval, the interval shall be taken immediately if the batsman is unable to resume after the five minutes. If the batsman is unable to resume after the five minutes or after the early interval, he shall be recorded in the scorebooks as “Retired – not out”, as described above.
- (c) Where an injury occurs to an umpire, and he must leave the field for treatment, the other umpire shall officiate at the bowler’s end. The local State Association shall provide a competent person to stand at the striker’s end until the injured umpire is able to resume or a suitable replacement has been appointed.

15 Law 3.8 - Fitness of Ground, Weather and Light and Law 3.9 - Suspension of Play for Adverse Conditions of Ground, Weather or Light

15.1 Add the following to Law 3.8:

If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires must consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If the on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. In these circumstances the provisions of Laws 3.9(b)(i) and 3.9(c)(i) shall not apply. However, should the umpires be of the opinion that a resumption of play under these circumstances would contribute to worsening ground conditions, they will resume play only with the approval of both captains.

15.2 In addition, attention is drawn to Law 3.9(d) with regards to application of clause 15.1.

“The fact that the grass and ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders the power of free movement, or the batsmen the ability to play their shots and run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place.”

15.3 The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground.

If a shadow from the fielder falls across the strikers half of the pitch, the fielder must remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal 'Dead ball' if he considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action. The provisions of Laws 23.5(a) and (b) shall apply as to whether any additional delivery is to be allowed.

16 The Ball

16.1 First Class quality balls approved by Cricket Australia shall be used in Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield matches.

Note: The Kookaburra "Turf" brand red ball has been approved. Law 5.4 shall apply except that the fielding captain may demand a new ball after 80 overs have been bowled with the old one.

16.2 The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play, umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval or any other disruption in play.

16.3 In the event of a ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball shall be replaced for a ball that has had a similar amount of wear. Either bowler or batsmen may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

16.4 Ball Lost or Becoming Unfit for Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 5.5. However, if the ball needs to be replaced after 110 overs for any of the reasons above, it shall be replaced by a new ball. If the ball is to be replaced, the umpires shall inform the batsmen.

16.5 Law 5.6 Specifications, shall not apply.

17 Law 6 - The Bat

The new Law 6 (Appendix 7) will be effective from 1 October 2008.

18 Law 7 - The Pitch

18.1 In addition to Law 7.3, the following will apply:

Captains, umpires and ground staff shall co-operate to ensure that, prior to the start of any day's play, no one bounces a ball on the pitch or strikes it with a bat to assess its condition or for any other reason, or causes damage to the pitch in any other way.

18.2 Prior to the start of play on any day, only the captain and team coach may walk on the pitch to assess its condition. Spiked footwear is not permitted.

18.3 Prior to the commencement of a day's play and during the lunch and tea intervals, one TV commentator and camera crew of the official licensed TV broadcaster/s (but not news crew) may be permitted to inspect the pitch and surrounds (without walking on the pitch or interfering with pitch preparation) subject to the following:

- a ball must not be bounced on the pitch
- a key or knife may only be inserted in the pitch in the area between the popping and bowling creases

18.4 In the event of any dispute, the local State Association will rule and their ruling will be final.

19 Law 7.4 – Changing the Pitch

19.1 Law 7.4 will not apply. In the event of a match being abandoned because of inadequate pitch and/or ground preparation it is considered that the match be awarded to the visiting team.

19.2 For the purposes of this clause, the pitch and/or ground preparation will be deemed to have been inadequate if the match is abandoned as a direct or indirect result of the local State Association (or any of its employees, contractors or agents) failing to take proper precautions in the circumstances to ensure that:

- (a) The pitch was properly prepared; or
- (b) The pitch was properly protected against the elements or other acts of God, vandalism or foul play, machinery or equipment failure or other reasonably foreseeable events.

A groundsman who is responsible for the preparation of the pitch and who is employed by a body other than the local State Association, is deemed to be a contractor or agent of that Association.

- 19.3** The Cricket Australia Cricket Operations Department shall arrange and ensure that a thorough investigation of the circumstances into the abandonment of the match is conducted and that a report be presented to a forum (to be determined) for decision and penalty if appropriate.
- 19.4** Law 7.5 Non-Turf Pitches shall not apply.

20 Law 8 - The Wickets

The following shall apply in addition to Law 8.2:

For televised matches, the local State Association may provide a slightly larger stump to accommodate the stump camera. When the larger stump is used, all three stumps must be exactly the same size.

21 Law 9.3 - The Popping Crease

Law 9.3 shall apply, except that the reference to “a minimum of 6 ft” shall be replaced by “a minimum of 15 yards”.

22 Law 10 – Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

- 22.1 Mowing the Outfield** – The outfield shall be mown daily before play begins.

- 22.2 Maintenance of Footholds** - Law 10.6 will apply but add:

The umpires shall see that wherever possible and whenever it is considered necessary, action is taken during all intervals in play to do whatever is practicable to improve the bowler’s footholds. As soon as possible after the conclusion of each day’s play, bowler’s footholds will be repaired.

- 22.3 Watering the Outfield**

In order that the condition of the outfield can be maintained throughout the duration of a match, oval managers/curators must first be granted approval by both captains and umpires to water the outfield after any days play. Similarly, the oval manager/curator may wish to lightly water a pitch under preparation for an upcoming match. Agreement must be reached prior to the commencement of the match before any such watering will be permitted.

23 Law 11 - Covering the Pitch

In place of Laws 11.2, 11.3 and 11.4, the following shall apply:

- 23.1** In all matches, the pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play and for the duration of the period of the match. It shall be wholly covered at the termination of each day's play or providing the weather is fine, within a period of two hours thereafter.
- 23.2** The covers shall be removed no earlier than 5.00am and no later than 7.00am on each morning of the match provided it is not raining at the time, but they will be replaced if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

Note: The covers must totally protect the pitch and also the pitch surroundings to a minimum of five metres either side of the pitch and any worn or soft areas in the outfield, as well as the bowlers' run-ups to a distance of at least 10 x 10 metres.

Attention is drawn to clause 15.

24 Drying of Pitch and Ground

- 24.1** Prior to tossing for choice of innings, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the groundsmen. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the groundsmen, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.

- 24.2** The umpires may instruct the groundsmen to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

Note: an absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

25 Law 12 – Innings

Law 12.1(a) shall apply as modified:

- (a) A match shall be two innings per side subject to the provisions of Law 13.1.

Laws 12.1(b) and 12.3(e) shall not apply.



26 Law 13 – The Follow-On

Add the following to Law 13.1:

If the provision of clause 4(a)(v) is applied, the additional time is regarded as part of that day's play for the purpose of Law 13.3, i.e. it is the number of days remaining and not the total number of hours available.

27 Law 17 - Practice on the Field

Add the following to Law 17.1:

The use of the square for practice on any day of any match will be restricted to any netted practice area on the square set aside for that purpose.

28 Law 19 – Boundaries

Add the following to Law 19.1:

28.1 Law 19.1 - The boundaries of the field of play

The aim shall be to provide the largest possible playing area, subject to no boundary exceeding 90 yards (82.29 metres) from the centre of the pitch to be used.

28.2 Law 19.2 - Defining the boundary - boundary marking

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.2:

All boundaries must be designated by a rope or similar object of a minimum standard as authorised by Cricket Australia from time to time. Where appropriate the rope should be a required minimum distance of 3 yards (2.74 metres) inside the perimeter fencing or advertising signs.

28.3 If an unauthorised person enters the playing arena and handles the ball, the umpire at the bowler's end shall be the sole judge of whether the boundary allowance should be scored, or the ball be treated as still in play, or called Dead ball if a batsman is liable to be out as a result of the unauthorised person handling the ball. See Law 19.1(c).

28.4 Attention is drawn to Law 19.2(e). Should a rope or similar object used to mark the boundary be disturbed during play, umpires, players and ground staff should cooperate to ensure that it is restored to its original position as soon as the ball is dead.

29 The Result

29.1 Match Points

- | | | |
|--------|--|--------|
| (i) | For an outright win after leading on the first innings | 6 |
| (ii) | For an outright win after a tie in the first innings | 6 |
| (iii) | For an outright win after being behind on the first innings | 6 |
| (iv) | For a tie where both teams have completed two innings (irrespective of the first innings result) | 3 |
| (v) | For a first innings lead (to be retained even if beaten outright) | 2 |
| (vi) | For an outright loss after leading on the first innings | 2 |
| (vii) | For a tie on the first innings (and no outright result) | 1 each |
| (viii) | For an outright loss after a tie in the first innings | 1 |
| (ix) | For a loss on the first innings | 0 |
| (x) | For an outright loss after being behind on the first innings | 0 |
| (xi) | Abandoned or drawn matches with no first innings result | 0 |
| (xii) | Abandoned match due to inadequate pitch and/or ground preparation. (see clause 19) | |

29.2 Law 21 shall apply with the addition of the following:

Any query on the result of the match as defined in Laws 21.1, 21.3, 21.4, 21.5, 21.8, and 21.10 shall be resolved as soon as possible and a final decision made by the umpires.

29.3 Note: It is possible for a team to record a negative points tally on the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield table as a result of penalties incurred under the provisions of clause 4.

29.4 Qualifying for the Final

The two teams that have the highest aggregate of points at the end of a season shall play off in a final for the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield for that season (refer clause 46). In the event of an equality of points, the higher number of outright wins will determine the positions on the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield table. Should there be equality in both points and outright wins, the positions shall be determined by quotient calculated thus:

- (i) Divide the total number of runs scored by a team by the total number of wickets lost by it.
- (ii) Divide the total number of runs scored against a team by the total number of wickets taken by it.
- (iii) Divide the former (i) by the latter (ii).

The team having the higher quotient shall be considered to have the better performance.

For the purpose of the calculations and for individual averages a team forfeiting or declaring its innings closed shall be deemed to have lost only the number of wickets that have actually fallen.

29.5 Contrived Result

- (a) Cricket Australia shall have the power to investigate a game or the actions of the captains of the teams or any player involved in a match, if it suspects reasonably that the competing States with or without the assistance of any other person or club have colluded to contrive the result of a match. If Cricket Australia decides to carry out an investigation, it will conduct such inquiries as it sees fit and invite submissions about the match or the conduct of either captain or any player, and will give the opportunity to be heard to interested parties, including representatives of both teams involved.
- (b) If Cricket Australia finds that the teams, officials, captains or players have colluded unfairly to contrive the outcome of a match, to the detriment of any other team in the competition, it may in its absolute discretion do one or more of the following:
- (i) fine a team, captain or player;
 - (ii) suspend a captain from playing in any match or matches;
 - (iii) disallow any points earned by a team in respect of the match;
 - (iv) amend any points earned by a team in the match; or
 - (v) take such other action as is deemed appropriate.
- (c) For the purpose of this playing condition, 'colluded unfairly to contrive the outcome of a match' means an agreement designed to contrive the outcome of a match in favour of a particular team or to achieve a result that is unfair to any of the other teams in the same competition. The operation of this playing condition is not intended to prevent competing captains from making aggressive declarations with a view to giving either side the chance of achieving an outright win.

30 Law 22 - The Over

Law 22.5 shall apply with the following:

Whenever possible the third umpire or TV umpire shall liaise with the scorers and if possible inform the on-field umpires by the use of two way radio if the over has been or is likely to be miscounted.

31 Law 24 - No Ball

Law 24.1(b) shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm, the umpire shall call and signal No ball.



32 Law 25.1 - Judging a Wide

Law 25.1 will apply with the addition of the following:

If in the umpires opinion the bowler is attempting to utilise the rough outside a batsman's leg stump, or is bowling down the leg side as a negative tactic, the umpire will call and signal Wide ball unless the ball passes sufficiently within the reach of the striker for him to be able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke. Refer to Law 25.1 Judging a Wide.

33 Batsmen

The following will apply to the batsman:

A batsman may call for a helmet to be brought out to him at any time. He must then wear or carry it personally all the time while play is in progress, or can have it taken off the field at the fall of a wicket, or at the end of an over, or at any drinks interval. In all cases, no actions involving helmets are to waste playing time. Umpires are not to hold helmets.

A batsman may only change other items of protective equipment (e.g. batting gloves, etc.) provided that there is no waste of playing time.

34 Law 41 – The Fielder

Law 41 shall apply with the following:

The exchanging of protective equipment between members of the fielding side on the field shall be permitted provided that the umpires do not consider that it constitutes a waste of playing time.

35 Law 42.3 – The Match Ball – Changing its Condition

Law 42.3 shall apply as modified below.

Delete Law 42.3(e)(ii) and replace with the following:

Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.

In addition to Law 42.3:

In the event that a ball has been interfered with and requires replacement, the batsmen at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of six (6) other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

36 Law 42.6(a) – Bowling of Fast Short Pitched Balls

Law 42.6(a)(i) and (ii) shall be replaced by the following:

- 36.1** (a) A bowler shall be limited to two fast short pitched deliveries per over.
- (b) A fast short pitched ball is defined as a ball, which after pitching, passes or would have passed above shoulder height of the batsman standing upright in his normal guard position at the crease (also refer 36.1(d)).
- (c) The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batsman on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- (d) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation, a ball that passes clearly above head height of the batsman, other than a fast short pitched ball as defined in 36.1(b) above, that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a Wide and will also count as one of the allowable balls above shoulder height for that over.
- 36.2** (a) In the event of a bowler bowling more than two fast short pitched deliveries in an over as defined in 36.1(b) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal No ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a No ball for a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal No ball and then tap the head with the other hand.
- (b) If a bowler delivers a third fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of No ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings. Note 36.2(d).
- (c) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than two fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is his final warning for the innings. The umpire will also inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred.
- (d) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over nor be allowed to bowl the next over.

- (e) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- (f) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- (g) The umpires will then report the matter to Cricket Australia which shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of Captains.)

The above is not a substitute for Cricket Australia Playing Condition 37 below which umpires are able to apply at any time.

37 Law 42.7 – Dangerous and Unfair Bowling – Action by the Umpire

Law 42.7 shall be replaced by the following:

Regardless of any action taken by the umpire as a result of a breach of clauses 36, 38 or 39, the following shall apply at any time during the match.

The bowling of fast short pitched balls is unfair if the umpire at the bowler's end considers that by their repetition and taking into account their length, height and direction, they are likely to inflict physical injury on the striker, irrespective of the protective clothing and equipment he may be wearing. The relative skill of the striker shall also be taken into consideration.

In the event of such unfair bowling, the umpire at the bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure:

- (a) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal No ball, and when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred.
- (b) If there is a second instance by the same bowler in that innings, he shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning.
- (c) Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply throughout the innings even though the bowler may later change ends.



Should there be a further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire at the bowler's end shall:

- (i) Call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith and to complete the over with another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively. Refer Law 22.8. (Bowler Incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).
- (ii) Not allow the bowler, thus taken off, to bowl again in the same innings.
- (iii) Report the occurrence to the captain of the batting side as soon as the players leave the field for an interval.
- (iv) Report the occurrence to the Executive of the fielding side and to Cricket Australia, which shall take any further action which is considered to be appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play Responsibility of Captains.)

38 Law 42.6(b) - Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.6(b) shall apply as modified:

- (a) Any delivery, other than a slow paced one, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the crease is deemed dangerous and unfair, whether or not is it likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- (b) A slow delivery that passes or would have passed on the full above shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease is to be deemed dangerous and unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- (c) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in (a) and (b) above (i.e. a beamer), the umpire at the bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure:
 - (i) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, captain of the fielding side and the batsman of what has occurred.
 - (ii) At the first repetition call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain of the fielding side to take the bowler off forthwith and to complete the over with another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.



- (iii) Not allow the bowler, thus taken off, to bowl again in the same innings.
- (iv) At the first opportunity report the occurrence, with the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and Cricket Australia which shall take any further action that is considered to be appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of Captains.)

39 Deliberate Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.8 shall be replaced with the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch which is deemed dangerous and unfair as defined in clause 38(a) and (b) was deliberately bowled, then the first and final warning process shall be dispensed with. The umpire at the bowlers end shall:

- (a) Call and signal No ball.
- (b) When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.
- (c) Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings.
- (d) Complete the over with another bowler provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.
- (e) At the first opportunity, the umpires will report the occurrence to the captain of the batting side and Cricket Australia which shall take any further action which is considered appropriate against the captain and bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of Captains.)

40 Dangerous and Unfair Bowling - Action by the Umpires

The Bowling of Fast Short Pitched Deliveries, Dangerous and Unfair Bowling, The Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls and Deliberate Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls.

Cumulative cautions and warnings will not apply and each different form of dangerous and unfair bowling will be treated separately in the caution and warning process as defined in clauses 36, 37, 38 and 39.



41 Law 42.9 – Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

Law 42.9 shall apply, subject to Law 42.9(b) being replaced by the following:

If there is any further waste of time in that innings, by any member of the fielding side the umpire shall:

- (i) Call and signal Dead ball if necessary, and
- (ii) Award five (5) penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 42.17).
- (iii) Inform the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.
- (iv) Report the occurrence to Cricket Australia which shall take such action as deemed appropriate against the captain and the team concerned.

42 Law 42.18 – Players' Conduct

All players shall be bound by the terms of the Cricket Australia Code of Behaviour, Cricket Australia Racial and Religious Vilification Code, Cricket Australia Anti-Harassment Policy, Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy and Cricket Australia Illicit Substances Rule.

43 Hitting-up

Teams are required to observe ground authority regulations and to exercise the utmost care and caution when engaging in practice and pre-match warm-up and "hitting-up" activities so as to avoid the risk of injury to members of the public, damage to the centre wicket region and to perimeter fencing.

44 Uniform Interpretation of Playing Conditions

The local State Association shall be responsible to ensure uniform interpretation of these playing conditions and to adjudicate, if necessary, should there be any dispute.

45 Clothing, Equipment and Footwear

All players, umpires and officials are to abide by the Cricket Australia State Apparel and Equipment Policy

45.1 Commercial Logos and Advertising

Only approved logos and identification, as authorised by the Cricket Australia State Apparel and Equipment Policy, are permitted to be worn in international and interstate matches.

45.2 Footwear

The use of non-spiked footwear by players is not permitted.

45.3 Ice Vests

Ice vests may be worn provided that they are white, display no branding and are worn under the shirt.

45.4 Use of Electronic Equipment

The use of electronic communication devices and equipment of any kind to communicate with players on the field shall not be permitted.

46 The Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Final

Except as varied hereunder, the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Playing Conditions shall apply.

46.1 Duration of Match and Hours of Play

- (a) The Final shall be of five days scheduled duration with scheduled hours of play to be advised on announcement of the venue.
- (b) If the match has not commenced by the end of the third scheduled day, it will revert to a first innings match with no compulsory declaration. At this point, with make-up time of one hour per day, the total time remaining will be 14 hours.

46.2 Over Rates

As per clause 4 except that the initial minimum of overs shall be 90 per day calculated at one over for each full four minutes (minimum of 15 overs per hour) and that on the last day there shall be a minimum of 75 overs (or a minimum of 15 overs per hour) for playing time other than the last of hour of the match where 15 overs shall be bowled in the last hour of the match.



46.3 Penalties for not Achieving Over Rates

Overs will be calculated at the end of the match. For each over the team is short of the target number, 5% of each player's match fee (excluding twelfth man) is to be deducted for the first five overs and 10% per over thereafter.

46.4 Venue

The team that finished first on the points table at the conclusion of the preliminary matches shall have the choice of venue, provided that this venue is acceptable to Cricket Australia. Should the team waive this right, the choice shall be offered to the team that finished second. Otherwise the decision shall be made by Cricket Australia.

46.5 Umpires

The umpires for the Final shall be appointed by Cricket Australia and must be members of the ICC Elite or Cricket Australia National Panel.

46.6 Match Referee

Cricket Australia will appoint a Match Referee for the Final.

46.7 Result

The team that finished second must defeat the team that finished first outright to win except where 46.1(b) above applies, whereby the match becomes one in which a first innings result determines the winner.

Note: If the Final is drawn or tied, the team that finished on top of the points table shall be declared the winner of the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield.



Ford Ranger Cup

October 2008

Match	Dates	Home Team	-	Away Team	Venue	Local Start Time
1	Wednesday, 8	Western Australia	vs	New South Wales	WACA Ground	11:15 AM
2	Sunday, 12	South Australia	vs	Victoria	Adelaide Oval	1:45 PM
3	Wednesday, 15	Queensland	vs	Tasmania	Gabba	1:15 PM
4	Saturday, 18	Queensland	vs	New South Wales	Cazaly Stadium, Cairns	10:00 AM
5	Wednesday, 22	South Australia	vs	New South Wales	Adelaide Oval	1:45 PM
6	Friday, 24	Western Australia	vs	Tasmania	WACA Ground	12:15 PM
7	Sunday, 26	Queensland	vs	Victoria	Gabba	10:15 PM

November 2008

Match	Dates	Home Team	-	Away Team	Venue	Local Start Time
8	Saturday, 1	Tasmania	vs	South Australia	Bellerive Oval	11:15 AM
9	Sunday, 2	New South Wales	vs	Victoria	North Sydney	11:15 AM
10	Wednesday, 5	Western Australia	vs	Queensland	WACA Ground	12:15 PM
11	Wednesday, 12	Victoria	vs	Tasmania	M.C.G	2:15 PM
12	Sunday, 16	South Australia	vs	Western Australia	Adelaide Oval	1:45 PM
13	Wednesday, 19	New South Wales	vs	Queensland	S.C.G	2:15 PM
14	Wednesday, 26	Western Australia	vs	Victoria	WACA Ground	12:15 PM
15	Saturday, 29	New South Wales	vs	Tasmania	Hurstville Oval	11:15 AM

December 2008

Match	Dates	Home Team	-	Away Team	Venue	Local Start Time
16	Wednesday, 3	Queensland	vs	South Australia	Gabba	1:15 PM
17	Sunday, 7	Tasmania	vs	New South Wales	Bellerive Oval	11:15 AM
18	Wednesday, 10	South Australia	vs	Tasmania	Adelaide Oval	1:45 PM
19	Sunday, 14	Tasmania	vs	Queensland	Bellerive Oval	11:15 AM
20	Tuesday, 16	New South Wales	vs	South Australia	S.C.G	2:15 PM
21	Saturday, 20	Victoria	vs	Western Australia	M.C.G	2:15 PM
22	Tuesday, 23	New South Wales	vs	Western Australia	S.C.G	2:15 PM

January 2009

Match	Dates	Home Team	-	Away Team	Venue	Local Start Time
23	Wednesday, 28	Queensland	vs	Western Australia	Gabba	1:15 PM

February 2009

Match	Dates	Home Team	-	Away Team	Venue	Local Start Time
24	Wednesday, 4	Victoria	vs	South Australia	M.C.G	2:15 PM
25	Saturday, 7	Tasmania	vs	Victoria	Bellerive Oval	11:15 AM
26	Sunday, 8	Western Australia	vs	South Australia	Hands Oval, Bunbury	11:15 AM
27	Wednesday, 11	Victoria	vs	Queensland	M.C.G	2:15 PM
28	Friday, 13	Victoria	vs	New South Wales	M.C.G	2:15 PM
29	Saturday, 14	Tasmania	vs	Western Australia	Bellerive Oval	11:15 AM
30	Wednesday, 18	South Australia	vs	Queensland	Adelaide Oval	1:45 PM
31	Sunday, 22		vs		To Be Confirmed	To Be Confirmed

Ford Ranger Cup

1 Laws of Cricket

The Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Playing Conditions and the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition – 2008) shall apply except as varied below.

2 Duration of Matches and Composition of Team

- 2.1** Matches shall be of one day's scheduled duration. The matches will consist of one innings per side and each innings will be limited to 50 six-ball overs. A minimum of 15 overs per team shall constitute a match. (Final: a minimum of 20 overs per team).
- 2.2** A team shall consist of eleven players.
- 2.3** Law 2.5 Fielder Absent or Leaving the Field will apply as modified below:
- (a) If a fielder fails to take the field with his side at the start of the match or at any later time, or leaves the field during a session of play, the umpire shall be informed of the reason for his absence, and he shall not thereafter come onto the field during a session of play without the consent of the umpire (Refer Law 2.6). The umpire shall give such consent as soon as practicable. If the player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes:
 - (i) The player shall not be permitted to bowl in that innings after his return until he has been on the field for at least that length of playing time for which he was absent.
 - (ii) The player shall not be permitted to bat unless or until, in the aggregate, he has returned to the field and/or his side's innings has been in progress for at least that length of playing time for which he has been absent or, if earlier when his side has lost five wickets.

- (b) The restriction in (i) and (ii) above shall not apply if the player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to an internal injury such as a pulled muscle) whilst participating earlier in the match and consequently been forced to leave the field. Nor shall it apply if the player has been absent for very exceptional and wholly acceptable reasons (other than injury or illness).
- (c) In the event of a fieldsman already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions, he shall be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided that he personally informs the umpires when he is fit enough to take the field had play been in progress.

3 Hours of Play and Intervals

3.1 Hours of Play

There will be two sessions of 3½ hours each, separated by a break as per 3.1.1 and 3.2.

3.1.1 Preliminary Matches

Day Matches

NSW, TAS

11.15am - 2.45pm	<i>Session 1</i>
2.45pm - 3.15pm	<i>Interval</i>
3.15pm - 6.45pm	<i>Session 2</i>

QLD 18 October, 2008

10.00am - 1.30pm	<i>Session 1</i>
1.30pm - 2.00pm	<i>Interval</i>
2.00pm - 5.30pm	<i>Session 2</i>

QLD 26 October, 2008

10.15am - 1.45pm	<i>Session 1</i>
1.45pm - 2.15pm	<i>Interval</i>
2.15pm - 5.45pm	<i>Session 2</i>

Day/Night Matches

QLD

1.15pm - 4.45pm	<i>Session 1</i>
4.45pm - 5.15pm	<i>Interval</i>
5.15pm - 8.45pm	<i>Session 2</i>

NSW, VIC

2.15pm - 5.45pm	<i>Session 1</i>
5.45pm - 6.15pm	<i>Interval</i>
6.15pm - 9.45pm	<i>Session 2</i>

SA

1.45pm - 5.15pm	<i>Session 1</i>
5.15pm - 5.45pm	<i>Interval</i>
5.45pm - 9.15pm	<i>Session 2</i>

The following playing times shall apply to the specific matches below.

24 October, 2008	WA vs TAS
5 November, 2008	WA vs QLD
26 November, 2008	WA vs VIC
12.15pm - 3.45pm	<i>Session 1</i>
3.45pm - 4.15pm	<i>Interval</i>
4.15pm - 7.45pm	<i>Session 2</i>

8 October, 2008	WA vs NSW
8 February, 2009	WA vs SA
11.15am - 2.45pm	<i>Session 1</i>
2.45pm - 3.15pm	<i>Interval</i>
3.15pm - 6.45pm	<i>Session 2</i>

3.1.2 Final - Time and venue to be determined by Cricket Australia.

3.1.3 Venues - If it is necessary for Cricket Australia to transfer a match, the hours of play applying to the new venue shall be determined by Cricket Australia.

3.2 Interval Between Innings

- Except as provided in 3.2(b), the interval between innings shall be of 30 minutes duration.
- Where more than 60 minutes of actual playing time has been lost the interval will be reduced to 20 minutes. Notwithstanding clauses 5.1(b) and 5.2.2(b) the interval shall in all cases be a minimum of 20 minutes.

3.3 Intervals for Drinks

Two drinks breaks per session shall be permitted, each 1 hour 10 minutes apart. The provisions of Law 15.9 shall be strictly observed except that under conditions of extreme heat the umpires will permit extra intervals for drinks.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in approved clothing and equipment.

The Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Playing Condition 9.3 shall not apply.

Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in approved clothing and equipment.

3.4 Extra Time

No extra playing time shall be made available except as provided in clause 3.2(b).

4 Appointment of Umpires

Cricket Australia shall appoint all umpires. The umpires for the final shall be appointed by Cricket Australia and must be members of the ICC Elite or Cricket Australia National Panel.

For all televised matches, Cricket Australia shall appoint a third umpire from its panel of umpires who shall act as the emergency umpire and officiate in regard to TV replays where the technology is available. The third umpire will officiate in regard to TV replays only when the umpires on the field have referred a decision to him in regard to hit wicket, run out and stumping appeals.

Either the on-field or third umpire shall be entitled to call for a TV replay to assist him in making a boundary decision as follows:

- (a) The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer to the third umpire for a decision about whether the fieldsman had any part of his person in contact with the ball when he touched or crossed the boundary line or whether a four or six had been scored. A decision is to be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter.

- (b) An on-field umpire wishing the assistance of the third umpire in this circumstance shall communicate with the third umpire by use of a two-way radio and the third umpire will convey his decision to the on-field umpire by this method.
- (c) The third umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows a boundary line infringement or incident as envisaged under this clause.

Whether TV cameras are in use or not, the following applies. A decision is to be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter. Immediately is taken to mean prior to the next delivery. In addition, no changes shall be made after the call of 'Time'.

5 Length of Innings

5.1 Uninterrupted Matches

- (a) Each team shall bat for 50 overs unless all out earlier. A team shall not be permitted to declare its innings closed.
- (b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first session, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled.
- (c) If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 50 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 50 overs.
- (d) If the team fielding second fails to bowl 50 overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result achieved.
- (e) Penalties shall apply for not bowling the required overs (refer clause 13).

5.2 Delayed or Interrupted Matches

5.2.1 General

- (a) The object shall always be to rearrange the number of overs so that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. A team shall not be permitted to declare its innings closed.



A minimum 15 overs (20 overs in Final) have to be bowled to the side batting second to constitute a match.

The calculation of the number of overs to be bowled shall be based on an average rate of 14.28 overs per hour in the total time available for play. If a reduction of the number of overs is required, any recalculation must not cause the match to be rescheduled to finish earlier than the original cessation time. This time may be extended to allow for one extra over for both teams to be added if required.

- (b) If the team fielding second fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.
- (c) The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter has been all out in less than the agreed number of overs.
- (d) Fractions are to be ignored in all calculations regarding the number of overs.

5.2.2 Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First

- (a) If the number of overs of the team batting first is reduced, a fixed time will be specified for the completion of the first session, as calculated by applying the provisions of clauses 3.2 and 5.2.1(a).
- (b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first session, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled.

5.2.3 Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting Second

If there is a suspension in play during the second innings, the overs shall be reduced at a rate of 14.28 overs per hour for time lost. However, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled or rescheduled time for commencement of the interval then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.

6 Restrictions on the placement of fieldsmen

- 6.1** At the instant of delivery, there may not be more than 5 fieldsmen on the leg side.
- 6.2** In addition to the restriction contained in 6.1 above, further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs during which they shall apply (hereinafter referred to as the Powerplay Overs) are set out in the following paragraphs.
- 6.3** The following fielding restrictions shall apply:
Two semicircles shall be drawn on the field of play. The semicircles shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semicircles shall be 30 yards (27.43 metres). The semicircles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. The fielding restriction areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or 'dots' at 5 yard (4.57 metres) intervals, each 'dot' to be covered by white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter. During the first block of Powerplay Overs (as set out below), only two fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery, and during the second and third Powerplay blocks only three fieldsmen shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.
- 6.4** During the non Powerplay Overs, no more than 5 fieldsmen shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in clause 6.3 above.
- 6.5** In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, either umpire shall call and signal 'No Ball'.
- 6.6** Powerplay Overs are to be taken as outlined in 6.7 below:
- (a) The first block of Powerplay Overs (block of 10 overs for an uninterrupted match) shall be at the commencement of the innings.
 - (b) For the remaining second and third block of Powerplay Overs (blocks of 5 overs for an uninterrupted match), one block shall be taken at the discretion of the fielding captain (FC) and the other at the discretion of the batting captain (BC). If an uneven number of overs are required for each block of Powerplay Overs, the fielding captain shall have the greater number.

Once a side has nominated a Powerplay, the decision cannot be changed. The umpire who will stand at the bowler's end for the commencement of a block shall determine which side first made the request for the block.

It shall be the onus of the captain to inform the umpires of their intention to take a Powerplay. The umpires shall not ask or remind either captain regarding their option to take a Powerplay (except as required in 6.6(c)). If in the opinion of the umpires neither captain has advised them of their intention to take a Powerplay it will be assumed that no Powerplay is in effect.

- (c) Should either captain choose not to exercise this discretion, the remaining blocks of Powerplay Overs will automatically commence at the latest available point in the innings (i.e. in an uninterrupted innings, at the start of the 41st and the 46th overs).

6.7 In circumstances when the number of overs of the batting team is reduced, the number of Powerplay Overs shall be reduced in accordance with the table below. For the sake of clarity, it should be noted that the table shall apply to both the 1st and 2nd innings of the match.

Innings duration	Number of Power Play Overs	Sequence taken
15 – 16	6	3 + 2 + 1
17 – 18	7	4 + 2 + 1
19 – 22	8	4 + 2 + 2
23 - 24	9	4 + 3 + 2
25 - 27	10	5 + 3 + 2
28 - 29	11	6 + 3 + 2
30 - 32	12	6 + 3 + 3
33 - 34	13	7 + 3 + 3
35 - 37	14	7 + 4 + 3
38 - 39	15	8 + 4 + 3
40 - 42	16	8 + 4 + 4
43 - 44	17	9 + 4 + 4
45 - 47	18	9 + 5 + 4
48 - 49	19	10 + 5 + 4
50	20	10 + 5 + 5

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- 6.8** Where, in an interrupted innings, on resumption the recalculated number of Powerplay Overs (as set out above) is no longer achievable, the actual number of Powerplay Overs for that innings will be the closest achievable whole number (subject to observing 6.9 below).
- 6.9** Each block of Powerplay Overs must commence at the start of an over.
- 6.10** If an innings is interrupted during an over, the status of that over (that is whether it is a Powerplay Over or not) must be retained when the over is completed.

If play is interrupted during a Powerplay and on resumption the total number of Powerplay overs has already been exceeded, then the fielding restrictions will be lifted immediately. Note that this is the only circumstance under which the Powerplay status can be changed during an over.

If following any interruption, it is found on resumption that the recalculated number of Powerplay overs remaining exceeds the number of overs to be bowled in the innings, then the Powerplay(s) will commence at the start of the next over.

- 6.11** At the commencement of each discretionary block of Powerplay Overs, the umpire shall signal such commencement to the scorers by rotating his arm in a large circle. If the batting side has chosen the Powerplay the umpire shall signal this to the scorers by tapping his hands above his head after the signal. The umpire shall also indicate to fielding captain before any signal is made that the batting side has chosen the Powerplay.
- 6.12** A light or other indicator shall be displayed on the scoreboard whenever the Powerplay Overs are being bowled, along with the number of overs remaining in the current block of Powerplay Overs.
- 6.13** The public address system shall be used to keep the spectators informed.

7 Number of Overs per Bowler

- 7.1 No bowler shall bowl more than 10 overs in an innings.
- 7.2 In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed.
- 7.3 Where the total overs is not divisible by 5, one additional over shall be allowed to the maximum number per bowler necessary to make up the balance.
- 7.4 In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, another bowler will bowl the remaining deliveries. Such part of an over will count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned.
- 7.5 The scoreboard shall show the total number of overs bowled and the number of overs bowled by each bowler.

8 No Ball

8.1 Free Hit After a Foot Fault No Ball

The delivery following a No ball called for a foot fault (Law 24.5) shall be a free hit for whichever batsman is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of No ball or Wide), then the next delivery will become a free hit for whichever batsman is facing it.

For any free hit, the striker can only be dismissed under the circumstances that apply for a No ball even if the delivery for the free hit is called a Wide. Changes to fielding positions are only permitted if a different batsman is on strike for the free hit delivery.

The bowler's end umpire will signal a free hit by (after the normal No Ball signal) extending one arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

8.2 Short Pitched Deliveries

A bowler shall be allowed to bowl one fast short pitched delivery per over.

- (a) A fast short-pitched ball is defined as a ball, which after pitching, passes or would have passed above shoulder height of the batsman standing upright in his normal guard position at the crease but not clearly above his head.

- (b) The umpire at the bowlers end shall advise the bowler and the batsman on strike when one fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- (c) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation, a ball that passes clearly above head height of the batsman, other than a fast short pitched ball as defined in 8.2(a) above, that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a Wide and will also count as the one allowable ball above shoulder height for that over.
- (d) In the event of a bowler bowling more than one fast short pitched delivery in an over as defined in 8.2(a) and 8.2(c) above, the umpire at the bowlers end shall call and signal No ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a No ball for a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal No ball and then tap the head with the other hand. In addition when the ball is dead, the umpire shall caution the bowler, inform the captain of the fielding side, the batsmen at the wicket and the other umpire of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- (e) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled for bowling more than one fast short pitched delivery in an over, the umpire shall repeat the procedure in 8.2(d) above and advise the bowler that this is his final warning.
- (f) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over or part thereof nor be allowed to bowl the next over or part thereof.
- (g) The umpires will then report the matter to Cricket Australia which shall take whatever action is considered appropriate against the captain and bowler concerned.
- (h) This regulation is not a substitute for the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Playing Condition 37 (Dangerous and Unfair Bowling) that umpires may apply at any time.

9 Wide Bowling - Judging a Wide

- 9.1** Umpires are instructed to apply a very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.
- 9.2** Any off side or leg side delivery that in the opinion of the umpire does not give the batsman a reasonable opportunity to score shall be called a Wide.
- 9.3** As a guide, a delivery that passes outside the leg stump without any contact with the striker's bat or person shall be a Wide unless the ball passes between the striker and the stumps.
- 9.4** As a guide, a ball passing the batsman on the off side more than 75cm wide of the off stump shall be called a Wide. Lines shall be drawn from the popping crease to the bowling crease, parallel with the return crease, measured 17 inches (43.18 cm) from the return crease on both sides of the wicket. (See Appendix 4)

10 The Ball

- 10.1** White Kookaburra "Turf" balls as approved by Cricket Australia will be used in all matches. Each fielding team shall have one new ball for its innings.
- 10.2** (a) In the event of a ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball shall be replaced for a ball that has had a similar amount of wear and improved colour. Either bowler or batsman may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to replacement or otherwise will be final.
- (b) In addition, there will be a mandatory change of the ball at the commencement of the 35th over of each innings. The mandatory replacement balls for each innings are to be preselected by the captains prior to the match from the supply of spare balls provided by the home State as follows:
- (i) The match referee will supervise the process.
 - (ii) The captain who has lost the toss shall be permitted to select two balls from the supply of cleaned and whitened used balls.

- (iii) The other captain then chooses which of the two balls he would like his team to bowl with.
- (iv) The umpires will use the ball that has been selected by each team at the commencement of the 35th over.

Note: For the sake of clarity:

The provisions of clause 10.2(a) above shall apply if a replacement ball is required at any other time in the innings.

The provisions to replace the ball at the commencement of the 35th over of each innings shall apply irrespective of the length of the innings.

- 10.3** The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place.

During play, umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval or any other disruption in play.

11 The Result

- 11.1** A result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 15 overs (preliminary matches), 20 overs (Final), unless one team has been all out in less than 15 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 15 overs.

All matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 15 overs, shall be declared No Result.

11.2 Tie

In matches in which both teams have had the opportunity of batting for the agreed number of overs, the team scoring the higher number of runs shall be the winner. If the scores are equal, the result shall be a Tie and no account shall be taken of the number of wickets that have fallen.

11.3 Delayed or Interrupted Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

If, due to suspension of play after the start of the match, the number of overs in the innings of either team has to be revised to a lesser number than originally allotted (minimum 15 overs in preliminary matches and 20 overs in the final), then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. This revised target is to be calculated using the current Duckworth/Lewis method. The target score will always be a whole number and one run less will constitute a Tie.

12 Points**12.1 Preliminary Matches**

RESULT	POINTS
Win	4
Tie	2 each
No Result	2 each
Loss	0
Bonus Point (Run rate 1.25 times that of opposition.)	1
Additional Bonus Point (Run rate twice that of opposition.)	1

Abandoned match due to inadequate pitch and/or ground preparation (see the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Playing Condition 19)

12.2 Bonus Point

- The team that wins the match and achieves a run rate of 1.25 times that of the opposition shall be awarded one bonus point; ie. the team shall receive a total of 5 points (4 points for win, 1 bonus point).
- The team that wins the match and achieves a run rate of twice that of the opposition shall be awarded an additional 1 bonus point, which is in addition to the bonus point achieved in (a); ie. the team shall receive a total of 6 points (4 points for win, 1 bonus point and 1 additional bonus point).
- A team's run rate will be calculated by reference to the runs scored in an innings divided by the number of overs available.



- (d) Where matches are shortened and targets revised using the Duckworth/Lewis system, bonus run rates and defensive targets are derived as a function of the revised target score (less one run) and maximum overs.

Refer to Appendix 2 for operation of the bonus point system.

12.3 Net Run Rate

- (a) A team's net run rate is calculated by deducting from the average runs per over scored by that team throughout the competition, the average runs per over scored against that team throughout the competition.
- (b) In the event of a team being all out in less than its full quota of overs, the calculation of its net run rate shall be based on the full quota of overs to which it would have been entitled and not on the number of overs in which the team was dismissed.
- (c) Only those matches where results are achieved will count for the purpose of net run rate calculations. Where a match is abandoned, but a result is achieved under Duckworth/Lewis, for net run rate purposes Team 1 will be accredited with Team 2's Par Score on abandonment off the same number of overs faced by Team 2. Where a match is concluded but with Duckworth/Lewis having been applied at an earlier point in the match, Team 1 will be accredited with 1 run less than the final Target Score for Team 2 off the total number of overs allocated to Team 2 to reach the target.

12.4 Qualifying for the Final

The two teams with highest number of points at the completion of the preliminary matches shall play in the final.

- (a) In the event of the teams finishing on equal points, the right to play in the final will be determined as follows:
- (i) The team with the most number of wins and ties.
 - (ii) The team with the most number of wins over the other team(s).
 - (iii) The team with the highest number of bonus points.
 - (iv) The team with the highest net run rate.
- (b) In a match declared no result, run rate is not applicable.

13 Penalty for not Bowling Required Overs

- 13.1** If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the session, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. Unless determined otherwise by the Match Referee, after consultation with the match umpires and the scorers, for each over short of the required number of overs at the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, 0.5 shall be deducted from the team's match points.

The over in progress at the cessation time shall count as a complete over.

- 13.2** If the team fielding second fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the session, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result achieved. Unless determined otherwise by the Match Referee, after consultation with the match umpires and the scorers, for each over short of the required number of overs at the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, 0.5 shall be deducted from the team's match points. The over in progress at the cessation time shall count as a complete over.

- 13.3** For the purpose of determining penalties, the following allowances shall be taken into account:

- (a) Actual time taken for treatment of an injured player on the field.
- (b) Actual time taken for a player leaving the field in the event of serious injury.
- (c) Actual time taken to dry a wet ball.
- (d) Actual time taken to a maximum of 4 minutes for each drinks break in excess of two per innings in conditions of extreme heat. Refer clause 3.3.

- 13.4** There shall be no allowances given for:

- (a) Wickets falling.
- (b) Drinks Intervals.
- (c) Sightscreen changes.
- (d) Referrals to third umpire.

14 Use of Lights

If, in the opinion of the umpires, natural light is deteriorating to an unfit level, they shall authorise the ground authorities to use the available artificial lighting so that the match can continue in acceptable conditions. If natural light improves, the artificial lights may be turned off. The lights are only to be used to enable a full day's play to be completed as provided in clause 3.

15 Sightscreens

Sightscreens will be black.

16 Match Referee

16.1 Each preliminary match will be under the control of a Match Referee appointed by the local State Association who will meet with the umpires and captains prior to the commencement of the match to secure uniform interpretation of these playing conditions and to adjudicate, if necessary, should there be any dispute.

16.2 The Match Referee for the Final shall be appointed by Cricket Australia.

16.3 If, in the opinion of the Match Referee, a result has been contrived and he so reports to Cricket Australia, then Cricket Australia may amend points obtained in the match by either team.

17 Final

17.1 Venue

The Final shall be played at a venue to be determined by Cricket Australia.

17.2 Tie or No Result

If there is a Tie or No Result in the Final, the team finishing on top of the points table at the end of the preliminary matches shall be declared the winner.

17.3 Penalties for not Bowling Required Overs in the Final

The provisions of clause 13 shall apply. However the penalty for each over the team is short of the required number will be a deduction of 5% of each players match fee for the first five overs and 10% per over thereafter.





KFC Twenty20 Big Bash

KFC Twenty20 Big Bash

Match	Dates	Home Team	Away Team	Venue	Local Start Time
1	Friday, 26 December 2008	Queensland	vs New South Wales	Gabba	6:45 PM
2	Sunday, 28 December 2008	Tasmania	vs Victoria	Bellerive Oval	4:00 PM
3	Sunday, 28 December 2008	South Australia	vs Western Australia	Adelaide Oval	6:45 PM
4	Tuesday, 30 December 2008	New South Wales	vs Western Australia	Olympic Stadium, Homebush	7:15 PM
5	Thursday, 1 January 2009	Tasmania	vs Queensland	Bellerive Oval	4:00 PM
6	Friday, 2 January 2009	Victoria	vs South Australia	M.C.G.	6:45 PM
7	Sunday, 4 January 2009	Victoria	vs Queensland	Skilled Stadium, Geelong	3:00 PM
8	Sunday, 4 January 2009	Western Australia	vs Tasmania	WACA Ground	6:15 PM
9	Tuesday, 6 January 2009	South Australia	vs New South Wales	Adelaide Oval	6:45 PM
10	Thursday, 8 January 2009	Victoria	vs Western Australia	M.C.G.	6:45 PM
11	Friday, 9 January 2009	Queensland	vs South Australia	Gabba	6:45 PM
12	Monday, 12 January 2009	New South Wales	vs Tasmania	Olympic Stadium, Homebush	7:15 PM
13	Thursday, 15 January 2009	Tasmania	vs South Australia	Launceston	4:00 PM
14	Thursday, 15 January 2009	Western Australia	vs Queensland	WACA Ground	6:15 PM
15	Saturday, 17 January 2009	New South Wales	vs Victoria	Olympic Stadium, Homebush	7:15 PM
PRELIM FINAL	Wednesday, 21 January 2009	2nd Placed Team	vs 3rd Placed Team	To Be Confirmed	To Be Confirmed
FINAL	Saturday, 24 January 2009	1st Placed Team	vs Winner – Prelim Final	To Be Confirmed	To Be Confirmed

KFC Twenty20 Big Bash

1 Playing Conditions

The Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition – 2008) and the Ford Ranger Cup Playing Conditions shall apply except as varied below.

2 Duration of Match

Matches will consist of one innings per side, each innings being limited to 20 overs.

A minimum of 5 overs per team shall constitute a match.

3 Hours of Play and Intervals

3.1 Hours of Play

QLD, SA, VIC

6.45pm - 8.00pm	<i>Session 1</i>
8.00pm - 8.15pm	<i>Interval</i>
8.15pm - 9.30pm	<i>Session 2</i>

NSW

7.15pm - 8.30pm	<i>Session 1</i>
8.30pm - 8.45pm	<i>Interval</i>
8.45pm - 10.00pm	<i>Session 2</i>

WA

6.15pm - 7.30pm	<i>Session 1</i>
7.30pm - 7.45pm	<i>Interval</i>
7.45pm - 9.00pm	<i>Session 2</i>

TAS

4.00pm - 5.15pm	<i>Session 1</i>
5.15pm - 5.30pm	<i>Interval</i>
5.30pm - 6.45pm	<i>Session 2</i>

The following playing times shall apply to the specific matches below.

4 January, 2009

3.00pm - 4.15pm

4.15pm - 4.30pm

4.30pm - 5.45pm

VIC vs QLD

Session 1

Interval

Session 2

3.2 Interval Between Innings

If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier.

In circumstances where the side bowling first has not completed the allotted number of overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled cessation time for the first innings, the umpires shall reduce the length of the interval by the amount of time that the first innings overran. The minimum time for the interval will be 10 minutes.

On all occasions where play is delayed or interrupted the umpires will reduce the length of the Interval to 10 minutes.

3.3 Intervals for Drinks

No drinks intervals are permitted.

3.4 Extra Time

No extra time shall be permitted to make up for any time lost.

4 Appointment of Umpires

Cricket Australia shall appoint all umpires. The umpires for the final shall be appointed by Cricket Australia and must be members of the ICC Elite or Cricket Australia National Panel.

A TV umpire (third umpire) shall be appointed only to the Preliminary Final and the Final. No TV umpire (third umpire) shall be appointed for any other televised matches.



5 Length of Innings

5.1 Uninterrupted Match (ie. The match is neither delayed nor interrupted):

5.1.1 Each team shall bat for 20 overs unless all out earlier.

5.1.2 If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled and clause 11 shall apply.

5.1.3 If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 20 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 20 overs.

5.1.4 If the team fielding second fails to bowl 20 overs by the scheduled time for the cessation of the second innings, the hours of play for the match shall, subject to conditions of ground, weather and light, be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result has been achieved and clause 11 shall apply.

5.2 Delayed or Interrupted Match:

5.2.1 Delay or interruptions to the innings of the team batting first.

- (a) When playing time has been lost the revised number of further overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 4 minutes per over in the total remaining time available for play. When calculating the length of remaining playing time available for the match the duration of the interval between innings will be taken into account.

Should calculations regarding numbers of overs result in a fraction of an over, the fraction shall be ignored. In the event of a suspension occurring in the middle of an over, the number of total overs to be bowled in the match will be calculated as if the over in progress at the time of the interruption had been completed. The innings of the team batting first will continue from the point of the interruption.

The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity to bat for the same number of overs. Where this is possible, if the total number of overs in the match thereby calculated results in an odd number of total overs in the match, then one over shall be added and the new total divided in half.

- (b) The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.

5.2.2 Delay or interruptions to the innings of the team batting second.

- (a) When playing time has been lost (see above) and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 4 minutes per over in respect of the aggregated lost playing time. However, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or rescheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.

Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored. In the event of a suspension occurring in the middle of an over, the number of total overs lost will be calculated as above and the innings of the team batting second will continue from the point of the interruption.

- (b) A rescheduled time for the close of play will be fixed by applying a rate of 4 minutes per over in respect of each over already bowled and/or re-scheduled to be bowled in the innings. The timing and duration of all relative delays and interruptions in play with respect to the second innings will be taken into account in specifying this time. This calculation must not cause the match to finish earlier than the original time for cessation of play on the final scheduled day for play. If required the original time shall be extended to allow for one extra over for the team batting second.

To constitute a match, a minimum of 5 overs have to be bowled to the team batting second subject to the innings not being completed earlier. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.

- (c) If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended subject to conditions of ground, weather and light until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved, and clause 11 shall apply.

In all reduced overs matches the fielding team will be given one over's leeway in addition to any time that the umpires might allow for stoppages. Allowances prior to a stoppage are carried forward for the purposes of the application of clause 11 only - they do not influence the recalculated number of overs or the scheduled close of play.

6 The Ball

Kookaburra "Turf" brand white balls as approved by Cricket Australia will be used.

7 Restrictions on the Placement of Fieldsmen

7.1 At the instant of delivery there shall not be more than 5 fieldsmen on the leg side.

7.2 For the first 6 overs only of each innings, only 2 fieldsmen are permitted to be outside the fielding restriction circle.

7.3 For the remaining overs of each innings only 5 fieldsmen are permitted to be outside the fielding circle at the instant of delivery.

7.4 Team Batting First

In circumstances where the number of overs for the team batting first is reduced, the number of overs in regard to the restrictions in 7.2 above shall be reduced proportionately in a ratio of 6:20 (30%) in accordance with the table below **for that innings only**.

Fractions are to be ignored in all calculations re the number of overs. If on resumption the number of overs for fielding restrictions has already been exceeded this should take effect immediately.

Total overs in innings	No. of overs for which fielding restrictions in 7.2 above will apply
5-6	1
7-9	2
10-13	3
14-16	4
17-19	5
20	6

7.5 Team Batting Second

Where the number of overs for the team batting second is reduced the aim will be to maintain the restrictions in 7.2 for the same proportion of the second innings that they were maintained for the first innings (fractions to be ignored).

8 Number of Overs Per Bowler

No bowler may bowl more than four overs, however in a delayed start or interrupted match, where the overs are reduced for both sides or for the side bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed (unless such a number has been exceeded before the interruption), except that where the total overs are not divisible by five, an additional over shall be allowed to the minimum number of bowlers necessary to make up the balance. - e.g. after 8 overs, rain interrupts play and the innings is reduced to 12 overs. Both opening bowlers have bowled 4 overs. Two bowlers can bowl 3 overs and three bowlers can bowl 2. Bowlers 1 and 2 have already exceeded this limit. They count as the two bowlers who were allowed the extra over (3 as opposed to 2) and so any other bowlers are limited to 2 overs.

When an interruption occurs mid-over and on resumption the bowler has exceeded the new maximum allocation, he will be allowed to finish the uncompleted over.

In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, the remaining balls will be bowled by another bowler. Such part of an over will count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned.

The number of overs bowled by each individual bowler shall be indicated on the scoreboard from the commencement of an innings.

9 Laws 24.12 - No Ball - Penalty

9.1 Law 24.12 will apply except that the penalty for a No ball will be 1 run.

9.2 Free Hit After a Foot Fault No Ball

The delivery following a No ball called for a foot fault (Law 24.5) shall be a free hit for whichever batsman is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of No ball or Wide), then the next delivery will become a free hit for whichever batsman is facing it.

For any free hit, the striker can only be dismissed under the circumstances that apply for a No ball even if the delivery for the free hit is called a Wide. Changes to fielding positions are only permitted if a different batsman is on strike for the free hit delivery. The bowler's end umpire will signal a free hit by (after the normal No Ball signal) extending one arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

10 Law 31 - Timed Out

Law 31 will apply except that the incoming batsman must be in position to take guard or for his partner to be ready to receive the next ball within 1 minute 30 seconds of the fall of the previous wicket. The incoming batsman is expected to be ready to make his way to the wicket immediately a wicket falls, and is expected to jog to the wicket.

11 Over-Rate Penalties

All sides are expected to be in position to bowl the first ball of the last of their 20 overs within 1 hr 15 minutes playing time. In the event of them failing to do so, the full quota of overs will be completed and the bowling side will be penalised 0.5 points for every whole over that has not been bowled. This will apply to both innings of the match.

If the innings is terminated before the scheduled or re-scheduled cut-off time, no over-rate penalty shall apply. If the innings is interrupted, the over-rate penalty will apply based on the rescheduled cessation time for that innings.

The umpire shall inform the fielding team captain when taking the field for the first time and on every subsequent occasion if play is interrupted by the weather, the scheduled cessation time for that innings. The umpire at the bowler's end will inform the fielding captain, the batsman and his fellow umpire of any time allowances as and when they arise. This matter will not be subject to retrospective negotiation. In addition, in all reduced overs matches, the fielding team will be given one over's leeway.

Over-rate penalties apply only to innings of 10 overs or more duration. In innings of less than 10 overs duration, umpires shall apply the penalty run Laws for time wasting especially strictly. This is the only penalty for a slow over-rate.



12 The Result

“One1 Eliminator”

In all preliminary and finals matches in which the scores are equal (ie. either the number of runs scored or as a result of the Duckworth Lewis calculation), the result shall be determined through a tiebreaker based on the ICC One Over Per Side Eliminator “One1 Eliminator”. The “One1 Eliminator” shall occur as follows:

- 12.1 Subject to weather conditions the One1 Eliminator will take place on the scheduled day of the match at a time to be determined by the referee. In normal circumstances it shall commence 5 minutes after the conclusion of the match.
- 12.2 The One1 Eliminator will take place on the pitch allocated for the match (the designated pitch) unless otherwise determined by the umpires in consultation with the ground authority and the referee with the sides batting in the same order. The umpires shall not change ends. The fielding side shall choose which end to bowl from.
- 12.3 Prior to the commencement of the One1 Eliminator each team shall select three batsmen and one bowler.
- 12.4 The selected players are given in writing to the referee.
- 12.5 Each team’s over is played with the same fielding restrictions as those that are in place for the last over of a normal Twenty20 Big Bash match.
- 12.6 The same ball (or a ball of a similar age if the original ball is out of shape) as used at the end of the team’s innings shall be used for the “extra” over.
- 12.7 The loss of two wickets in the over ends the team’s one over innings.
- 12.8 In the event of the teams having the same score after the One1 Eliminator has been completed, the team that hit the most number of sixes combined from its two innings in both the main match and the One1 Eliminator shall be the winner.
- 12.9 If the number of sixes hit by both teams is equal, the team that hit the most number of boundaries (fours and sixes) in the One1 Eliminator will be declared the winner.

12.10 In the event that the result is still a Tie after the One1 Eliminator and clauses 8 and 9 above have been applied, the One1 Eliminator (clauses 1-9) shall be repeated until a winner is obtained.

“One1 Eliminator” not possible

12.11 In preliminary matches, if the minimum number of overs has been bowled to constitute a match (5 overs per team) and circumstances make a “One1 Eliminator” impossible, the match shall be declared a Tie.

12.12 If circumstances make a “One1 Eliminator” impossible in the Preliminary Final or Final the team that finished higher on the points table at the conclusion of the preliminary matches shall be declared the winner.

13 Points

13.1 Preliminary Matches

RESULT	POINTS
Win	2
No Result	1 each
Tie (only if “Bowl-off” not possible)	1 each
Loss	0
Abandoned match due to inadequate pitch and/or ground preparation (see The Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Playing Conditions 19).	

13.2 Net Run Rate

- A team’s net run rate is calculated by deducting from the average runs per over scored by that team throughout the competition, the average runs per over scored against that team throughout the competition.
- In the event of a team being all out in less than its full quota of overs, the calculation of its net run rate shall be based on the full quota of overs to which it would have been entitled and not on the number of overs in which the team was dismissed.
- Only those matches where results are achieved will count for the purpose of net run rate calculations. Where a match is abandoned, but a result is achieved under Duckworth/Lewis, for net run rate purposes Team 1 will be accredited with Team 2’s Par Score on abandonment off the same number of overs faced by Team 2.



Where a match is concluded but with Duckworth/Lewis having been applied at an earlier point in the match, Team 1 will be accredited with 1 run less than the final Target Score for Team 2 off the total number of overs allocated to Team 2 to reach the target.

13.3 Qualifying for the Preliminary Final and Final

The team which finishes highest on the points table at the completion of all preliminary matches shall qualify for the Final.

The teams which finish second and third on the points table at the completion of all preliminary matches shall qualify for the Preliminary Final. The winner of the Preliminary Final shall play in the Final. In circumstances where a result is not possible in the Preliminary Final then the team which finished higher on the points table at the completion of all preliminary matches shall qualify for the Final.

- (a) In the event of the teams finishing on equal points, the following in order shall be used to determine the team which finishes higher on the points table:
 - (i) The team with the most number of wins.
 - (ii) The team with the most number of wins over the other team(s).
 - (iii) The team with the highest net run rate.
- (b) In a match declared no result, run rate is not applicable.

13.4 Venue for Final

The Final shall be played at a venue to be determined by Cricket Australia.

The Preliminary Final shall be played at a venue to be determined by Cricket Australia.

14 Match Referee

- 14.1** Each preliminary match will be under the control of a Match Referee appointed by the local State Association who will meet with the umpires and captains prior to the commencement of the match to secure uniform interpretation of these playing conditions and to adjudicate, if necessary, should there be any dispute.
- 14.2** The Match Referee for the Preliminary Final and Final shall be appointed by Cricket Australia.
- 14.3** If, in the opinion of the Match Referee, a result has been contrived and so reports to Cricket Australia, then Cricket Australia may amend points obtained in the match by either team.





CRICKET
AUSTRALIA

Cricket Australia Cup



Cricket Australia Cup

Match	Dates	Home Team	vs	Away Team	Venue	Local Start Time
1	Mon 13 - Thu 16 October 2008	New South Wales	vs	South Australia	Hurstville Oval	10:30 AM
2	Mon 27 - Thu 30 October 2008	Western Australia	vs	Tasmania	Floreat Oval	10:30 AM
3	Mon 27 - Thu 30 October 2008	South Australia	vs	ACT	Adelaide Oval No. 2	10:30 AM
4	Mon 3 - Thu 6 November 2008	South Australia	vs	QAS	Adelaide Oval No. 2	10:30 AM
5	Mon 10 - Thu 13 November 2008	ACT	vs	Western Australia	Manuka Oval	10:30 AM
6	Mon 1 - Thu 4 December 2008	New South Wales	vs	Tasmania	Bankstown	10:30 AM
7	Mon 8 - Thu 11 December 2008	QAS	vs	Victoria	Allan Border Field	10:00 AM
8	Tue 6 - Fri 9 January 2009	Western Australia	vs	New South Wales	WACA Ground	10:30 AM
9	Mon 12 - Thu 15 January 2009	ACT	vs	Victoria	Manuka Oval	10:30 AM
10	Mon 12 - Thu 15 January 2009	Tasmania	vs	QAS	Bellerive Oval	10:30 AM
11	Mon 2 - Thu 5 February 2009	QAS	vs	Western Australia	Allan Border Field	10:00 AM
12	Mon 9 - Thu 12 February 2009	Victoria	vs	New South Wales	St Kilda C.G.	10:30 AM
13	Mon 9 - Thu 12 February 2009	Tasmania	vs	ACT	Lindisfarne Oval	10:30 AM
14	Mon 22 - Thu 26 February 2009	Victoria	vs	South Australia	Footscray	10:30 AM

Cricket Australia Cup

1 Laws of Cricket

1 Laws of Cricket

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition – 2008) and the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Playing Conditions shall apply.

All references to “State” in the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Playing Conditions are to also imply “Territory”.

Any reference to “TV commentator”, “TV broadcaster”, “TV replay” or “third umpire” in the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield playing conditions is not applicable.

2 Hours of Play and Intervals

2.1 Start and Cessation Times

ACT, NSW, SA, TAS, VIC, WA

10.30am - 12.30pm	<i>Session 1</i>
12.30pm - 1.10pm	<i>Lunch</i>
1.10pm - 3.10pm	<i>Session 2</i>
3.10pm - 3.30pm	<i>Tea</i>
3.30pm - 5.30pm	<i>Session 3</i>

QLD

10.00am - 12.00pm	<i>Session 1</i>
12.00pm - 12.40pm	<i>Lunch</i>
12.40pm - 2.40pm	<i>Session 2</i>
2.40pm - 3.00pm	<i>Tea</i>
3.00pm - 5.00pm	<i>Session 3</i>

2.2 Hours of Play

Any State/Territory Association wishing to change the hours of play must first obtain approval from Cricket Australia.

3 Use of Lights

Artificial lighting shall not be used.

4 Appointment of Umpires

The home State shall appoint all umpires, after consultation with Cricket Australia.

5 Nomination and Eligibility of Players

5.1 A team shall consist of 12 players.

5.2 Players selected to represent New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia are to be under 23 years of age on 30 June 2008. Therefore any player born on or after 1 July 1985 is eligible under this clause to represent his state in this competition.

Players selected to represent ACT are not subject to this criteria.

5.3 Each state is permitted to select a maximum of six (6) players who do not meet the eligibility criteria in clause 5.2.

5.4 Eleven fieldsmen only shall be on the field of play at any one time. Interchange of fieldsmen named in the team as defined by clause 5.3 without restriction is permitted, provided no playing time is wasted.

5.5 One player in each side shall not be permitted to bat. This player does not need to be nominated prior to the commencement of the match. In the event of a team batting a second time, the player not permitted to bat may change from the first innings.

5.6 Player Replacement

Should any player during a match be required by Cricket Australia/State Association for playing duties elsewhere, that requirement shall take precedence.

- (a) The player's State Association will then be able to select a like player as the replacement for the remainder of the match concerned.
- (b) The player's State Association will submit nominations for the replacement player to the opposing team captain for approval that must not be unreasonably withheld.



- (c) If after a replacement player has been chosen, the replaced player's services are no longer required by Cricket Australia, the player may resume his place in the team only if his replacement has not either batted or bowled in his absence.

Otherwise the player may take no further part in the match and the replacement player must continue in his stead.

- (d) Teams are only permitted a maximum of one replacement player in a match.

5.7 Player Breach

Should a team breach clause 5.2 or 5.6(d), then financial penalties may apply. A first offence will be \$10,000 with each subsequent offence the penalty will double.

6 Substitutes

Law 2.5 - Fielder Absent or Leaving the Field and the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Playing Condition 14.1 shall apply to a player whose position in the field is taken by a player from outside the selected team as defined in clause 5.1.

7 Maximum Overs for Medium and Pace Bowlers

Maximum overs for medium and pace bowlers shall apply as per Appendix 5.

8 Determination of Winner

The winner of the Cricket Australia Cup will be the team with the highest aggregate of points at the end of the season. In the event of teams finishing on equal points, the higher number of outright wins will determine the positions on the Cricket Australia Cup table.

Should there be equality in both points and outright wins, the positions shall be determined by quotient calculated thus:

- (i) Divide the total number of runs scored by a team by the total number of wickets lost by it.
- (ii) Divide the total number of runs scored against a team by the total number of wickets taken by it.
- (iii) Divide the former (i) by the latter (ii).

The team having the higher quotient shall be considered to have the better performance.

For the purpose of the calculations and for individual averages a team forfeiting or declaring its innings closed shall be deemed to have lost only the number of wickets that have actually fallen.



Cricket Australia Under-17 and Under-19 Male Championships

Cricket Australia Under-17 and Under-19 Male Championships

2008-09 NATIONAL UNDER-AGE CHAMPIONSHIPS

TOURNAMENT	DATE	HOST ASSOCIATION
U/19 BOYS	Mon 8 - Fri 19 December 2008	CRICKET NSW (Newcastle)
U/17 BOYS	Mon 5 - Fri 16 January 2009	W.A.C.A. (Perth)

1 Laws of Cricket

For two day matches Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Playing Conditions and the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition – 2008) shall apply except as varied below.

For one day matches (50 overs per side) Ford Ranger Cup Playing Conditions and the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition - 2008) shall apply except as varied below.

For Twenty20 matches KFC Twenty20 Big Bash Playing Conditions and the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition – 2008) shall apply except as varied below.

All references under the Laws of Cricket to ‘Governing Body’ shall be replaced with Cricket Australia for the purposes of these Playing Conditions.

All references to “State” in the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield, Ford Ranger Cup and KFC Twenty20 Big Bash Playing Conditions are to also imply “Territory”.

All references to “local State Association” or “Home Association” in the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield, Ford Ranger Cup and KFC Twenty20 Big Bash Playing Conditions shall be replaced with Cricket Australia.

All references to “TV commentator”, “TV broadcaster” or “third umpire” in the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield, Ford Ranger Cup and KFC Twenty20 Big Bash Playing Conditions are not applicable.



2 Duration of Matches

If the first day's play for any round of scheduled two day matches is abandoned for all matches, the matches for that round will be played as a one day match in accordance with these playing conditions on the second scheduled playing day for that round.

2.1 Two Day Matches

Matches shall be two days scheduled duration.

2.2 One Day Matches

A minimum of 15 overs per team shall constitute a match.

2.3 Twenty20 Matches

A minimum of 5 overs per team shall constitute a match.

3 Hours of Play and Intervals

3.1 Start and Cessation Times – Two Day Matches

10.30am - 12.30pm	<i>Session 1</i>
12.30pm - 1.10pm	<i>Lunch</i>
1.10pm - 3.10pm	<i>Session 2</i>
3.10pm - 3.30pm	<i>Tea</i>
3.30pm - 5.30pm	<i>Session 3</i>

3.2 Start and Cessation Times – One Day Matches

10.00am - 1.30pm	<i>Session 1</i>
1.30pm - 2.00pm	<i>Interval</i>
2.00pm - 5.30pm	<i>Session 2</i>

3.3 Start and Cessation Times – Twenty20 Matches

Morning

10.00am – 11.15am	<i>Session 1</i>
11.15am – 11.30am	<i>Interval</i>
11.30am – 12.45pm	<i>Session 2</i>

Afternoon

2.45pm – 4.00pm	<i>Session 1</i>
4.00pm – 4.15pm	<i>Interval</i>
4.15pm – 5.30pm	<i>Session 2</i>

3.4 Interval Between Innings – One Day Matches

Ford Ranger Cup Playing Conditions 3.2 shall apply.

3.5 Interval Between Innings – Twenty20 Matches

KFC Twenty20 Big Bash Playing Conditions 3.2 shall apply.

3.6 Extra Time – One Day Matches

Provision has been made for up to 60 minutes of extra playing time to be available. Refer Ford Ranger Cup Playing Conditions 5.2.1(a) and 5.2.3.

In addition, in circumstances where the innings of the team batting first has been completed prior to the scheduled interval, the time unused shall be available as further extra time if there is delay or interruption in the innings of the team batting second.

4 Minimum Overs in the Day**Two Day Matches only**

As per the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Playing Conditions 4, however on the second day the provision to cease play under clause 4(e) shall only be available if a first innings result has been achieved.

In the event of a match finishing on the first scheduled playing day, penalties for not achieving the required over rates shall not apply, regardless of the hours played on that day.

5 Use of Lights

Artificial lighting is not to be used.

6 Appointment of Umpires

Each State and Territory shall appoint one umpire to officiate in each of the Under-17 and Under-19 Championships. Appointments to matches within the Championships will be made by Cricket Australia.

**7 Restrictions on the Placement of Fieldsmen
– One Day Matches & Twenty20 Matches**

7.1 Ford Ranger Cup Playing Conditions 6 shall apply to one day matches.

7.2 KFC Twenty20 Big Bash Playing Conditions 7 shall apply to Twenty20 matches.



8 Nomination and Eligibility of Players

8.1 Under-19 Championship Series

Players competing for New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria or Western Australia are to be under the age of 19 on 31 August 2008. Players competing for the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory are to be under the age of 20 on 31 August 2008.

Therefore any player from New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria or Western Australia born on or after 1st September 1989 is eligible to play. Any player from the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory born on or after 1st September 1988 shall be eligible to play.

8.2 Under-17 Championship Series

Players competing for New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria or Western Australia are to be under the age of 17 on 31 August 2008. Players competing for the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory are to be under the age of 18 on 31 August 2008.

Therefore any player from New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria or Western Australia born on or after 1 September 1991 is eligible to play. Any player from the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory born on or after 1 September 1990 shall be eligible to play.

8.3 Squad

A maximum of 14 players can be used throughout the course of the Under-17 and Under-19 championships unless a replacement player is required due to:

- (a) a player being required for playing duties at a higher level or;
- (b) injury.

8.4 Representative Player Replacement

Should any player during a match or between matches be required by Cricket Australia or State/Territory association for playing duties elsewhere, that requirement shall take precedence.

- (a) The player's State Association will then be able to select a player regardless of type as the replacement for the remainder of the match concerned, and/or for the remainder of the Championship if required.

- (b) Should a replacement player be required during the championship, approval must be obtained from the nominated Cricket Australia representative at the championship prior to the replacement player participating in the match or the championship.
- (c) If after a replacement player has been nominated at the commencement of a match or chosen during a match to replace a player, the replaced player's services are no longer required by Cricket Australia or his State Association, the player may resume his place in the team only if he replaces the player that was nominated as his replacement and/or replaced him and regardless of whether the replacement player has participated in the match.

8.5 Emergency Fielder

The emergency fieldsman or any additional squad members not selected in the team of the home State for a match as part of the championship may not be released to play with his Club team.

9 Composition of Team

- 9.1** A team shall consist of 12 players but only 11 are allowed to be on the field at any one time whilst the opposition team is batting.
- 9.2** One player in each team shall not be permitted to bat. This player does not need to be nominated prior to the commencement of the match. For two day matches in the event of a team batting a second time, the player not permitted to bat may change from the first innings.

10 Substitutes

Interchange of fieldsmen named in the team as defined by clause 9.1 without restriction is permitted, providing no playing time is wasted.

Law 2.5 - Fielder Absent or Leaving the Field and Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Playing Condition 14.1 shall apply to a player whose position in the field is taken by a player from outside the selected team as defined in clause 9.1.



11 The Ball

Red Kookaburra "Regulation" 156gm 4-piece balls will be used in all two day matches. Each fielding team shall have one new ball for its innings.

White Kookaburra "Regulation" 156gm 4-piece balls will be used in all scheduled one day matches and Twenty20 matches. Each fielding team shall have one new ball for its innings.

There will not be a mandatory change of the ball at the commencement of the 35th over of each innings in a one day match.

Subject to clause 2 any one day match rescheduled from a two day match will be played with Red Kookaburra "Regulation" 156gm 4-piece balls.

12 Law 7.4 – Changing the Pitch

Law 7.4 will not apply. In the event of a match being abandoned because of inadequate pitch and/or ground preparation the match will not be awarded to either team.

13 Law 11 – Covering the Pitch – Before and During a Match

The covers must totally protect the pitch and also the pitch surroundings. Sufficient covers to completely cover the pitch being used and the pitch on either side is necessary with covering extending 3 metres beyond the bowling crease at both ends.

Both teams are expected to assist in covering the pitch during play and at the completion of the day's play.

14 The Result

14.1 Match Points – Two Day Matches

- (i) For an outright win after leading on the first innings 10
- (ii) For an outright win after a tie in the first innings 8
- (iii) For an outright win after being behind on the first innings 6
- (iv) For a first innings lead in a drawn match 6
- (v) For a tie where both teams have completed two innings
(irrespective of the first innings result) 5
- (vi) For an outright loss after leading on the first innings 4
- (vii) For a tie on the first innings (and no outright result) 3
- (viii) For an outright loss after a tie in the first innings 2
- (ix) For a loss on the first innings 0
- (x) For an outright loss after being behind on the first innings 0
- (xi) Abandoned or drawn matches with no first innings result 0

14.2 Match Points – One Day Matches and Twenty20 Matches

RESULT	POINTS
Win	4
Tie	2 each
No Result	0
Loss	0
Bonus Point (Run rate 1.25 times that of opposition.)	1
Additional Bonus Point (Run rate twice that of opposition.)	1

Refer to Ford Ranger Cup Playing Conditions 12 and Appendix 2 for operation of the bonus point system.

15 Maximum Overs for Medium and Pace Bowlers

- 15.1 Maximum overs for medium and pace bowlers shall apply as per Appendix 5.
- 15.2 Over age players from the ACT and NT shall abide by the bowling over limits prescribed for players under 19 years of age at the Under-19 Championship and for players under 17 years of age at the Under-17 Championship.



16 Interpretation of Playing Conditions

A person nominated by the Host Association shall be responsible to ensure uniform interpretation of these playing conditions and to adjudicate, if necessary, should there be any dispute.

17 Sightscreens

- 17.1** Sightscreens will be white for two day matches. Sightscreens will be black for one day matches and Twenty20 matches.
- 17.2** The batting team will be responsible for positioning the sightscreens at the commencement of their innings.
- 17.3** The fielding team will be responsible for moving the sightscreen should it be requested by the batsmen at the crease when a new bowler is brought on to bowl.
- 17.4** The movement of the sightscreen as a result of a single incidence of a bowler choosing to change his line of attack (from bowling over the wicket to bowling round the wicket or from bowling round the wicket to bowling over the wicket) will be the responsibility of the fielding team.
- 17.5** Movement of the sightscreen to cater for a bowler alternating between bowling over and round the wicket will be the responsibility of the batting team.

18 Final Championship Positions

The winner will be the team with the highest aggregate of points at the end of the Championship.

To determine the final championships positions in the event of teams finishing equal on points, teams will be separated by:

- (a) The number of outright wins.
- (b) The combined number of first innings wins in two day matches, number of wins in one day matches and number of wins in Twenty20 matches
- (c) The result of the match involving the teams equal on points.
- (d) A quotient calculated thus:
 - (i) Divide the total number of runs scored by a team by the total number of wickets lost by that team.
 - (ii) Divide the total number of runs scored against a team by the total number of wickets taken by that team.
 - (iii) Divide the former (i) by the latter (ii).

The team having the highest quotient shall be considered to have the better performance.

For the purpose of the calculation and for individual averages, a team declaring its innings closed shall be deemed to have lost only the number of wickets that have actually fallen.

Note: It is possible for a team to record a negative points tally on the Championship table as a result of penalties incurred under the provisions of the Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Playing Conditions 4(k), Ford Ranger Cup Playing Conditions 13 and KFC Twenty20 Big Bash Playing Conditions 11.



CRICKET
AUSTRALIA

Women's International Matches



Women's International Matches

Match type	Dates	Home Team	-	Away Team	City	Venue	Local Start Time
TOUR (1-DAY)	Wednesday, 22 October 2008	Australia U21	vs	India	Sydney	Bankstown	10:00 AM
TOUR (1-DAY)	Friday, 24 October 2008	Australia	vs	Australia U21	Sydney	Bankstown	10:00 AM
TOUR (1-DAY)	Saturday, 25 October 2008	New South Wales	vs	India	Bowral	Bradman Oval	10:00 AM
TOUR (T20)	Sunday, 26 October 2008	Australia U21	vs	India	Bowral	Bradman Oval	10:00 AM
TOUR (T20)	Monday, 27 October 2008	Australia	vs	Australia U21	Sydney	Bankstown	2:15 PM
Twenty20 INT	Tuesday, 28 October 2008	Australia	vs	India	Sydney	Hurstville	2:15 PM
1st ODI	Friday, 31 October 2008	Australia	vs	India	Sydney	Hurstville	10:00 AM
2nd ODI	Saturday, 1 November 2008	Australia	vs	India	Sydney	S.C.G.	10:00 AM
3rd ODI	Wednesday, 5 November 2008	Australia	vs	India	Sydney	North Sydney	10:00 AM
4th ODI	Saturday, 8 November 2008	Australia	vs	India	Canberra	Manuka Oval	10:00 AM
5th ODI	Sunday, 9 November 2008	Australia	vs	India	Canberra	Manuka Oval	10:00 AM
Twenty20 INT	Sunday, 15 February 2009	Australia	vs	New Zealand	Sydney	S.C.G.	3:30 PM

Women's One Day International Series

1 Laws of Cricket

The Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition – 2008) and the ICC Women's One Day International Match Playing Conditions (version current at time of match as published by the ICC) shall apply.

2 Hours of Play and Intervals

2.1 Start and Cessation Times

31 October, 1, 5, 8 & 9 November Australia vs India New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory

10.00am - 1.10pm *Session 1*

1.10pm - 1.55pm *Interval*

1.55pm - 5.05pm *Session 2*

2.2 Extra Time

Subject to agreement by the participating countries, provision has been made for up to 55 minutes of extra playing time in all matches.

3 The Ball

ICC regulations shall apply as regards to the ball. The Kookaburra "Regulation" brand 142g 4-piece white ball has been approved by Cricket Australia.

4 Tour Matches

Wherever possible, the above conditions shall apply to all one day tour matches.

However, Cricket Australia with the agreement of the visiting country's board may provide for local variations for matches other than One Day International matches. Starting and finishing times (and interval times) may be altered on any scheduled playing day with the prior approval of the State authority, Cricket Australia and the touring team Manager.

Australian players shall be bound by the terms of the Cricket Australia Code of Behaviour. Touring team players shall be bound by Law 42.18 and/or the terms of the ICC Code of Conduct for Players and Team Officials.

The local State Association shall appoint a representative to meet with the umpires and captains prior to the commencement of the match to secure uniform interpretation of these playing conditions and to adjudicate, if necessary, should there be any dispute.

Women's Twenty20 International

1 Laws of Cricket and Playing Conditions

The Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition – 2008) and the ICC Women's Twenty20 International Match Playing Conditions (version current at time of match as published by the ICC) shall apply.

2 Hours of Play and Intervals

28 November	Australia	vs	India	Sydney
2.15pm - 3.30pm			<i>Session 1</i>	
3.30pm - 3.45pm			<i>Interval</i>	
3.45pm - 5.00pm			<i>Session 2</i>	

15 February	Australia	vs	New Zealand	Sydney
3.30pm - 4.45pm			<i>Session 1</i>	
4.45pm - 5.00pm			<i>Interval</i>	
5.00pm - 6.15pm			<i>Session 2</i>	

3 The Ball

ICC regulations shall apply as regards to the ball. The Kookaburra "Regulation" brand 142g 4-piece white ball has been approved by Cricket Australia.

4 Tour Matches

Wherever possible, the above conditions shall apply to all Twenty20 tour matches.

However, Cricket Australia with the agreement of the visiting country's board may provide for local variations for matches other than Twenty20 International matches. Starting and finishing times (and interval times) may be altered on any scheduled playing day with the prior approval of the State authority, Cricket Australia and the touring team Manager.

Australian players shall be bound by the terms of the Cricket Australia Code of Behaviour. Touring team players shall be bound by Law 42.18 and/or the terms of the ICC Code of Conduct for Players and Team Officials.

The local State Association shall appoint a representative to meet with the umpires and captains prior to the commencement of the match to secure uniform interpretation of these playing conditions and to adjudicate, if necessary, should there be any dispute.

The following playing times for Twenty20 tour matches will apply for the 2008-09 season.

26 November Australia U21 vs India Bowral

10.00am - 11.15am *Session 1*

11.15am - 11.30am *Interval*

11.30am - 12.45pm *Session 2*

27 November Australia vs Australia U21 Sydney

2.15pm - 3.30pm *Session 1*

3.30pm - 3.45pm *Interval*

3.45pm - 5.00pm *Session 2*



Women's National Cricket League (WNCL)



Women's National Cricket League (WNCL)

Match	Dates	Home Team	Away Team	Venue	Local Start Time
1	Saturday, 29 November 2008	Queensland	vs New South Wales	Border Field	10:00 AM
2	Saturday, 29 November 2008	Western Australia	vs South Australia	Aquinas College	10:00 AM
3	Sunday, 30 November 2008	Queensland	vs New South Wales	Border Field	10:00 AM
4	Sunday, 30 November 2008	Western Australia	vs South Australia	Aquinas College	10:00 AM
5	Saturday, 6 December 2008	New South Wales	vs Western Australia	S.C.G.	10:00 AM
6	Saturday, 6 December 2008	South Australia	vs Victoria	Adelaide Oval	10:00 AM
7	Sunday, 7 December 2008	New South Wales	vs Western Australia	S.C.G.	10:00 AM
8	Sunday, 7 December 2008	South Australia	vs Victoria	Adelaide Oval	10:00 AM
9	Saturday, 20 December 2008	South Australia	vs New South Wales	Adelaide Oval No. 2	10:00 AM
10	Saturday, 20 December 2008	Victoria	vs Queensland	St.Kilda C.G.	10:00 AM
11	Sunday, 21 December 2008	South Australia	vs New South Wales	Adelaide Oval	3:00 PM
12	Sunday, 21 December 2008	Victoria	vs Queensland	St.Kilda C.G.	10:00 AM
13	Friday, 9 January 2009	Victoria	vs Western Australia	St.Kilda C.G.	10:00 AM
14	Saturday, 10 January 2009	Victoria	vs Western Australia	St.Kilda C.G.	10:00 AM
15	Saturday, 10 January 2009	Queensland	vs South Australia	Border Field	10:00 AM
16	Sunday, 11 January 2009	Queensland	vs South Australia	Border Field	10:00 AM
17	Saturday, 17 January 2009	Western Australia	vs Queensland	WACA Ground	10:00 AM
18	Sunday, 18 January 2009	Western Australia	vs Queensland	WACA Ground	10:00 AM
19	Sunday, 18 January 2009	New South Wales	vs Victoria	Hurstville Oval	10:00 AM
20	Monday, 19 January 2009	New South Wales	vs Victoria	Hurstville Oval	10:00 AM
FINAL	Sunday 25 January 2009		vs	To Be Confirmed	

Women's Interstate Twenty20 Matches

Match	Dates	Home Team	-	Away Team	Venue	Start Time	Local
1	Monday, 22 December 2008	South Australia	vs	New South Wales	Adelaide Oval		11:00 AM
2	Thursday, 8 January 2009	Victoria	vs	Western Australia	M.C.G.		3:15 PM
3	Friday, 9 January 2009	Queensland	vs	South Australia	Gabba		2:30 PM
4	Thursday, 15 January 2009	Western Australia	vs	Queensland	WACA Ground		2:45 PM
5	Saturday, 17 January 2009	New South Wales	vs	Victoria	Olympic Stadium, Homebush		3:15 PM

Women's National Cricket League (WNCL)

1 Laws of Cricket

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition – 2008) shall apply.

All references under the Laws of Cricket to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced with Cricket Australia for the purposes of these Playing Conditions.

2 Duration of Matches

Matches shall be of one day's scheduled duration. The matches will consist of one innings per side and each innings will be limited to 50 six-ball overs. A minimum of 15 overs per team shall constitute a match. (Final: a minimum of 20 overs per team).

3 Hours of Play and Intervals

3.1 Hours of Play

There will be two sessions of 3 hours and 10 minutes each separated by a break as listed below.

3.1.1 Preliminary Matches

10.00am - 1.10pm	<i>Session 1</i>
1.10pm - 1.50pm	<i>Interval</i>
1.50pm - 5.00pm	<i>Session 2</i>

Any State Association wishing to change the hours of play must first obtain approval from Cricket Australia.

3.1.2 Final

The time and venue for the Final will be determined by Cricket Australia

3.2 Interval Between Innings

- (a) The innings of the team batting second shall commence 40 minutes after the completion of the innings of the team batting first irrespective of the scheduled interval unless the team batting first has been dismissed at least 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval, in which case a ten minute break will occur and the team batting second will commence its innings and the interval will occur as scheduled.

- (b) Where play is delayed or interrupted, the umpires will reduce the length of the interval as follows:

Time Lost	Interval
Up to 59 minutes	30 minutes
From 60 to 120 minutes	20 minutes
More than 120 minutes	10 minutes

Note: Refer also to the provisions of clause 7.2.

3.3 Intervals for Drinks

Two drinks breaks per session shall be permitted, each 65 minutes apart. The provisions of Law 15.9 shall be strictly observed except that under conditions of extreme heat the umpires will permit extra intervals for drinks.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in approved clothing and equipment.

3.4 Extra Time

Provision has been made for up to 60 minutes of extra playing time to be available - refer to clauses 7.2.1(a) and 7.2.3.

In addition, in circumstances where the innings of the team batting first has been completed prior to the scheduled interval, the time unused shall be available as further extra time if there is delay or interruption in the innings of the team batting second.

4 Composition of Team

- 4.1 A team shall consist of 12 players. Only 11 players are allowed to be on the field at any one time whilst the opposition team is batting.
- 4.2 One player in each team shall not be permitted to bat. This player does not need to be nominated prior to the commencement of the match.
- 4.3 **Law 1.3 – Captain**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 1.3(a):
The deputy must be one of the nominated players.

5 Substitutes

5.1 Interchange of fielders named in the team as defined by clause 4.1 without restriction is permitted, providing no playing time is wasted. Clause 5.2 shall apply to a player whose position in the field is taken by a player from outside the selected team as defined in clause 4.1.

5.2 Law 2.5 - Fielder Absent or Leaving the Field - shall apply as modified:

- (a) If a fielder fails to take the field with her side at the start of the match or at any later time, or leaves the field during a session of play, the umpire shall be informed of the reason for her absence, and she shall not thereafter come onto the field during a session of play without the consent of the umpire (Refer Law 2.6 as modified). The umpire shall give such consent as soon as practicable. If the player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes:
 - (i) The player shall not be permitted to bowl in that innings after her return until she has been on the field for at least that length of playing time for which she was absent.
 - (ii) The player shall not be permitted to bat unless or until, in the aggregate, she has returned to the field and/or her side's innings has been in progress for at least that length of playing time for which she has been absent or, if earlier, when her side has lost five wickets.
- (b) The restriction in (i) and (ii) above shall not apply if the player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to an internal injury such as a pulled muscle) whilst participating earlier in the match and consequently been forced to leave the field. Nor shall it apply if the player has been absent for very exceptional and wholly acceptable reasons (other than injury or illness).
- (c) In the event of a fielder already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through adverse conditions of ground, weather or light, she shall be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided that she personally informs the umpires that she is fit enough to take the field had play been in progress and then takes the field on resumption of play.

6 Appointment of Umpires

The home State shall appoint all umpires, after consultation with Cricket Australia.



7 Length of Innings

7.1 Uninterrupted Matches

- (a) Each team shall bat for 50 overs unless all out earlier. A team shall not be permitted to declare its innings closed.
- (b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first session, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The interval shall not be extended and the second session shall commence at the scheduled time.
- (c) If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 50 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 50 overs.
- (d) If the team fielding second fails to bowl 50 overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result achieved.
- (e) Penalties shall apply for not bowling the required overs (refer clause 8).

7.2 Delayed or Interrupted Matches

7.2.1 General

- (a) The object shall always be to rearrange the number of overs so that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. A team shall not be permitted to declare its innings closed.

A minimum 15 overs (20 overs in the Final) is required to be bowled to the side batting second to constitute a match.

The calculation of the number of overs to be bowled shall be based on an average rate of 15.79 overs per hour in the total time available for play. If a reduction of the number of overs is required, any recalculation must not cause the match to be rescheduled to finish earlier than the original cessation time.

This time may be extended to allow for one extra over for both teams to be added if required.

- (b) If the team fielding second fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.
- (c) The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter has been all out in less than the agreed number of overs.
- (d) Fractions are to be ignored in all calculations regarding the number of overs.

7.2.2 Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First

- (a) If the number of overs of the team batting first is reduced, a fixed time will be specified for the completion of the first session, as calculated by applying the provisions of clauses 3.2 and 7.2.1(a).
- (b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first session, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled.

7.2.3 Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting Second

If there is a suspension in play during the second innings, the overs shall be reduced at a rate of 15.79 overs per hour for time lost.

However, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or rescheduled time for commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.

8 Penalty for not Bowling Required Overs

- 8.1** If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the session, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. Unless determined otherwise by the Match Referee, after consultation with the match umpires and the scorers, for each over short of the required number of overs at the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, 0.5 shall be deducted from the team's match points. The over in progress at the cessation time shall count as a complete over.

- 8.2** If the team fielding second fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the session, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result achieved. Unless determined otherwise by the Match Referee, after consultation with the match umpires and the scorers, for each over short of the required number of overs at the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, 0.5 shall be deducted from the team's match points. The over in progress at the cessation time shall count as a complete over.
- 8.3** For the purpose of determining penalties, the following allowances shall be taken into account:
- (a) Actual time taken for treatment of an injured player on the field.
 - (b) Actual time taken for a player leaving the field in the event of serious injury.
 - (c) Actual time taken to dry a wet ball.
 - (d) Actual time taken to a maximum of 4 minutes for each drinks break in excess of two per innings in conditions of extreme heat. Refer clause 3.3.
- 8.4** There shall be no allowances given for:
- (a) Wickets falling.
 - (b) Drinks Intervals.
 - (c) Sightscreen changes.
 - (d) Referrals to third umpire.

9 Restrictions on the placement of fielders

- 9.1** At the instant of delivery, there may not be more than 5 fielders on the leg side.
- 9.2** In addition to the restriction contained in 9.1 above, further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs during which they shall apply (hereinafter referred to as the Powerplay Overs) are set out in the following paragraphs.
- 9.3** The following fielding restrictions shall apply:
- (a) Two semicircles shall be drawn on the field of play. The semicircles shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semicircles shall be 25.15 yards (23.00 metres).

The semicircles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. (Refer attached Appendix 1). The fielding restriction areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or 'dots' at 5 yard (4.57 metres) intervals, each 'dot' to be covered by white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter. During the first block of Powerplay Overs (as set out below), only two fielders shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery, and during the second and third Powerplay blocks only three fielders shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.

- (b) Two inner circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The circles shall have as their centres the centrepoint of the popping crease at either end of the pitch. The radius at each of the circles shall be 13.12 yards (12 metres). The fielding restriction area should be marked by 'dots'. The segment of the circles reserved for the slip positions shall not be demarcated (refer attached Appendix 1).

During the initial block of Powerplay Overs (in an uninterrupted innings, the first 10), there must be a minimum of two stationary fielders within this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.

When a fast bowler is bowling the two stationary fielders may be permitted to stand deeper than 13.12 yards (12 metres) (in the undemarcated area) provided only that they are standing in slip, leg slip or gully positions.

- 9.4** During the non Powerplay Overs, no more than 5 fielders shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in clause 9.3 above.
- 9.5** In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, either umpire shall call and signal 'No Ball'.
- 9.6** Powerplay Overs are to be taken as outlined in 9.7 below:
- (a) The first block of Powerplay Overs (block of 10 overs for an uninterrupted match) shall be at the commencement of the innings.



- (b) For the remaining second and third block of Powerplay Overs (blocks of 5 overs for an uninterrupted match), one block shall be taken at the discretion of the fielding captain (FC) and the other at the discretion of the batting captain (BC). If an uneven number of overs are required for each block of Powerplay Overs, the fielding captain shall have the greater number. Once a side has nominated a Powerplay, the decision cannot be changed. The umpire who will stand at the bowler's end for the commencement of a block shall determine which side first made the request for the block.

It shall be the onus of the captain to inform the umpires of their intention to take a Powerplay. The umpires shall not ask or remind either captain regarding their option to take a Powerplay (except as required in 9.6(c)). If in the opinion of the umpires neither captain has advised them of their intention to take a Powerplay it will be assumed that no Powerplay is in effect.

- (c) Should either captain choose not to exercise this discretion, the remaining blocks of Powerplay Overs will automatically commence at the latest available point in the innings (i.e. in an uninterrupted innings, at the start of the 41st and the 46th overs).

- 9.7** In circumstances when the number of overs of the batting team is reduced, the number of Powerplay Overs shall be reduced in accordance with the table below. For the sake of clarity, it should be noted that the table shall apply to both the 1st and 2nd innings of the match.

Innings duration.....	Number of	Sequence taken
Power Play Overs		
15 - 16	6	3 + 2 + 1
17 - 18	7	4 + 2 + 1
19 - 22	8	4 + 2 + 2
23 - 24	9	4 + 3 + 2
25 - 27	10.....	5 + 3 + 2
28 - 29	11.....	6 + 3 + 2
30 - 32	12.....	6 + 3 + 3
33 - 34	13.....	7 + 3 + 3
35 - 37	14.....	7 + 4 + 3
38 - 39	15.....	8 + 4 + 3
40 - 42	16.....	8 + 4 + 4
43 - 44	17.....	9 + 4 + 4
45 - 47	18.....	9 + 5 + 4
48 - 49	19.....	10 + 5 + 4
50	20.....	10 + 5 + 5

- 9.8** Where, in an interrupted innings, on resumption the recalculated number of Powerplay Overs (as set out above) is no longer achievable, the actual number of Powerplay Overs for that innings will be the closest achievable whole number (subject to observing 9.9 below).
- 9.9** Each block of Powerplay Overs must commence at the start of an over.
- 9.10** If an innings is interrupted during an over, the status of that over (that is whether it is a Powerplay Over or not) must be retained when the over is completed.

If play is interrupted during a Powerplay and on resumption the total number of Powerplay overs has already been exceeded, then the fielding restrictions will be lifted immediately. Note that this is the only circumstance under which the Powerplay status can be changed during an over.

If following any interruption, it is found on resumption that the recalculated number of Powerplay overs remaining exceeds the number of overs to be bowled in the innings, then the Powerplay(s) will commence at the start of the next over.



- 9.11** At the commencement of each discretionary block of Powerplay Overs, the umpire shall signal such commencement to the scorers by rotating his arm in a large circle. If the batting side has chosen the Powerplay the umpire shall signal this to the scorers by tapping his hands above his head after the signal. The umpire shall also indicate to fielding captain before any signal is made that the batting side has chosen the Powerplay.
- 9.12** A light or other indicator shall be displayed on the scoreboard whenever the Powerplay Overs are being bowled, along with the number of overs remaining in the current block of Powerplay Overs.
- 9.13** The public address system shall be used to keep the spectators informed.

10 Number of Overs per Bowler

- 10.1** No bowler shall bowl more than 10 overs in an innings.
- 10.2** In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed.
- 10.3** Where the total overs is not divisible by 5, one additional over shall be allowed to the maximum number per bowler necessary to make up the balance.
- 10.4** In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, another bowler will bowl the remaining deliveries. Such part of an over will count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned.
- 10.5** The scoreboard shall show the total number of overs bowled and the number of overs bowled by each bowler.
- 10.6 Maximum Overs for Medium and Pace Bowlers**
Maximum overs for medium and pace bowlers shall apply as per Appendix 5.

11 Law 3.8 - Fitness of Ground, Weather and Light and Law 3.9 - Suspension of Play for Adverse Conditions of Ground, Weather or Light

11.1 Add the following to Law 3.8:

If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires must consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If the on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. In these circumstances the provisions of Laws 3.9(b)(i) and 3.9(c)(i) shall not apply. However, should the umpires be of the opinion that a resumption of play under these circumstances would contribute to worsening ground conditions, they will resume play only with the approval of both captains.

11.2 In addition, attention is drawn to Law 3.9(d) with regards to application of clause 11.1.

"The fact that the grass and ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders the power of free movement, or the batsmen [batter] the ability to play their shots and run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place."

11.3 The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground.

If a shadow from the fielder falls across the strikers half of the pitch, the fielder must remain stationary from the time the bowler commences their run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal 'Dead ball' if they consider the striker has been disadvantaged by the action. The provisions of Laws 23.5(a) and (b) shall apply as to whether any additional delivery is to be allowed.

12 The Ball

12.1 White Kookaburra "Regulation" 142gm 4-piece balls as approved by Cricket Australia will be used in all matches. Each fielding team shall have one new ball for its innings.



12.2 In the event of a ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, or a ball becoming significantly discoloured and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball shall be replaced for a ball that has had a similar amount of wear and improved colour. Either bowler or batter may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to replacement or otherwise will be final. Also, the umpires shall inspect the ball at the second drinks interval and if in their opinion the ball has become significantly discoloured and unfit for play, the ball shall be replaced with a ball that has had a similar amount of wear and improved colour.

12.3 The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place.

During play, umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval or any other disruption in play.

13 Law 6 - The Bat

The new Law 6 (Appendix 7) will be effective from 1 October 2008.

14 Law 7 - The Pitch

14.1 In addition to Law 7.3, the following will apply:

Captains, umpires and ground staff shall co-operate to ensure that, prior to the start of any day's play, no one bounces a ball on the pitch or strikes it with a bat to assess its condition or for any other reason, or causes damage to the pitch in any other way.

14.2 Prior to the start of play on any day, only the captain and team coach may walk on the pitch to assess its condition. Spiked footwear is not permitted.

14.3 In the event of any dispute, the local State Association will rule and their ruling will be final.

15 Law 7.4 – Changing the Pitch

15.1 Law 7.4 will not apply. In the event of a match being abandoned because of inadequate pitch and/or ground preparation it is considered that the match be awarded to the visiting team.

- 15.2** For the purposes of this clause, the pitch and/or ground preparation will be deemed to have been inadequate if the match is abandoned as a direct or indirect result of the local State Association (or any of its employees, contractors or agents) failing to take proper precautions in the circumstances to ensure that:
- (a) The pitch was properly prepared; or
 - (b) The pitch was properly protected against the elements or other acts of God, vandalism or foul play, machinery or equipment failure or other reasonably foreseeable events.
A groundsperson who is responsible for the preparation of the pitch and who is employed by a body other than the local State Association, is deemed to be a contractor or agent of that Association.
- 15.3** The Cricket Australia Cricket Operations Department shall arrange and ensure that a thorough investigation of the circumstances into the abandonment of the match is conducted and that a report be presented to a forum (to be determined) for decision and penalty if appropriate.
- 15.4** Law 7.5 Non-Turf Pitches shall not apply.

16 Law 9.3 - The Popping Crease

Law 9.3 shall apply, except that the reference to "a minimum of 6 ft" shall be replaced by "a minimum of 13.7 metres".

17 Law 10 - Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

- 17.1 Mowing the Outfield** – The outfield shall be mown on the morning of the match before play begins.
- 17.2 Maintenance of Footholds** - Law 10.6 will apply but add:
The umpires shall see that wherever possible and whenever it is considered necessary, action is taken during all intervals in play to do whatever is practicable to improve the bowler's footholds. As soon as possible after the conclusion of a match, bowler's footholds will be repaired.

18 Law 11 - Covering the Pitch

In place of Laws 11.2, 11.3 and 11.4, the following shall apply:

- 18.1** In all matches, the pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play and for the duration of the period of the match.
- 18.2** The covers shall be removed no earlier than 5.00am and no later than 7.00am on the morning of the match provided it is not raining at the time, but they will be replaced if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

Note: The covers must totally protect the pitch and also the pitch surroundings to a minimum of five metres either side of the pitch and any worn or soft areas in the outfield, as well as the bowlers' runups to a distance of at least 10 x 10 metres.

Attention is drawn to clause 11.

19 Drying of Pitch and Ground

- 19.1** Prior to tossing for choice of innings, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the groundsperson.

Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the groundsperson, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.

- 19.2** The umpires may instruct the groundsperson to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

Note: an absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

20 Law 17 - Practice on the Field

Add the following to Law 17.1:

The use of the square for practice on the day of any match will be restricted to any netted practice area on the square set aside for that purpose.

21 Law 19 – Boundaries

Add the following to Law 19.1:

21.1 Law 19.1 - The boundary of the field of play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.1:

The boundary shall be a minimum of 55 metres and a maximum of 65 metres. Distances shall be measured from the centre of the pitch to be used.

Sightscreens shall be provided at both ends of all grounds. Advertising shall be permitted on the sightscreen behind the striker, providing it is removed for the subsequent over from that end. Such advertising shall not contain flashing or flickering images and particular care should be taken by the operators that the advertising is not changed at a time which is distracting to the umpire.

In addition, advertising on perimeter boards placed in front of the sightscreens is permitted save that the predominant colour of such advertising shall be of a contrasting colour to that of the ball.

21.2 Law 19.2 - Defining the boundary - boundary marking

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.2:

All boundaries must be designated by a rope or similar object of a minimum standard as authorised by Cricket Australia from time to time. Where appropriate the rope should be a required minimum distance (3 yards (2.74 metres) minimum) inside the perimeter fencing or advertising signs.

21.3 Law 19.3 - Scoring a boundary

The following shall be added to Law 19.3:

If an unauthorised person enters the playing arena and handles the ball, the umpire at the bowler's end shall be the sole judge of whether the boundary allowance should be scored, or the ball be treated as still in play, or called Dead ball if a batter is liable to be out as a result of the unauthorised person handling the ball. See Law 19.1(c).

21.4 Attention is drawn to Law 19.2(e). Should a rope or similar object used to mark the boundary be disturbed during play, umpires, players and ground staff should cooperate to ensure that it is restored to its original position as soon as the ball is dead.



22 The Result

22.1 A result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 15 overs (preliminary matches), (the Final – 20 overs), unless one team has been all out in less than 15 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 15 overs. All matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 15 overs, shall be declared No Result.

22.2 Tie

In matches in which both teams have had the opportunity of batting for the agreed number of overs, the team scoring the higher number of runs shall be the winner. If the scores are equal, the result shall be a Tie and no account shall be taken of the number of wickets that have fallen.

22.3 Delayed or Interrupted Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

If, due to suspension of play after the start of the match, the number of overs in the innings of either team has to be revised to a lesser number than originally allotted (minimum 15 overs in preliminary matches and 20 overs in the Final then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. This revised target is to be calculated using the current Duckworth/Lewis method. The target score will always be a whole number and one run less will constitute a Tie.

22.4 Contrived Result

- (a) Cricket Australia shall have the power to investigate a game or the actions of the captains of the teams or any player involved in a match, if it suspects reasonably that the competing States with or without the assistance of any other person or club have colluded to contrive the result of a match. If Cricket Australia decides to carry out an investigation, it will conduct such inquiries as it sees fit and invite submissions about the match or the conduct of either captain or any player, and will give the opportunity to be heard to interested parties, including representatives of both teams involved.

- (b) If Cricket Australia finds that the teams, officials, captains or players have colluded unfairly to contrive the outcome of a match, to the detriment of any other team in the competition, it may in its absolute discretion do one or more of the following:
- (i) fine a team, captain or player;
 - (ii) suspend a captain from playing in any match or matches;
 - (iii) disallow any points earned by a team in respect of the match;
 - (iv) amend any points earned by a team in the match; or
 - (v) take such other action as is deemed appropriate.
- (c) For the purpose of this playing condition, 'colluded unfairly to contrive the outcome of a match' means an agreement designed to contrive the outcome of a match in favour of a particular team or to achieve a result that is unfair to any of the other teams in the same competition.

23 Points

23.1 Preliminary Matches

RESULT	POINTS
Win	4
Tie	2 each
No Result	2 each
Loss	0
Bonus Point (Run rate 1.25 times that of opposition.)	1
Additional Bonus Point (Run rate twice that of opposition.)	1

Abandoned match due to inadequate pitch and/or ground preparation (see clause 13)

23.2 Bonus Point

- (a) The team that wins the match and achieves a run rate of 1.25 times that of the opposition shall be awarded one bonus point; ie. the team shall receive a total of 5 points (4 points for win, 1 bonus point).
- (b) The team that wins the match and achieves a run rate of twice (2 times) that of the opposition shall be awarded an additional 1 bonus point, which is in addition to the bonus point achieved in (a); ie. the team shall receive a total of 6 points (4 points for win, 1 bonus point and 1 additional bonus point).

- (c) A team's run rate will be calculated by reference to the runs scored in an innings divided by the number of overs available.
- (d) Where matches are shortened and targets revised as per clause 22.3, bonus run rates and defensive targets are derived as a function of the revised target score (less one run) and maximum overs.

Refer to Appendix 2 for operation of the bonus point system.

23.3 Net Run Rate

- (a) A team's net run rate is calculated by deducting from the average runs per over scored by that team throughout the competition, the average runs per over scored against that team throughout the competition (runs scored / overs faced – runs conceded / overs bowled).
- (b) In the event of a team being all out in less than its full quota of overs, the calculation of its net run rate shall be based on the full quota of overs to which it would have been entitled and not on the number of overs in which the team was dismissed.
- (c) Only those matches where results are achieved will count for the purpose of net run rate calculations. Where a match is abandoned, but a result is achieved under Duckworth/Lewis, for net run rate purposes Team 1 will be accredited with Team 2's Par Score on abandonment off the same number of overs faced by Team 2. Where a match is concluded but with Duckworth/Lewis having been applied at an earlier point in the match, Team 1 will be accredited with 1 run less than the final Target Score for Team 2 off the total number of overs allocated to Team 2 to reach the target.

23.4 Qualifying for the Final

The two teams with highest number of points at the completion of the preliminary matches shall play in the Final.

- (a) In the event of the teams finishing on equal points, the following in order shall be used to determine final placings:
 - (i) The team with the most number of wins and ties.
 - (ii) The team with the most number of wins over the other team(s).
 - (iii) The team with the highest number of bonus points.
 - (iv) The team with the highest net run rate.
- (b) In a match declared no result, run rate is not applicable.

24 Law 24 – No Ball

Law 24 shall apply subject to the following:

24.1 Law 24.1(b) Mode of delivery

Law 24.1(b) shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm the umpire shall call and signal no ball, and the ball is to be re-bowled overarm.

24.2 Free Hit after a foot-fault no ball

In addition to the above the delivery following a no ball called for a foot fault (Law 24.5) shall be a free hit for whichever batter is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of no ball or a wide ball) then the next delivery will become a free hit for whichever batter is facing it. For any free hit, the striker can be dismissed only under the circumstances that apply for a no ball, even if the delivery for the free hit is called wide ball. Field changes are not permitted for free hit deliveries unless there is a change of striker (the provisions of clause 41.2 shall apply). The umpires will signal a free hit by (after the normal No Ball signal) extending one arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

24.3 Short Pitched Deliveries

A bowler shall be allowed to bowl one fast short pitched delivery per over.

- (a) A fast short-pitched ball is defined as a ball, which after pitching, passes or would have passed above shoulder height of the batter standing upright in their normal guard position at the crease but not clearly above their head.
- (b) The umpire at the bowlers end shall advise the bowler and the batter on strike when one fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- (c) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation, a ball that passes clearly above head height of the batter, other than a fast short pitched ball as defined in 24.2(a) above, that prevents them from being able to hit it with their bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a Wide and will also count as the one allowable ball above shoulder height for that over.



- (d) In the event of a bowler bowling more than one fast short pitched delivery in an over as defined in 24.2(a) and 24.2(c) above, the umpire at the bowlers end shall call and signal No ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a No ball for a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal No ball and then tap the head with the other hand. In addition when the ball is dead, the umpire shall caution the bowler, inform the captain of the fielding side, the batter at the wicket and the other umpire of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- (e) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled for bowling more than one fast short pitched delivery in an over, the umpire shall repeat the procedure in 24.2(d) above and advise the bowler that this is their final warning.
- (f) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over or part thereof nor be allowed to bowl the next over or part thereof.
- (g) The umpires will then report the matter to Cricket Australia which shall take whatever action is considered appropriate against the captain and bowler concerned.
- (h) This regulation is not a substitute for clause 29 (Dangerous and Unfair Bowling) that umpires may apply at any time.

25 Wide Bowling - Judging a Wide

- 25.1** Umpires are instructed to apply a very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.
- 25.2** Any off side or leg side delivery that in the opinion of the umpire does not give the batter a reasonable opportunity to score shall be called a Wide.
- 25.3** As a guide, a delivery that passes outside the leg stump without any contact with the striker's bat or person shall be a Wide unless the ball passes between the striker and the stumps.
- 25.4** As a guide, a ball passing the batsman on the off side more than 75cm wide of the off stump shall be called a Wide. Lines shall be drawn from the popping crease to the bowling crease, parallel with the return crease, measured 17 inches (43.18 cm) from the return crease on both sides of the wicket. (See Appendix 4)

26 Batters

The following will apply to the batter:

A batter may call for a helmet to be brought out to them at any time. They must then wear or carry it personally all the time while play is in progress, or can have it taken off the field at the fall of a wicket, or at the end of an over, or at any drinks interval. In all cases, no actions involving helmets are to waste playing time. Umpires are not to hold helmets.

A batter may only change other items of protective equipment (e.g. batting gloves, etc.) provided that there is no waste of playing time.

27 Law 41 – The Fielder

Law 41 shall apply with the following:

The exchanging of protective equipment between members of the fielding side on the field shall be permitted provided that the umpires do not consider that it constitutes a waste of playing time.

28 Law 42.3 – The Match Ball – Changing its Condition

Law 42.3 shall apply as modified below.

Delete Law 42.3(e)(ii) and replace with the following:

Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.

In addition to Law 42.3:

In the event that a ball has been interfered with and requires replacement, the batters at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of six (6) other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

29 Law 42.7 – Dangerous and Unfair Bowling – Action by the Umpire

Law 42.7 shall be replaced by the following:

Regardless of any action taken by the umpire as a result of a breach of clauses 30 or 31, the following shall apply at any time during the match.



The bowling of fast short pitched balls is unfair if the umpire at the bowler's end considers that by their repetition and taking into account their length, height and direction, they are likely to inflict physical injury on the striker, irrespective of the protective clothing and equipment they may be wearing. The relative skill of the striker shall also be taken into consideration.

In the event of such unfair bowling, the umpire at the bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure:

- (a) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal No ball, and when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batter of what has occurred.
- (b) If there is a second instance by the same bowler in that innings, they shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning.
- (c) Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply throughout the innings even though the bowler may later change ends.

Should there be a further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire at the bowler's end shall:

- (i) Call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith and to complete the over with another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively. Refer Law 22.8. (Bowler Incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).
- (ii) Not allow the bowler, thus taken off, to bowl again in the same innings.
- (iii) Report the occurrence to the captain of the batting side as soon as the players leave the field for an interval.
- (iv) Report the occurrence to the Executive of the fielding side and to Cricket Australia, which shall take any further action which is considered to be appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of Captains.)

30 Law 42.6(b) - Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.6(b) shall apply as modified:

- (a) Any delivery, other than a slow paced one, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the crease is deemed dangerous and unfair, whether or not is it likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.



- (b) A slow delivery that passes or would have passed on the full above shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease is to be deemed dangerous and unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- (c) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in (a) and (b) above (i.e. a beamer), the umpire at the bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure:
 - (i) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, captain of the fielding side and the batter of what has occurred.
 - (ii) At the first repetition call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain of the fielding side to take the bowler off forthwith and to complete the over with another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.
 - (iii) Not allow the bowler, thus taken off, to bowl again in the same innings.
 - (iv) At the first opportunity report the occurrence, with the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and Cricket Australia which shall take any further action that is considered to be appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of Captains.)

31 Deliberate Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.8 shall be replaced with the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch which is deemed dangerous and unfair as defined in clause 28 (a) and (b) was deliberately bowled, then the first and final warning process shall be dispensed with. The umpire at the bowlers end shall:

- (a) Call and signal No ball.
- (b) When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.
- (c) Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings.
- (d) Complete the over with another bowler provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.

- (e) At the first opportunity, the umpires will report the occurrence to the captain of the batting side and Cricket Australia which shall take any further action which is considered appropriate against the captain and bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of Captains.)

32 Dangerous and Unfair Bowling - Action by the Umpires

The Bowling of Fast Short Pitched Deliveries, Dangerous and Unfair Bowling, The Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls and Deliberate Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls.

Cumulative cautions and warnings will not apply and each different form of dangerous and unfair bowling will be treated separately in the caution and warning process as defined in clauses 29, 30, 31 and 32.

33 Law 42.9 – Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

Law 42.9 shall apply, subject to Law 42.9(b) being replaced by the following:

If there is any further waste of time in that innings, by any member of the fielding side the umpire shall:

- (i) Call and signal Dead ball if necessary, and
- (ii) Award five (5) penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 42.17)
- (iii) Inform the other umpire, the batter at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.
- (iv) Report the occurrence to Cricket Australia which shall take such action as deemed appropriate against the captain and the team concerned.

34 Player's Conduct

All players shall be bound by the terms of the Cricket Australia Code of Behaviour, Cricket Australia Racial and Religious Vilification Code, Cricket Australia Anti-Harassment Policy, Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy and Cricket Australia Illicit Substances Rule.

35 Hitting-up

Teams are required to observe ground authority regulations and to exercise the utmost care and caution when engaging in practice and pre-match warm-up and "hitting-up" activities so as to avoid the risk of injury to members of the public, damage to the centre wicket region and to perimeter fencing.

36 Clothing, Equipment and Footwear

36.1 Commercial Logos and Advertising

Only approved logos and identification, as authorised by the Cricket Australia State Apparel and Equipment Policy, are permitted to be worn.

36.2 Footwear

The use of non-spiked footwear by players is not permitted.

36.3 Ice Vests

Ice vests may be worn provided that they are white, display no branding and are worn under the shirt.

36.4 No jewellery (watches, etc.) that may reflect the sunlight and inconvenience the striker shall be worn on the field of play.

36.5 On the field of play, thigh pads must be worn under pants.

37 Use of Lights

If, in the opinion of the umpires, natural light is deteriorating to an unfit level, they shall authorise the ground authorities to use the available artificial lighting so that the match can continue in acceptable conditions. If natural light improves, the artificial lights may be turned off. The lights are only to be used to enable a full day's play to be completed as provided in clause 3.

38 Sightscreens

Sightscreens will be black.

39 Match Referee

- 39.1** Each preliminary match will be under the control of a Match Referee appointed by the local State Association who will meet with the umpires and captains prior to the commencement of the match to secure uniform interpretation of these playing conditions and to adjudicate, if necessary, should there be any dispute.
- 39.2** If, in the opinion of the Match Referee, a result has been contrived and so reports to Cricket Australia, then Cricket Australia may amend points obtained in the match by either team.
- 39.3** The Match Referee for the Final shall be appointed by the host association subject to the approval of Cricket Australia.

40 Final

40.1 Competing Teams

Playing Condition 23.4 shall be used to determine the teams qualified for the Final.

40.2 Venue

The Final shall be played at a venue to be determined by Cricket Australia.

40.3 Reserve Day

If no result if possible in the Final then a new match will be played on the Reserve Day.

40.4 Tie or No Result

If there is a Tie in the Final or a Tie or No Result in the match played on the Reserve Day, the team finishing on top of the points table at the end of the preliminary matches shall be declared the winner.

Women's Interstate Twenty20 Matches

1 Playing Conditions

The Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition – 2008) and the WNCL Playing Conditions shall apply except as varied below.

2 Duration of Match

Matches will consist of one innings per side, each innings being limited to 20 overs.

A minimum of 5 overs per team shall constitute a match.

3 Hours of Play and Intervals

3.1 Hours of Play

To be determined by the host state association subject to there being 2 sessions of 1 hour and 15 minutes each, separated by a 15 minute interval between innings.

3.2 Interval Between Innings

If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier.

In circumstances where the side bowling first has not completed the allotted number of overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled cessation time for the first innings, the umpires shall reduce the length of the interval by the amount of time that the first innings overrun. The minimum time for the interval will be 10 minutes.

On all occasions where play is delayed or interrupted the umpires will reduce the length of the Interval to 10 minutes.

3.3 Intervals for Drinks

No drinks intervals are permitted.

3.4 Extra Time

No extra time shall be permitted to make up for any time lost.

4 Length of Innings

4.1 Uninterrupted Match (ie. The match is neither delayed nor interrupted):

4.1.1 Each team shall bat for 20 overs unless all out earlier.

4.1.2 If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled and clause 11 shall apply.

4.1.3 If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 20 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 20 overs.

4.1.4 If the team fielding second fails to bowl 20 overs by the scheduled time for the cessation of the second innings, the hours of play for the match shall, subject to conditions of ground, weather and light, be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result has been achieved and clause 11 shall apply.

4.2 Delayed or Interrupted Match:

4.2.1 Delay or interruptions to the innings of the team batting first.

- (a) When playing time has been lost the revised number of further overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 4 minutes per over in the total remaining time available for play.

When calculating the length of remaining playing time available for the match the duration of the interval between innings will be taken into account. Should calculations regarding numbers of overs result in a fraction of an over, the fraction shall be ignored. In the event of a suspension occurring in the middle of an over, the number of total overs to be bowled in the match will be calculated as if the over in progress at the time of the interruption had been completed. The innings of the team batting first will continue from the point of the interruption.

The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity to bat for the same number of overs. Where this is possible, if the total number of overs in the match thereby calculated results in an odd number of total overs in the match, then one over shall be added and the new total divided in half.

- (b) The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.

4.2.2 Delay or interruptions to the innings of the team batting second.

- (a) When playing time has been lost (see above) and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 4 minutes per over in respect of the aggregated lost playing time. However, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or rescheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.

Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored. In the event of a suspension occurring in the middle of an over, the number of total overs lost will be calculated as above and the innings of the team batting second will continue from the point of the interruption.

- (b) A rescheduled time for the close of play will be fixed by applying a rate of 4 minutes per over in respect of each over already bowled and/or re-scheduled to be bowled in the innings. The timing and duration of all relative delays and interruptions in play with respect to the second innings will be taken into account in specifying this time. This calculation must not cause the match to finish earlier than the original time for cessation of play on the final scheduled day for play. If required the original time shall be extended to allow for one extra over for the team batting second.

To constitute a match, a minimum of 5 overs have to be bowled to the team batting second subject to the innings not being completed earlier. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.

- (c) If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended subject to conditions of ground, weather and light until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved, and clause 11 shall apply. In all reduced overs matches the fielding team will be given one over's leeway in addition to any time that the umpires might allow for stoppages. Allowances prior to a stoppage are carried forward for the purposes of the application of clause 11 only - they do not influence the recalculated number of overs or the scheduled close of play.

5 The Ball

White Kookaburra "Regulation" 142gm 4-piece balls as approved by Cricket Australia will be used in all matches. Each fielding team shall have one new ball for its innings.

6 Restrictions on the Placement of Fieldsmen

- 6.1 At the instant of delivery there shall not be more than five fieldsmen on the leg side.
- 6.2 For the first 6 overs only of each innings, only two fieldsmen are permitted to be outside the fielding restriction circle.
- 6.3 For the remaining overs of each innings only five fieldsmen are permitted to be outside the fielding circle at the instant of delivery.
- 6.4 For matches played at the same venue on the same day as an Interstate Men's Twenty20 match the dimensions of the fielding restriction circle will be the same as those used for men's matches as defined below:

Two semi-circles drawn on the field of play shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi-circles shall be 30 yards (27.43 metres). The semicircles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field.

- 6.5 WNCL Playing Condition 9.3(b) shall not apply. There shall be no minimum requirement for stationary fielders.

6.6 Team Batting First

In circumstances where the number of overs for the team batting first is reduced, the number of overs in regard to the restrictions in 6.2 above shall be reduced proportionately in a ratio of 6:20 (30%) in accordance with the table below for that innings only.

Fractions are to be ignored in all calculations re the number of overs. If on resumption the number of overs for fielding restrictions has already been exceeded this should take effect immediately.

Total overs in innings	No. of overs for which fielding restrictions in 6.2 above will apply
5-6	1
7-9	2
10-13	3
14-16	4
17-19	5
20	6

6.7 Team Batting Second

Where the number of overs for the team batting second is reduced the aim will be to maintain the restrictions in clause 7 for the same proportion of the second innings that they were maintained for the first innings (fractions to be ignored).

7 Number of Overs Per Bowler

No bowler may bowl more than four overs, however in a delayed start or interrupted match, where the overs are reduced for both sides or for the side bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed (unless such a number has been exceeded before the interruption), except that where the total overs are not divisible by five, an additional over shall be allowed to the minimum number of bowlers necessary to make up the balance. - e.g. after 8 overs, rain interrupts play and the innings is reduced to 12 overs. Both opening bowlers have bowled 4 overs. Two bowlers can bowl 3 overs and three bowlers can bowl 2. Bowlers 1 and 2 have already exceeded this limit. They count as the two bowlers who were allowed the extra over (3 as opposed to 2) and so any other bowlers are limited to 2 overs.



When an interruption occurs mid-over and on resumption the bowler has exceeded the new maximum allocation, he will be allowed to finish the uncompleted over. In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, the remaining balls will be bowled by another bowler. Such part of an over will count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned.

The number of overs bowled by each individual bowler shall be indicated on the scoreboard from the commencement of an innings.

8 Boundaries

WNCL Playing Condition 21 will apply unless, in circumstances where the match is being played at the same venue on the same day as a men's interstate Twenty20 match, the boundary dimensions as defined for the men's match may be used.

9 Laws 24.12 - No Ball - Penalty

9.1 Law 24.12 will apply except that the penalty for a No ball will be 1 run.

9.2 Free Hit After a Foot Fault No Ball

The delivery following a No ball called for a foot fault (Law 24.5) shall be a free hit for whichever batter is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of No ball or Wide), then the next delivery will become a free hit for whichever batter is facing it.

For any free hit, the striker can only be dismissed under the circumstances that apply for a No ball even if the delivery for the free hit is called a Wide. Changes to fielding positions are only permitted if a different batsman is on strike for the free hit delivery.

The bowler's end umpire will signal a free hit by (after the normal No Ball signal) extending one arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

10 Law 31 - Timed Out

Law 31 will apply except that the incoming batter must be in position to take guard or for her partner to be ready to receive the next ball within 1 minute 30 seconds of the fall of the previous wicket. The incoming batter is expected to be ready to make her way to the wicket immediately a wicket falls, and is expected to jog to the wicket.

11 Over-Rate Penalties

All sides are expected to be in position to bowl the first ball of the last of their 20 overs within 1 hr 15 minutes playing time. In the event of them failing to do so no over rate penalties will be applied. Umpires shall apply the penalty run Laws for time wasting especially strictly.

This is the only penalty for a slow over-rate.

The umpire shall inform the fielding team captain when taking the field for the first time and on every subsequent occasion if play is interrupted by the weather, the scheduled cessation time for that innings. The umpire at the bowler's end will inform the fielding captain, the batter and their fellow umpire of any time allowances as and when they arise. This matter will not be subject to retrospective negotiation. In addition, in all reduced overs matches, the fielding team will be given one over's leeway.

12 The Result

"One1 Eliminator"

In all matches in which the scores are equal (ie. either the number of runs scored or as a result of the Duckworth Lewis calculation), the result shall be determined through a tiebreaker based on the ICC One Over Per Side Eliminator "One1 Eliminator". The "One1 Eliminator" shall occur as follows:

- 12.1 Subject to weather conditions the One1 Eliminator will take place on the scheduled day of the match at a time to be determined by the referee. In normal circumstances it shall commence 5 minutes after the conclusion of the match.



- 12.2** The One1 Eliminator will take place on the pitch allocated for the match (the designated pitch) unless otherwise determined by the umpires in consultation with the ground authority and the referee with the sides batting in the same order. The umpires shall not change ends. The fielding side shall choose which end to bowl from.
- 12.3** Prior to the commencement of the One1 Eliminator each team shall select three batsmen and one bowler.
- 12.4** The selected players are given in writing to the referee.
- 12.5** Each team's over is played with the same fielding restrictions as those that are in place for the last over of a normal Twenty20 Big Bash match.
- 12.6** The same ball (or a ball of a similar age if the original ball is out of shape) as used at the end of the team's innings shall be used for the "extra" over.
- 12.7** The loss of two wickets in the over ends the team's one over innings.
- 12.8** In the event of the teams having the same score after the One1 Eliminator has been completed, the team that hit the most number of sixes combined from its two innings in both the main match and the One1 Eliminator shall be the winner.
- 12.9** If the number of sixes hit by both teams is equal, the team that hit the most number of boundaries (fours and sixes) in the One1 Eliminator will be declared the winner.
- 12.10** In the event that the result is still a Tie after the One1 Eliminator and clauses 8 and 9 above have been applied, the One1 Eliminator (clauses 1-9) shall be repeated until a winner is obtained.
- 12.11 "One1 Eliminator" not possible**
If the minimum number of overs has been bowled to constitute a match (5 overs per team) and circumstances make a "One1 Eliminator" impossible, the match shall be declared a Tie.

13 Points

Women's Interstate Twenty20 matches are played as exhibition matches only. No points will be awarded to either team based upon the result of the match and a Final will not be played.

14 Match Referee

Each match will be under the control of a Match Referee appointed by the local State Association who will meet with the umpires and captains prior to the commencement of the match to secure uniform interpretation of these playing conditions and to adjudicate, if necessary, should there be any dispute.





CRICKET
AUSTRALIA

**Cricket Australia
Women's Cup**



Cricket Australia Women's Cup

2008-09 CRICKET AUSTRALIA WOMEN'S CUP

DATES	HOST ASSOCIATION
Sun 14 - Thu 18 December 2008	TASMANIAN CRICKET ASSOCIATION (Hobart)

1 Laws of Cricket

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket (2000 code 3rd Edition – 2008), Women's National Cricket League (WNCL) and Women's Interstate Twenty20 Match playing conditions shall apply.

All references under the Laws of Cricket to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced with Cricket Australia for the purposes of these Playing Conditions.

The Cricket Australia Rules for Interstate Female Competitions shall apply.

All references to "State" in the WNCL, Women's Interstate Twenty20 Match playing conditions and Cricket Australia Rules for Interstate Female Competitions are to also imply "Territory".

All references to "WNCL" in the Cricket Australia Rules for Interstate Female Competitions shall be replaced with CA Women's Cup.

2 Duration of Matches

2.1 One Day Matches

A minimum of 15 overs per team shall constitute a match.

2.2 Twenty20 Matches

A minimum of 5 overs per team shall constitute a match.

3 Hours of Play and Intervals

3.1 Start and Cessation Times – One Day Matches

10.00am – 1.10pm	<i>Session 1</i>
1.10pm – 1.40pm	<i>Interval</i>
1.40pm – 4.50pm	<i>Session 2</i>



3.2 Start and Cessation Times – Twenty20 Matches

Morning

10.00am – 11.15am	<i>Session 1</i>
11.15am – 11.30am	<i>Interval</i>
11.30am – 12.45pm	<i>Session 2</i>

Afternoon

2.45pm – 4.00pm	<i>Session 1</i>
4.00pm – 4.15pm	<i>Interval</i>
4.15pm – 5.30pm	<i>Session 2</i>

4 Composition of Team - Replacement Player

In the event that it is not reasonable to provide a replacement player for an injured player, a request may be made to the Match Referee for a female member of team management with the team for the purpose of this competition to become the replacement player to play in place of the said injured player subject to approval by Cricket Australia.

5 Umpires

The appointment of umpires shall be the responsibility of the host association.

6 The Ball

White Kookaburra "Regulation" 142gm 4-piece balls as approved by Cricket Australia will be used in all matches. Each fielding team shall have one new ball for its innings.

7 Determination of Competition Winner

7.1 Points shall be allocated as per WNCL Playing Condition 23 for preliminary matches.

7.2 Ranking Teams

At the conclusion of the preliminary rounds, the teams shall be ranked based on aggregate points. In the event of the teams finishing on equal points, the following in order shall be used to determine final rankings:

- (i) The team with the most number of wins and ties.
- (ii) The team with the most number of wins over the other team(s).
- (iii) The team with the highest number of bonus points.
- (iv) The team with the highest net run rate.

In a match declared no result, run rate is not applicable.

7.3 No Final

If a Final is not scheduled to be played the team ranked first after the preliminary rounds shall be declared the winner. Final placings of all teams will be determined by the ranking of teams at the conclusion of the preliminary rounds.

7.4 Final and Play Off Matches

If a Final is scheduled to be played to determine the winner the two highest ranked teams shall compete in the final. The winner of the final shall be declared the Championships winner.

In the event that any of the Final or Play Off matches is tied or no result is obtained, the team that was ranked higher at the conclusion of the preliminary matches shall be deemed the winner of that match for the purpose of determining final positions.

7.5 Reserve Day

There will be no reserve day or rescheduling for the Final or Play Off matches.



**National
Under-15, Under-17
and Under-19 Female
Championships**

National Under-15, Under-17 and Under-19 Female Championships

2008-09 NATIONAL UNDER-AGE CHAMPIONSHIPS

TOURNAMENT	DATE	HOST ASSOCIATION
U/15 GIRLS	Sun 7 - Sat 13 December 2008	QUEENSLAND CRICKET (Brisbane)
U/17 GIRLS	Thu 8 - Thu 15 January 2009	CRICKET ACT (Canberra)

Note: An Under-19 Female championship will not be conducted in the 2008-09 season.

1 Laws of Cricket

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket (2000 code 3rd Edition – 2008), Women’s National Cricket League (WNCL) and Women’s Interstate Twenty20 playing conditions shall apply.

All references under the Laws of Cricket to ‘Governing Body’ shall be replaced with Cricket Australia for the purposes of these Playing Conditions.

All references to “State” in the WNCL and Women’s Interstate Twenty20 Match playing conditions are to also imply “Territory”.

2 Duration of Matches

2.1 Under-19 Championship

As per WNCL. A minimum of 15 overs per team shall constitute a match. (Finals: a minimum of 20 overs per team).

2.2 Under-17 Championship

2.2.1 One Day Matches

Matches shall be of one day’s scheduled duration. The matches will consist of one innings per side and each innings will be limited to 45 six-ball overs. A minimum of 15 overs per team shall constitute a match. (Finals: a minimum of 20 overs per team).



Any restrictions in WNCL Playing Conditions, such as bowling restrictions and fielding restrictions, which are related to the length of the innings shall be adjusted proportionately at a ratio of 45:50 (90%). See clause 12. Where match length is reduced these restrictions shall reduce proportionally to the reduction in match length.

2.2.2 Twenty20 Matches

A minimum of 5 overs per team shall constitute a match.

2.3 Under-15 Championship

Matches shall be of one day's scheduled duration. The matches will consist of one innings per side and each innings will be limited to 40 six-ball overs. A minimum of 15 overs per team shall constitute a match. (Finals: a minimum of 20 overs per team).

Any restrictions in WNCL Playing Conditions, such as bowling restrictions and fielding restrictions, which are related to the length of the innings shall be adjusted proportionately at a ratio of 40:50 (80%). See clause 12. Where match length is reduced these restrictions shall reduce proportionally to the reduction in match length.

3 Hours of Play and Intervals

3.1 Under-19 Championships

3.1.1 Hours

10.00am - 1.10pm	<i>Session 1</i>
1.10pm - 1.40pm	<i>Interval</i>
1.40pm - 4.50pm	<i>Session 2</i>

3.1.2 Interval for drinks

Two drinks breaks per session shall be permitted, each 65 minutes apart. The provisions of Law 15.9 shall be strictly observed except that under conditions of extreme heat the umpires will permit extra intervals for drinks.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in approved clothing and equipment.



3.1.3 Extra Time

Provision has been made for up to 70 minutes of extra playing time to be available - refer to WNCL Playing Conditions 7.2.1(a) and 7.2.3.

In addition, in circumstances where the innings of the team batting first has been completed prior to the scheduled interval, the time unused shall be available as further extra time if there is delay or interruption in the innings of the team batting second.

3.2 Under-17 Championships

3.2.1 Hours – One Day Matches

10.00am - 12.50pm	<i>Session 1</i>
12.50pm - 1.20pm	<i>Interval</i>
1.20pm - 4.10pm	<i>Session 2</i>

3.2.2 Interval for drinks – One Day Matches

Two drinks breaks per session shall be permitted, each 55 minutes apart. The provisions of Law 15.9 shall be strictly observed except that under conditions of extreme heat the umpires will permit extra intervals for drinks.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in approved clothing and equipment.

3.2.3 Extra Time – One Day Matches

Provision has been made for up to 110 minutes of extra playing time to be available - refer to WNCL Playing Conditions 7.2.1(a) and 7.2.3.

In addition, in circumstances where the innings of the team batting first has been completed prior to the scheduled interval, the time unused shall be available as further extra time if there is delay or interruption in the innings of the team batting second.

3.2.4 Hours – Twenty20 Matches

Morning

10.00am – 11.15am	<i>Session 1</i>
11.15am – 11.30am	<i>Interval</i>
11.30am – 12.45pm	<i>Session 2</i>



3.2.4 Afternoon

2.45pm – 4.00pm	<i>Session 1</i>
4.00pm – 4.15pm	<i>Interval</i>
4.15pm – 5.30pm	<i>Session 2</i>

3.2.5 Interval for drinks – Twenty20 Matches

No drinks intervals are permitted. The provisions of Law 15.9 shall be strictly observed except that under conditions of extreme heat the umpires will permit intervals for drinks.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in approved clothing and equipment.

3.2.6 Extra Time – Twenty20 Matches

No extra time shall be permitted to make up for any time lost.

3.3 Under-15 Championships**3.3.1 Hours**

10.00am - 12.30pm	<i>Session 1</i>
12.30pm - 1.00pm	<i>Interval</i>
1.00pm - 3.30pm	<i>Session 2</i>

3.3.2 Interval for drinks

Two drinks breaks per session shall be permitted, each 50 minutes apart. The provisions of Law 15.9 shall be strictly observed except that under conditions of extreme heat the umpires will permit extra intervals for drinks.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in approved clothing and equipment.

3.3.3 Extra Time

Provision has been made for up to 150 minutes of extra playing time to be available - refer to WNCL Playing Conditions 7.2.1(a) and 7.2.3.

In addition, in circumstances where the innings of the team batting first has been completed prior to the scheduled interval, the time unused shall be available as further extra time if there is delay or interruption in the innings of the team batting second.

3.4 Hours of Play

Any State Association wishing to change the hours of play must first obtain approval from Cricket Australia.

4 Nomination and Eligibility of Players

4.1 Under-19 Championships

Any player representing New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria or Western Australia born on or after 1st September 1989 is eligible to play. Any player from Tasmania or the Australian Capital Territory born on or after 1st September 1988 is eligible to play.

The minimum age requirement for players to participate in the Under-19 Championship will be that they are born on or before 31 August 1993.

4.2 Under-17 Championships

Any player born on or after 1st September 1991 is eligible to play.

The minimum age requirement for players to participate in the Under-17 Championship will be that they are born on or before 31 August 1995.

4.3 Under-15 Championships

Any player born on or after 1st September 1993 is eligible to play.

The minimum age requirement for players to participate in the Under-15 Championships will be that they are born on or before 31 August 1996.



4.4 Representative Player Replacement

Should any player during a match or between matches be required by Cricket Australia or State/Territory association for playing duties elsewhere, that requirement shall take precedence.

- (a) The player's State Association will then be able to select a player regardless of type as the replacement for the remainder of the match concerned, and/or for the remainder of the Championship if required.
- (b) Should a replacement player be required during the championship, approval must be obtained from the nominated Cricket Australia representative at the championship prior to the replacement player participating in the match or the championship.
- (c) If after a replacement player has been nominated at the commencement of a match or chosen during a match to replace a player, the replaced player's services are no longer required by Cricket Australia or her State Association, the player may resume her place in the team only if she replaces the player that was nominated as her replacement and /or replaced her and regardless of whether the replacement player has participated in the match.

4.5 Emergency Fielder

The emergency fielder or any additional squad members not selected in the team of the home State for a match as part of the championship may not be released to play with her Club team.

5 Squad

- 5.1 A maximum of 13 players can be used throughout the course of the Under-15, Under-17 and Under-19 Championships, unless a replacement player is required due to:
- (a) a player being required for playing duties at a higher level or;
 - (b) injury.
- 5.2 Except with the permission of Cricket Australia, a player may represent only one affiliated association at the Under-19, Under-17 or Under-15 Championships in any one season.

- 5.3** A team which infringes clauses 4 or 5.2 in any match will be deemed to have forfeited the match and shall receive no points for that match. The opposing team shall receive 4 points.

6 Umpires

The appointment of umpires shall be the responsibility of the host association.

7 The Ball

7.1 Under-19 Championships

White Kookaburra "Club Match" 142gm 4-piece balls as approved by Cricket Australia will be used in all matches. Each fielding team shall have one new ball for its innings.

7.2 Under-17 Championships

Red Kookaburra "Club Match" 142gm 4-piece balls as approved by Cricket Australia will be used in all matches. Each fielding team shall have one new ball for its innings.

7.3 Under-15 Championships

Red Kookaburra "Club Match" 142gm 4-piece balls as approved by Cricket Australia will be used in all matches. Each fielding team shall have one new ball for its innings.

8 Grounds

- 8.1** Matches shall be scheduled on turf pitches.

8.2 Boundary length – Under-19 Championship

As per WNCL.

8.3 Boundary length – Under-15 & Under-17 Championship

Boundaries must be 50 metres (measured from the centre of the pitch to be used).

9 Interpretation of Playing Conditions

A person nominated by Cricket Australia shall be responsible to ensure uniform interpretation of these playing conditions and to adjudicate, if necessary, should there be any dispute.

10 Points

Points shall be allocated as per WNCL Playing Condition 23 for preliminary matches.

11 Determination of Competition Winner

11.1 Ranking Teams

At the conclusion of the preliminary rounds, the teams shall be ranked based on aggregate points. In the event of the teams finishing on equal points, the following in order shall be used to determine final rankings:

- (i) The team with the most number of wins and ties.
- (ii) The team with the most number of wins over the other team(s).
- (iii) The team with the highest number of bonus points.
- (iv) The team with the highest net run rate.

In a match declared no result, run rate is not applicable.

11.2 No Final

If a Final is not scheduled to be played the team ranked first after the preliminary rounds shall be declared the winner of the championship. Final placings of all teams will be determined by the ranking of teams at the conclusion of the preliminary rounds.

11.3 Final and Play Off Matches

If a Final is scheduled to be played to determine the championship winner the two highest ranked teams shall compete in the final. The winner of the final shall be declared the Championships winner.

In the event that any of the Final or Play Off matches is tied or no result is obtained, the team that was ranked higher at the conclusion of the preliminary matches shall be deemed the winner of that match for the purpose of determining final championship positions.

11.4 Reserve Day

There will be no reserve day or rescheduling for the Final or Play Off matches.



12 Restrictions

The following table is used as a guide only for uninterrupted matches. Interrupted matches shall have restrictions adjusted proportionately to the reduction in match length.

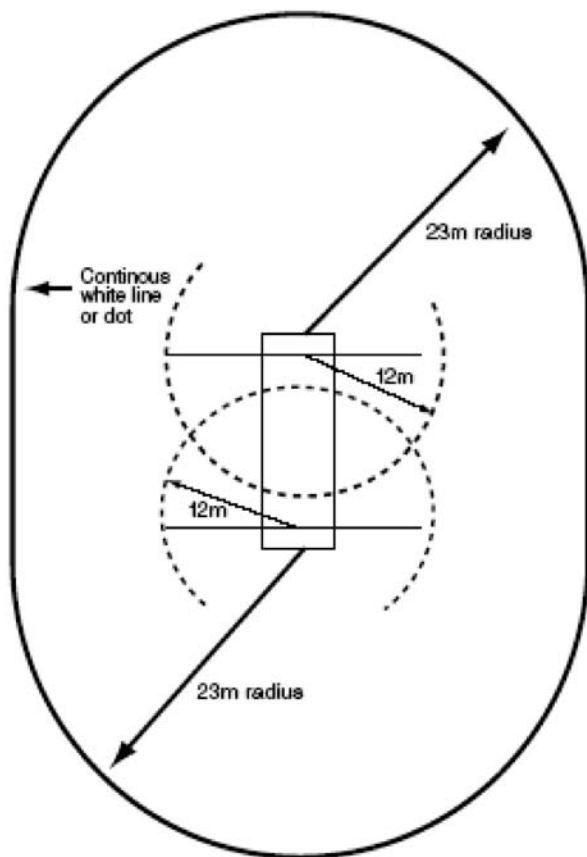
	Under-19	Under-17	Under-15
<i>Overs per innings</i>	50	45	40
<i>Minimum overs for match</i>	15	15	15
<i>Minimum overs for finals match</i>	20	20	20
<i>Maximum overs per bowler</i>	10	9	8
<i>2 fielders inside 12m markings</i>	First 10 overs	First 9 overs	First 8 overs
<i>FRO - Only 2 fielders outside 23m circle</i>	First 10 overs	First 9 overs	First 8 overs
<i>FRO - Only 3 fielders 23m circle</i>	2 x 5 over blocks after first 10 overs	1 x 5 over block and 1 x 4 over block after first 9 overs	2 x 4 over blocks outside after first 8 overs
<i>Maximum of 5 fielders outside circle</i>	Non FRO	Non FRO	Non FRO

Playing Conditions Appendices

Appendix 1

Restriction on the Placement of Fielders

WNCL, CA Women's Cup, Under 15, Under 17 & Under 19 Female Competitions Restriction on the Placement of Fielders.



Appendix 2

Bonus Point System

- 1 bonus point for any team that achieves victory with a run rate 1.25 times that of the opposition.
- 1 additional bonus point for any team that achieves victory with a run rate 2.00 times that of the opposition; ie. 2 bonus points are achieved – 1 bonus point for victory with a run rate 1.25 times that of the opposition and 1 additional bonus point for victory with a run rate 2.00 times that of the opposition.
- A team's run rate will be calculated by reference to the number of runs scored divided by the number of overs faced.
- Where a side is all out, the number of overs to be used is the maximum number of overs that side was otherwise eligible to face.
- Where matches are shortened and targets revised through the Duckworth/Lewis system, bonus run rates and bonus defensive targets are derived as a function of the revised target score and maximum overs.

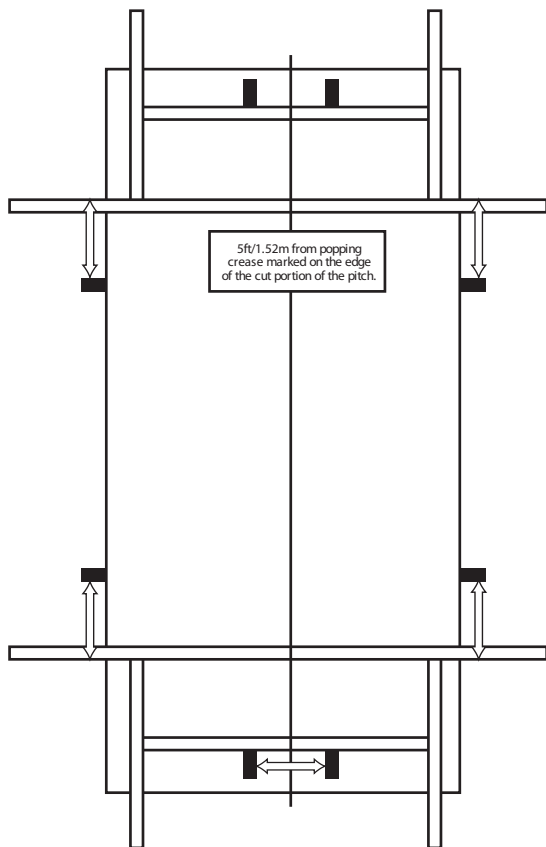
NB:

1. For the team batting second to gain 1 bonus point the victory must be achieved by the end of the 40th over (or in a reduced overs match the number of balls as set by the calculation of the total number of balls).
2. For the team batting second to gain 2 bonus points the victory must be achieved by the end of the 25th over (or in a reduced overs match the number of balls as set by the calculation of the total number of balls).

Team Batting First		Team Batting Second				Team Bowling Second			
		1 Bonus Point		1 Additional Bonus Point		1 Bonus Point		1 Additional Bonus Point	
Score	Run Rate	Required Run Rate	Overs to win	Required Run Rate	Overs to win	Required Run Rate	Target Score	Required Run Rate	Target Score
300	6	7.525	40	12.04	25	4.8	240	3	150
275	5.5	6.9	40	11.04	25	4.4	220	2.74	137
250	5	6.275	40	10.04	25	4	200	2.5	125
225	4.5	5.65	40	9.04	25	3.6	180	2.24	112
200	4	5.025	40	8.04	25	3.2	160	2	100
175	3.5	4.4	40	7.04	25	2.8	140	1.74	87
150	3	3.775	40	6.04	25	2.4	120	1.5	75
125	2.5	3.15	40	5.04	25	2	100	1.24	62
100	2	2.525	40	4.04	25	1.6	80	1	50
75	1.5	1.9	40	3.04	25	1.2	60	0.74	37

Appendix 3 The Protected Area Markings

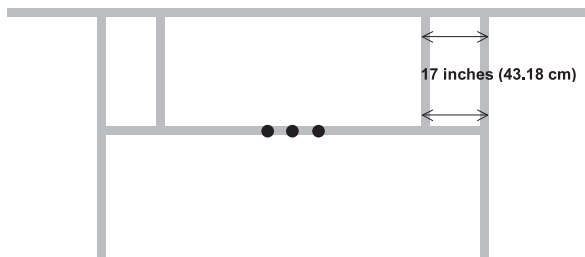
Protected Area markings must be the same width as the crease markings.



Appendix 4 Ford Ranger Cup and WNCL Wide Markings

Wide markings must be the same width as the crease markings and extend backwards from the popping crease to the bowling crease.

The distance of 17 inches (43.18cm) shall be measured from the inside edge of the wide marking to the inside edge of the return crease.



Appendix 5

Maximum Overs for Medium and Pace Bowlers

(a) Definitions

- (i) **Bowling Type:** Bowlers of medium pace or faster (as determined by the umpires and broadly defined as one to whom the wicket-keeper would normally stand back, or one who is not considered a slow bowler). The umpires shall immediately notify the captains of both sides of each bowler who they determine should be treated differently to this broad definition.
- (ii) **Players Age:** The player's age shall be determined as their age on 31 August preceding each cricket season (ie. Under-19 players will be 17 or 18 on 31 August; Under-17 players will be 15 or 16 on 31 August etc.) and the appropriate bowling limitations shall apply for the entire season.

(b) Notification

The team captain must indicate to the umpires on the team sheet each player to whom this playing condition applies and indicate their age.

(c) Bowling Limitations

Bowling limitations apply at the following ages:

- (i) **Under-19:**
 - A maximum spell of eight (8) consecutive overs.
 - A maximum daily allocation of twenty (20) overs.
- (ii) **Under-17:**
 - A maximum spell of six (6) consecutive overs.
 - A maximum daily allocation of sixteen (16) overs.
- (iii) **Under-15:**
 - A maximum spell of five (5) consecutive overs.
 - A maximum daily allocation of ten (10) overs.
- (iv) **Under-14:**
 - A maximum spell of four (4) consecutive overs.
 - A maximum daily allocation of eight (8) overs.

(d) Length of Break

- (i) The break between spells is to be a minimum of 60 minutes (including the lunch and tea interval and any unscheduled breaks in play).
- (ii) A bowler who has bowled a spell of less than the maximum spell permitted for their age (defined in 30.2(a)(ii))

above) may resume bowling prior to the completion of the necessary break, but this will be considered an extension of the same spell and the maximum spell limit for that age of player shall still apply. Following the completion of the extended spell, the normal break of 60 minutes between spells will apply and the break within the spell is disregarded.

- (iii) If a change of innings occurs, and a bowler commences bowling in the new innings within 60 minutes of bowling in the previous innings, this will be considered an extension of the same spell and the maximum spell limit and daily limits for that age of player shall still apply.
- (iv) If any interval or interruption in play results in an over not being completed, then that part of the over bowled after the break shall constitute one over for the purposes of calculating the bowler's spell and daily limits. If this over is completed at the start of a new day's play, the over shall be considered the first over of a new spell for that bowler and the first over of the new daily limits.

(e) Change of Bowling Type

Where a bowler changes between medium pace (or faster) and slow bowling during a day's play:

- (i) if the bowler begins with medium pace (or faster), the bowler is subject to the playing condition throughout the day.
- (ii) if the bowler begins with slow bowling and changes to medium pace (or faster), the playing condition applies from the time of the change, and all overs of slow bowling bowled prior to the change shall not be taken into account in either the current spell or the daily limit.

(f) Management

- (i) It is the responsibility of the fielding captain to ensure that this playing condition is upheld.
- (ii) If the umpires become aware of breaches of this playing condition, when the ball is dead, they shall direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler who shall have neither bowled the previous over nor be allowed to bowl the next over.
- (iii) Should a dispute or uncertainty regarding the application of this playing condition occur during play, the umpires shall make the final decision on its application based on information available from the scorers or other sources.

Appendix 6

Playing Conditions Restrictions Matrix

The following table is to be used as a **GUIDE ONLY** for uninterrupted limited over matches played under the Playing Conditions in this book. Interrupted matches shall have restrictions adjusted proportionately to the reduction in match length (see relevant competition Playing Conditions).

*U-19 Male and U-17 Male restrictions only apply to matches scheduled as limited over matches (see relevant Playing Conditions).

	Commonwealth Bank Series	Ford Ranger One Day Cup	KFC Twenty20 Int / Big Bash	U-19/U-17 Male* One Day	U-19/U-17 Male* Twenty20	WNCL	U-19 Female	U-17 Female	U-15 Female	
Overs per innings	50	50	20	50	20	50	50	45	40	Overs per innings
Minimum overs for match	20	15	5	15	5	15	15	15	15	Minimum overs for match
Minimum overs for finals match	20	20	5	20	5	20	20	20	20	Minimum overs for finals match
Maximum overs per bowler	10	10	4	10	4	10	10	9	8	Maximum overs per bowler
2 fielders inside inner circles	First 10 overs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	First 10 overs	First 10 overs	First 9 overs	First 8 overs	2 fielders inside inner circles
Only 2 fielders outside circle	First 10 overs only then 3 players for Powerplays 2 & 3) 2x5	First 10 overs only then 3 players for Powerplays 2 & 3) 2x5	First 6 overs	First 10 overs only then 3 players for Powerplays 2 & 3) 2x5	First 6 overs	First 10 overs only then 3 players for Powerplays 2 & 3) 2x5	First 10 overs only then 3 players for Powerplays 2 & 3) 2x5	First 9 overs only then 3 players for Powerplays 2 & 3) 1x5, 1x4	First 8 overs only then 3 players for Powerplays 2 & 3) 2x4	Only 2 fielders outside circle
Maximum of 5 fielders outside circle	Non Powerplay Overs	Non Powerplay Overs	Overs 7 onwards	Non Powerplay Overs	Overs 7 onwards	Non Powerplay Overs	Non Powerplay Overs	Non Powerplay Overs	Non Powerplay Overs	Maximum of 5 fielders outside circle

Appendix 7

New Law 6 and Appendix E (in force from 1 October 2008)

Law 6 – May 2008

1. The bat

The bat consists of two parts, a handle and a blade.

2. Measurements

All provisions in sections 3 to 6 below are subject to the measurements and restrictions stated in Appendix E.

3. The handle

- (a) One end of the handle is inserted into a recess in the blade as a means of joining the handle and the blade. The part of the handle that is then wholly outside the blade is defined to be the upper portion of the handle. It is a straight shaft for holding the bat. The remainder of the handle is its lower portion used purely for joining the blade and the handle together. It is not part of the blade but, solely in interpreting 5 and 6 below, references to the blade shall be considered to extend also to the lower portion of the handle where relevant.
- (b) The handle is to be made principally of cane and/or wood, glued where necessary and bound with twine along the upper portion.
- (c) Providing 7 below is not contravened, the upper portion may be covered with materials solely to provide a surface suitable for gripping. Such covering is an addition and is not part of the bat. Note, however, 8 below.
- (d) Notwithstanding 4(c) and 5 below, both the twine binding and the covering grip may extend beyond the junction of the upper and lower portions, to cover part of the shoulders as defined in Appendix E.

4. The blade

- (a) The blade comprises the whole of the bat apart from the handle as defined above. The blade has a face, a back, a toe, sides and shoulders. See Appendix E.
- (b) The blade shall consist solely of wood.
- (c) No material may be placed on or inserted into either the blade or the lower portion of the handle other than as permitted in 3(d) above and 5 and 6 below, together with the minimal adhesives or adhesive tape used solely for fixing these items, or for fixing the handle to the blade.

5. Covering the blade

All bats may have commercial identifications on the blade. Grade A and Grade B bats may have no other covering on the blade except as permitted in 6 below. Grade C bats may have a cloth covering on the blade. This may be treated as specified in 6(d) below. Such covering is additional to the blade and is not part of the bat. Note, however, 8 below.

6. Protection and repair

Providing neither 4 above nor 7 below is contravened,

- (a) solely for the purposes of either
 - (i) protection from surface damage to the face, sides and shoulders of the blade or (ii) repair to the blade after damage material that is not rigid, either at the time of its application to the blade or subsequently, may be placed on these surfaces. Any such material shall not extend over any part of the back of the blade except in the case of (ii) above and then only when it is applied as a continuous wrapping covering the damaged area.
- (b) solid material may be inserted into the blade for repair after damage other than surface damage. Additionally, for protection from damage for Grades B and C, material may be inserted at the toe and/or along the sides, parallel to the face of the blade. The only material permitted for any insertion is wood with minimal essential adhesives.
- (c) to prevent damage to the toe, material may be placed on that part of the blade but shall not extend over any part of the face, back or sides of the blade.
- (d) the surface of the blade may be treated with non-solid materials to improve resistance to moisture penetration and/or mask natural blemishes in the appearance of the wood. Save for the purpose of giving a homogenous appearance by masking natural blemishes, such treatment must not materially alter the colour of the blade. Any materials referred to in (a), (b), (c) or (d) are additional to the blade and not part of the bat. Note, however, 8 below.

7. Damage to the ball

- (a) For any part of the bat, covered or uncovered, the hardness of the constituent materials and the surface texture thereof shall not be such that either or both could cause unacceptable damage to the ball.



- (b) Any material placed on any part of the bat, for whatever purpose, shall similarly not be such that it could cause unacceptable damage to the ball.
- (c) For the purposes of this Law, unacceptable damage is deterioration greater than normal wear and tear caused by the ball striking the uncovered wooden surface of the blade.

8. Contact with the ball

In these Laws,

- (a) reference to the bat shall imply that the bat is held in the batsman's hand or a glove worn on his hand, unless stated otherwise.
- (b) contact between the ball and either
 - (i) the bat itself or
 - (ii) the batsman's hand holding the bat or
 - (iii) any part of a glove worn on the batsman's hand holding the bat or
 - (iv) any additional materials permitted under 3, 5 or 6 shall be regarded as the ball striking or touching the bat, or being struck by the bat.

APPENDIX E – The bat

Grading of bats

Grades A, B and C are bats conforming to Law 6 sections 1 to 8 inclusive. Any other bats are graded below C and are not recognised in the Laws. Grade A bats, the top grade, may be used at any level. Grades B, C and lower grades may be used only at or below levels determined by the Governing Body for cricket in the country concerned.

The blade

The face of the blade is its main striking surface. The back is the opposite surface.

The shoulders, sides and toe are the remaining surfaces, separating the face and the back. The shoulders, one on each side of the handle, are along that portion of the blade between the first entry point of the handle and the point at which the blade first reaches its full width.

The toe is the surface opposite to the shoulders taken as a pair.

The sides, one on each side of the blade, are along the rest of the blade, between the toe and the shoulders.

Adhesives

Throughout, adhesives are permitted only where essential and only minimal in quantity.

Materials in handle

As a proportion of the total volume of the handle, materials other than cane, wood or twine are restricted to one-tenth for Grades A and B and one-fifth for Grade C. Such materials must not project more than 3.25 in/8.26cm into the lower portion of the handle.

Binding and covering of handle

The permitted continuation beyond the junction of the upper and lower portions of the handle is restricted to a maximum, measured along the length of the handle, of 2.5 in/6.35 cm for the twine binding 2.75 in/6.99 cm for the covering grip.

Length and width

- (a) The overall length of the bat, when the lower portion of the handle is inserted, shall not be more than 38 in/96.5 cm.
- (b) The width of the bat shall not exceed 4.25 in/10.8 cm at its widest part.

- (c) Permitted coverings, repair material and toe guards, not exceeding their specified thicknesses, may be additional to the dimensions above.

Length of handle

Except for bats of size 6 and less, the handle shall not exceed 52% of the overall length of the bat.

Covering of blade

The cloth covering permitted for Grade C bats shall be of thickness not exceeding 0.012 in/0.3 mm before treatment as in 6.6(d).

Protection and repair of blade

The material permitted in 6.6(a) shall not exceed 0.04 in/1 mm in thickness. In 6.6(a)(ii), the repair material shall not extend along the length of the blade more than 0.79 in/2 cm in each direction beyond the limits of the damaged area. Where used as a continuous binding, any overlapping shall not breach the maximum of 0.04 in/1 mm in total thickness.

In 6.6(d), the use of non-solid material which when dry forms a hard layer more than 0.004 in/0.1 mm in thickness is not permitted.

Toe and side inserts

The wood used must not be more than 0.3 in/0.89 cm in thickness. The toe insert shall not extend from the toe more than 2.5 in/6.35 cm up the blade at any point.

Neither side insert may extend from the edge more than 1 in/2.54 cm across the blade at any point.

Toe protection

The maximum permitted thickness of protective material placed on the toe of the blade is 0.12 in/3mm.

Commercial identifications

These identifications must not exceed 0.08 in/0.2 mm in thickness. On the back of the blade they must cover no more than 50% of the surface. On the face of the blade, they must be confined within the top 9 in/22.86 cm, measured from the bottom of the grip.





CRICKET
AUSTRALIA

**Cricket Australia
Regulations
and Policies**



State Equipment and Apparel Policy

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 or sweaters (or pants in ODIs and Twenty20s) other than those issued by Cricket Australia.
- b. Players must wear Albion Helmets, 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, skins, 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. Four Day Domestic (The Weet-Bix 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 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: 2cm 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.
2. **One Day Domestic (Ford Ranger 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: 2cm 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 Cricket Australia 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.

I. 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.

3. KFC Twenty20 Big Bash

The provisions contained in paragraph 2 for Ford Ranger Cup Match matches shall apply to KFC Twenty20 Big Bash Matches matches. Names for Twenty20 matches may be substituted for a player's nickname, which 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. All nicknames shall require the prior written consent of Cricket Australia (not to be unreasonably withheld).

C STATE LOGOS

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:

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

- The Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Matches: On the right arm sleeve not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm²).
- Ford Ranger Cup Matches: On the left arm sleeve not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm²).
- KFC Twenty20 Big Bash Matches: On the right 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

Cricket Australia may display Commercial Logos on the playing shirts as follows:

- a. The Weet-Bix 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. Ford Ranger 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).
- c. KFC Twenty20 Big Bash Matches: In three positions, namely the chest (middle) - not exceeding 32 square inches (206.45cm²), the back (middle below the name and number) - 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, subject to paragraph F(1)(c). In such instance however the logo may not exceed 10 square inches (64.5cm²).

2. **Playing Sweaters**

Cricket Australia may display Commercial Logos on the playing sweaters as follows:

- a. The Weet-Bix 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. Ford Ranger 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).
- c. KFC Twenty20 Big Bash Matches: In three positions, namely the chest (middle) - not exceeding 32 square inches (206.45cm²), the back (middle below the name and number) - 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).

3. **Trousers**

In KFC Twenty20 Big Bash Matches only: Cricket Australia may display Commercial Logos on the trousers as follows:

- In one position, namely the front between the waist and knee (on the opposite leg to manufacturer's logo) not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm²)

4. **Caps**

In KFC Twenty20 Big Bash Matches only: Cricket Australia may display one Commercial Logo on the side or the back of the cap not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm²).

5. **Stumps**

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

F **MANUFACTURER'S LOGOS**

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 Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield, Ford Ranger Cup and KFC Twenty20 Big Bash Competitions.



1. **Players Clothing and Equipment**
 - a. **Playing Shirts (The Weet-Bix 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 (Ford Ranger 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. **Playing Shirts (KFC Twenty20 Big Bash 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.
 - d. **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).
 - e. **Sweaters (Ford Ranger 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.
 - f. **Sweaters (The Weet-Bix 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:

- The Weet-Bix Sheffield Shield Matches: One Manufacturer's Logo may be displayed on front between waist and knee - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm²).
- Ford Ranger Cup Matches and KFC Twenty20 Big Bash 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, Caps 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 Matches 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 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, One-Day matches and tour matches, headwear shall be straw coloured or plain white/cream. Coloured hat bands shall not be permitted.
 - In Domestic Twenty20 matches, only designated baseball caps as supplied by Cricket Australia shall be permitted.
 - Shoes shall have a predominantly white upper, tongue and laces.
 - Trousers shall be black.
2. **CA Umpire's Sponsor Logo**
For Domestic Four Day, One Day and Twenty20 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.

Cricket Australia Rules For Interstate Competitions

1 APPLICATION

1.1 Scope of Rules

These Rules apply to:

- (a) CA;
- (b) each State Association;
- (c) each CA Contracted Player;
- (d) each State Contracted Player;
- (e) each Uncontracted Player;
- (f) each Overseas Player; and
- (g) each Rookie.

1.2 Definitions

The following definitions apply unless the context otherwise requires:-

"ACA" means the Australian Cricketers' Association;

"CA" means Cricket Australia;

"CA Contracted Player" means:

- (a) a person who receives a retainer from CA pursuant to a CA Player Contract; or
- (b) a person who, at the time of any transfer application pursuant to clause 3:
 - (i) is not then a party to a CA player contract;
 - (ii) has been offered, on the Start Date in that Contract Year, a CA retainer for the forthcoming year; and
 - (iii) is not a party to a State Player Contract or Rookie Contract for the forthcoming year,

but does not include a person who:

- (c) is in the final Contract Year of his CA Player Contract; and
- (d) as at the Start Date in that Contract Year, has not been nominated by CA as a player who will be offered a retainer for the forthcoming year;

“Guidelines” means CA’s Player Contracting and Remuneration Guidelines as amended by CA from time to time;

“Interstate Competition” means:

- (a) a match played as part of the Pura Cup competition;
- (b) a match played as part of the ING Cup competition;
- (c) a match against an international touring team;
- (d) a second XI match;
- (e) a CA Cup match; and
- (f) a match played as part of the domestic Twenty20 competition;

“MOU” means the current Memorandum of Understanding between the ACA and CA;

“Overseas Player” means a person who does not hold Australian citizenship;

“Rookie” means a person who is a party to a Rookie Contract;

“Round 1 Transfer Pool Date” means the Round 1 Transfer Pool Date as defined in Guideline 1.3(c) of the Guidelines;

“Round 2 Contracting Date” means the Round 2 Contracting Date as defined in Guideline 1.3(k) of the Guidelines;

“Start Date” means the Start Date as defined in Guideline 1.3(a) of the Guidelines;

“State Association” means a member of CA;

“State Contracted Player” means a person who is a party to a State Player Contract or a Rookie Contract, but does not include an Overseas Player or a person who:

- (a) is in the final Contract Year of their State Player Contract or Rookie Contract; and
- (b) as at the Round 1 Transfer Pool Date in that Contract Year, has not entered a new State Player Contract or Rookie Contract with the same State Association for the following Contract Year;

“Team” means any cricket team selected by a State Association to compete in an Interstate Competition;

“Transfer Pool” means the player transfer pool system prescribed from time to time in the Guidelines;

“Uncontracted Player” means a person who is registered to play cricket in competitions conducted under the auspices of a State Association, but does not include a CA Contracted Player or a State Contracted Player.

1.3 Interpretation

- (a) Words used in these Rules will have the same meaning ascribed to them in the MOU, unless they are defined in clause 1.2 above.
- (b) If these Rules contemplate the doing of any act or thing on a particular date and that date falls on a weekend or a day that has been declared as a public holiday in Melbourne, the act or thing shall be done on the next business day.

2 ELIGIBILITY FOR SELECTION IN A TEAM

2.1 Make-up of Team

Subject to this clause 2, a State Association may only select the following players in its Teams:

- (a) CA Contracted Players;
- (b) State Contracted Players;
- (c) Rookies;
- (d) Uncontracted Players; and
- (e) Overseas Players.

2.2 CA Contracted Players

Subject to clauses 2.6 and 3.1 a State Association may only select a CA Contracted Player in one of its Teams if:

- that State Association is nominated as *“the Player’s State Association”* in his CA Player Contract; and
- the terms of his CA Player Contract otherwise permit.

2.3 State Contracted Players

Subject to clauses 2.6 and 3.2 a State Association may only select a State Contracted Player in one of its Teams if he is contracted to the same State Association.

2.4 Uncontracted Players

- (a) Subject to clauses 2.6, 3.3 and 3.4, a State Association may only select an Uncontracted Player in one of its Teams if he is registered with the same State Association or if the club competition in which he last played was one conducted by the same State Association or one of its affiliates.
- (b) A State Association may not register a person who is already registered with another State Association without the prior written consent of that State Association.

2.5 Overseas Players

- (a) A State Association may select no more than one (1) Overseas Player in a particular Team.
- (b) An Overseas Player may only play for one State Association in a particular domestic cricket season.

2.6 Suspended Players

A CA Contracted Player, a State Contracted Player, an Uncontracted Player or an Overseas Player who is serving a suspension (other than an international match-based suspension – e.g. 2 test matches) imposed by any properly constituted disciplinary authority (such as the ICC or CA Code of Behaviour Commission, CA Anti-Doping Committee, CA Grievance Tribunal or a State Association or club disciplinary tribunal) will be ineligible for selection in any Team.

3 PLAYER TRANSFERS

3.1 CA Contracted Players

- (a) A CA Contracted Player may only apply to transfer to a different State Association from the State Association nominated in his CA Player Contract ("**his home State Association**") in accordance with the following procedure:
 - (a) the application must be in writing and in the form prescribed from time to time by CA;
 - (b) the application must be lodged with CA and his home State Association between the date that is one (1) day after the Start Date and the Round 1 Transfer Pool Date in a particular year.

- (b) Within seven (7) days of receiving an application in accordance with this clause, the home State Association must decide whether or not to grant the player's application and inform the player and CA of its decision in writing.
- (c) The home State Association may decide to grant or reject the player's application in its absolute discretion and upon such terms and conditions as it sees fit but having regard always to the following factors:
 - (a) the player's length of service to his home State Association;
 - (b) the State Association's contribution to the player's professional development (both within and outside cricket);
 - (c) the player's reasons for wanting to transfer to a different State Association;
 - (d) the extent to which the player has demonstrated a willingness to support his home State Association's involvement in Interstate Competitions;
 - (e) the player's prospects of career advancement, both within and outside cricket, if he were to be refused a transfer; and
 - (f) whether the player owes any money to his home State Association or a club within the jurisdiction of his home State Association and has not made reasonable arrangements to repay that money.
- (d) A player may appeal a decision by the State Association under this clause in accordance with clause 7.

3.2 State Contracted Players

- (a) A State Contracted Player may only apply to transfer to a different State Association in accordance with the following procedure:
 - (a) the application must be in writing and in the form prescribed from time to time by CA;
 - (b) the application must be lodged with CA and his home State Association.
- (b) Within seven (7) days of receiving an application in accordance with this clause, the home State Association must decide whether or not to grant the player's application and inform the player and CA of its decision in writing.
- (c) The home State Association may decide to grant or reject the player's application in its absolute discretion and upon such terms and conditions as it sees fit.

- (d) A player may appeal a decision by the State Association under this clause in accordance with clause 7.

3.3 Uncontracted Players – Under the Transfer Pool System

- (a) An Uncontracted Player may transfer to a different State Association under the Transfer Pool system by:
 - (a) nominating for the Transfer Pool in accordance with the Guidelines; and
 - (b) subsequently entering into a contract with a different State Association in accordance with the Guidelines.
- (b) The player's home State Association may object to the player transferring to another State Association under the Transfer Pool system in the following circumstances:
 - (a) If the player owes money to his home State Association or a club that is a constituent of his home State Association and has not, within 48 hours of receiving a written demand from his home State Association, repaid that money or made arrangements (to the reasonable satisfaction of his home State Association) to repay that money; or
 - (b) if the player, by transferring to another State Association, would be in breach of his contractual obligations to a club that is a constituent of his home State Association.
 - (c) A State Association wishing to object to the transfer of an Uncontracted Player in accordance with clause 3.3(b) must do so in accordance with the procedure set out in clause 7.

3.4 Uncontracted Players – Outside the Transfer Pool System

- (a) An Uncontracted Player wishing to play in a Team may, from the Round 2 Contracting Date to 28 February of the following year, apply to transfer to a different State Association in accordance with the following procedure:
 - (a) the application must be in writing and in the form prescribed from time to time by CA; and
 - (b) the application must be lodged with CA and his home State Association.
- (b) Within seven (7) days of receiving an application in accordance with clause 3.4(a), the home State Association must decide whether or not to grant the player's application and inform the player and CA of its decision in writing.
- (c) The player's home State Association must grant the player's transfer application under this clause in the following circumstances:

- (a) if the player owes money to his home State Association or a club that is a constituent of his home State Association and, within 48 hours of receiving a written demand from his home State Association, has repaid that money or made arrangements (to the reasonable satisfaction of his home State Association) to repay that money; or
 - (b) if the player, by transferring to another State Association, would not be in breach of his contractual obligations to a club that is a constituent of his home State Association.
- (d) A player whose home State Association has refused to grant his transfer application under this clause 3.4 may appeal that decision in accordance with the procedure set out in clause 7.

4. DEALINGS BETWEEN STATE ASSOCIATIONS

A State Association must not (and must ensure that its constituent clubs do not) hold discussions with a CA Contracted Player or a State Contracted Player who is bound to another State Association concerning the possible transfer of that player without first informing the player's home State Association by facsimile, e-mail or other form of contemporaneous written communication of its intention to do so. In this clause:

- (a) a reference to a CA Contracted Player or a State Contracted Player includes their manager or agent or other person acting for or on behalf of that CA Contracted Player or State Contracted Player (whether acting with the knowledge of the player or not); and
- (b) a reference to a State Association includes an officer (including a committee member or director), employee or agent of the State Association.

5. CLUBS BOUND

- 5.1** Each State Association will ensure that each club that fields teams in competitions conducted by or under the auspices, control or direction of that State Association complies with clause 4 above as if that club was a State Association for the purpose of that clause.
- 5.2** In the event a club engages in conduct that is subsequently found under these Guidelines to be in breach of clause 5.1, the relevant State Association shall be deemed to have breached clause 4.

6. DISCIPLINE

6.1 Reports

- (a) Any party who is bound by these Rules may make a report with the Chief Executive Officer of CA alleging that another party (and/or a club, in the case of clause 4) has failed to adhere to these Rules.
- (b) A report made in accordance with clause 6.1(a) must be in writing and set out particulars of the alleged breach.
- (c) Subject to clauses 6.1(d) and (e), as soon as practicable after receiving a report under this clause 6.1, the Chief Executive Officer must refer the report to CA's Grievance Tribunal for hearing.
- (d) The Chief Executive Officer may, if he deems it appropriate having regard to the contents and subject matter of a report made in accordance with this clause 6.1, appoint an investigator to investigate the subject matter of the report and recommend whether the report should be referred to the Grievance Tribunal for hearing. The Chief Executive Officer shall be required to act in accordance with the recommendation of the investigator in determining whether or not to refer the report to the Grievance Tribunal for hearing.
- (e) If the Chief Executive Officer forms the view at any time after receiving a report under this clause but before referring it to the Grievance Tribunal for hearing that the report is vexatious or is so lacking in substance as to have no prospects of being found by the Grievance Tribunal to constitute a breach of these Rules, the Chief Executive Officer may elect not to refer the report to the Grievance Tribunal for hearing.
- (f) In the event the Chief Executive Officer does not refer the report to the Grievance Tribunal for hearing, as soon as possible after making that decision, he shall write to the party that made the report to advise it accordingly.

6.2 Proceedings of CA's Grievance Tribunal – Discipline

- (a) CA's Grievance Tribunal shall comprise the CA Code of Behaviour Commissioner (or his nominee) as Chairperson, a nominee of CA (not being an officer, member or employee of CA) and a nominee of the ACA (not being an officer, member or employee of the ACA).
- (b) The Grievance Tribunal may hear and determine reports referred to it under clause 6.1 in such manner as it sees fit, provided always that it accords procedural fairness to all parties likely to be affected by its decision.



- (c) If the Grievance Tribunal decides that a party has breached these Rules (including, in the case of a State Association, a direct breach or a deemed breach by virtue of the acts or omissions of one of its constituent clubs), the Grievance Tribunal may, after giving the relevant party a further opportunity to be heard, impose such penalty as it deems appropriate, including a fine and/or period of suspension. The penalty for a breach (or deemed breach) of clause 4 by a State Association will be a fine of up to \$50,000 per breach.
- (d) The Grievance Tribunal shall be responsible for maintaining a register of all reports heard and action taken ("***the Disciplinary Register***"). The Grievance Tribunal may refer and have regard to the Disciplinary Register when deciding the nature and extent of any penalty to be imposed pursuant to this clause.
- (e) All decisions of the Grievance Tribunal are final and binding.
- (f) Any fine imposed on a State Association must be paid within seven (7) days after the decision of the Grievance Tribunal to impose that fine unless CA agrees, in its absolute discretion, to a longer term.

7. APPEALS

7.1 Who may Appeal?

- (a) A CA Contracted Player, a State Contracted Player or an Uncontracted Player may appeal against any decision by his home State Association not to grant his application to transfer to another State Association under clauses 3.1, 3.2 or 3.4 (as the case may be) within seven (7) days of receiving notice of that decision.
- (b) A State Association may appeal against an Uncontracted Player's decision to nominate for the Transfer Pool under clause 3.3, within seven (7) days of receiving notice from CA of the player's nomination for the Transfer Pool.

7.2 How is an appeal lodged?

An appeal pursuant to clause 7.1 must be in writing, signed by the appellant and be in the form prescribed from time to time by CA, the current form of which is attached as [Annexure A](#). The appeal must be lodged with CA within the time prescribed by clause 7.1 and a copy must be served on the respondent to the appeal.

7.3 Who hears the Appeal?

An appeal lodged in accordance with this clause shall be heard and determined by the Grievance Tribunal as a hearing *de novo*.

7.4 Factors to be taken into account

In determining an appeal against a decision made under clause 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 or 3.4, the Grievance Tribunal shall take into account such factors (if any) as are required to be taken into account pursuant to those clauses and such other factors as it deems appropriate.

7.5 Proceedings of CA's Grievance Tribunal – Appeals

- (a) CA's Grievance Tribunal shall comprise the CA Code of Behaviour Commissioner (or his nominee) as Chairperson, a nominee of CA (not being an officer, member or employee of CA) and a nominee of the ACA (not being an officer, member or employee of the ACA).
- (b) The Grievance Tribunal may hear and determine appeals under this clause 7 in such manner as it sees fit, provided always that it accords procedural fairness to the parties concerned.
- (c) The onus shall be on the appellant to establish that the circumstances warrant the player being granted or refused a transfer (as the case may be).
- (d) The Grievance Tribunal may, but is not required to, issue written reasons for its decision.
- (e) All decisions of the Grievance Tribunal under this clause 7 are final and binding.



Cricket Australia Rules For Interstate Female Competitions

1. APPLICATION

Cricket Australia's Rules for Interstate Competition will apply to the Women's National Cricket League (WNCL). For the purpose of applying these rules to the WNCL, players selected in WNCL teams will be considered uncontracted players or overseas players.

In addition to the provisions of CA's Rules for Interstate Competition a state is permitted to select a player in their WNCL team that is resident in and playing for a club in another state that has a WNCL team. This provision will be referred to as an Interstate Player Loan.

2. INTERSTATE PLAYER LOANS

A state (herein defined as the "*loan state*") is permitted to select a player in their WNCL team that is resident in and playing for a club in another state (herein defined as the "*home state*") that has a WNCL team.

Players are not permitted to represent in the same season, their home state in the competition in which they have also represented their loan state. The same player is permitted in the same season to represent their home state in a competition other than the WNCL.

The loan is for the duration of the competition in the season that the loan is implemented. The loan state is required to seek and obtain written approval from the home state for any player it wishes to select under this loan system before that player can be selected for their loan state.

A player who has represented their home state is not eligible to represent another state as a loaned player in the same season. This does not prevent a player transferring their registration from one state to another state during the season (subject to the terms of any contractual obligations the player may have to their home state or club) and to represent the state for which they are solely registered at the time of selection.

There is no limit on the number of players a state may select as part of this interstate loan system.

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.

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

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 as part of the WNCL competition;
- (h) played as part of the Cricket Australia Cup competition (both male and female);
- (i) played as part of the National Under 19 Championships (both male and female);

- (j) played as part of the National Under 17 Championships (both male and female); and
- (k) played as part of the Australian Country Cricket 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.

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.

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 State or Territory CA Cup, 2nd XI or Institute team;
- (e) an Australian under-age team;
- (f) a State or Territory under-age team;
- (g) a team from the Cricket Australia Centre of Excellence;
- (h) a team from a State or Territory Institute of Sport; and
- (i) 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.



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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

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 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:

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.
1.2	Show dissent at an umpire's decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 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 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 to be in breach of this rule 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 Rule 2.10.

Note: In accordance with Rule 1(e) in Section 5 of this Code, any repeat of the same Level 1 Offence (other than Rule 1.7) within 12 months of such offence will for the purposes of penalty only be regarded as a Level 2 Offence.

2 Level 2 Offences

The Offences set out at 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:

No. Rule

- 2.1** Show serious dissent at an umpire's decision

Guidelines

- Dissent (including examples given in 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.

- 2.2** Engage in inappropriate and deliberate physical contact with other players or officials

 - 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

 - 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.
 - Self explanatory
- 2.4** Deliberately and maliciously distract or obstruct another player or official on the field of play

 - This does not replace clauses 39 and 40 of the Sheffield Shield 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.
- 2.5** Throw the ball at or near a player or official in an inappropriate and/or dangerous manner

 - This Rule will not prohibit a fielder or bowler from returning the ball to the stumps in the normal fashion.
- 2.6** Use language that is obscene, offensive or of a generally insulting nature to another player, official or spectator.

 - 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.
- 2.7** Change the condition of the ball in breach of Law 42.3

 - 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.
- 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.
- 2.9** Seriously breach any regulation regarding approved clothing or equipment
- 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)
- Note:**
- In accordance with Rule 1(e) in Section 5 of this Code any repeat of the same Level 2 Offence within 12 months of such offence will for the purposes of penalty only be regarded as a Level 3 Offence.

3 Level 3 Offences

The Offences set out at 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:

No.	Rule	Guidelines
3.1	Intimidate or attempt to intimidate an umpire or referee whether by language or conduct	• Includes appealing in an aggressive or threatening manner.
3.2	Threaten to assault another player, Team official or spectator	• 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 race, religion, colour, descent, sexuality or national or ethnic origin	• Self explanatory.

- Note:**
- In accordance with Rule 1(e) in Section 5 of this Code any repeat of the same Level 3 Offence within 12 months of such offence will for the purposes of penalty only be regarded as a Level 4 Offence.

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:

No.	Rule	Guidelines
4.1	Threaten to assault an umpire or referee	• Self explanatory.
4.2	Physically assault another player, umpire, referee, official or spectator	• Self explanatory.
4.3	Engage in any act of violence on the field of play	• 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	• Self explanatory.

5 Laws of Cricket and Spirit of the Game

No.	Rule	Guidelines
5	Players must obey the <i>Laws of Cricket</i> 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	<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, 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

No. Rule

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 bring them or the game of cricket into disrepute or be harmful to the interests of cricket

Guidelines

- 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) serious or repeated criminal conduct; or
- (ii) public comment or comment to or in the media.

7 Anti-Doping Policy

No. Rule

- 7 Players and officials must obey Cricket Australia's Anti-Doping Policy (as amended from time to time).

Guidelines

- Any behaviour prohibited by this Rule will be dealt with under the Anti-Doping Policy and not under the Code of Behaviour.

8 Betting, Match-fixing and Corruption

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

No. Rule

- 8 (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);
- (b) induce or encourage any other person to bet, gamble or enter into any other form of financial speculation on any cricket match or on any Event or to offer the facility for such bets to be placed;
- (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);
- (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;

Guidelines

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
- (b) a reference to an "attempt" shall include an offer or an invitation.

- (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;
- (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 this 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 member of the person's family.

9 Detrimental Public Comment

No. Rule

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

Guidelines

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:

- publicly denigrate or criticise 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;
- publicly denigrate or criticise Cricket Australia or any State Association or any of their respective commercial partners;
- denigrate a country in which they are or are likely to be touring or officiating;

- 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;
- denigrate or criticise 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

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 time to time)

Guidelines

- 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).

11 Anti-Harassment Policy

No. Rule

11 Players and officials must obey Cricket Australia's Anti-Harassment Policy (as amended from time to time).

Guidelines

- 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).

12 Illicit Substance Rule

No. Rule

12 Players and officials must obey Cricket Australia's Illicit Substance Rule (as amended from time to time).

Guidelines

- Any behaviour prohibited by this Rule will be dealt with under the Illicit Substance Rule and not under the Code of Behaviour.



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) 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 the Northern Territory Cricket.

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 the 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 the 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 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 below, 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,
participating in the Match in connection with which the alleged breach occurs;

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- (c) the:
- (i) manager of the Team; or
 - (ii) Chief Executive Officer of the state or territory cricket association, 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 General Manager Cricket of Cricket Australia.
2. An alleged breach of Rule 8 of Section 1 may only be reported by the Chief Executive Officer or General Manager Cricket of Cricket Australia.
 3. Any report of an alleged breach of the Code must be made to the Commission in writing on a form approved by the Commission (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 3.1 above. 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 3.1 above.
 4. In the case of an alleged breach occurring on the field, a report must be made within 24 hours of the conclusion of the Match, save that the Chief Executive Officer or General Manager Cricket of Cricket Australia may lodge a report within 10 business days of becoming aware of any facts which are capable of substantiating a charge under this Code.
 5. As soon as reasonably practicable after the Commission receives the report, the person against whom a report is made (and the Chief Executive Officer of the State or Territory Cricket Association 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.

6. A report may be withdrawn at any time.
7. 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.
8. Where there are separate incidents in the course of a match, separate charges should be laid.

SECTION 4: HEARINGS

Procedure

1. The Commission will hold a hearing in relation to each report made under 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 clause 4(c), 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 clause, 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

7. 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

8. 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 and any penalty imposed.

SECTION 5: PENALTIES

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

Level of Offence	CA and State Players (including rookies), and CA Contracted Umpires	Women's Cricket Players, Officials (other than CA Contracted Umpires) and Under Age Players
Level 1	<p>With the exception of Rule 1.7, official reprimand and/or fine of up to the equivalent of 50% of player or umpire's match fee</p> <p>With respect to Rule 1.7, fine for each player of 10% of the match fee for the match in which the offence occurred</p>	Official reprimand and/or suspended ban of up to 1 multi-day Match and/or 2 one-day Matches
Level 2	Fine of the equivalent of between 50% of player or umpire's match fee up to their full match fee and/or a ban of 1 multi-day Match and/or between 1 and 2 one-day Matches	Ban of 1 multi-day Match and/or between 1 and 2 one-day Matches
Level 3	Ban of between 2 and 4 multi-day Matches and/or between 4 and 8 one-day Matches	Ban of between 2 and 4 multi-day Matches and/or 4 and 8 one-day Matches
Level 4	Ban of between 5 multi-day Matches and/or 10 one-day Matches and a life ban.	Ban of between 5 multi-day Matches and/or 10 one-day Matches and a life ban.

The following rules of interpretation apply to any penalty imposed under this Rule:

- (a) 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).
- (b) The Commission must specify the type of Match or Matches in which the ban is to be served. The Commission may specify a different ban (within the applicable range) for each type of Match in respect of which the ban is to apply. For example, a player found guilty of a Level 3 offence may be banned for 4 Sheffield Shield Matches, 2 Test Matches, 6 domestic one-day Matches and 5 One Day International Matches.
- (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) will 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 or One Day 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 3 of this Section 5.
- (e) If a player or official repeats an offence within a particular Level (excluding Rule 1.7 and Level 4) within a twelve 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 as if he or she had committed a Level 3 offence.
- (f) 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.
2. Without limiting Rule 1 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);
 - (c) Fine the person an amount that accords with Rule 11 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.
3. Without limiting Rule 1 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 or a state or territory cricket association that the proposed fine represents.

4. 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 1 above, the Commission will impose one or more of the penalties set out in Rule 2 of this Section, taking into account any circumstance which it considers relevant including those set out in Rule 3 of this Section.
5. Penalties for behaviour which contravenes the codes and policies described in Rules 7, 10 and 11 of Section 1 will be determined in accordance with the relevant code or policy.
6. 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.
7. If the Commission finds a person reported for separate incidents within a match to be guilty of more than one offence, it should impose separate penalties in respect of each offence. Penalties in such cases are cumulative and not concurrent.
8. 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.
9. 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 2(c) to (g) inclusive; and

- (b) will impose the penalties under Rules 2(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(a) - Between 2 and 5 years

Rule 8(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(c) - life

Rule 8(d) - life

Rule 8(e) - life

Rule 8(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(g) - Between 2 years and life

Rule 8(h) - Between 1 and 5 years

Rule 8(i) - Between 1 and 5 years

Rule 8(j) - Between 1 and 5 years

Rule 8(k) - Between 1 and 5 years

10. Nothing in this Section limits the Commission's ability to impose a ban **and** a fine in respect of a breach of Rule 8 of Section 1.
11. When the Commission imposes a fine for a breach of Rules 5, 6, 8 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:

Rule Number	Description of Offence	First Breach	Further Breach
Rule 5	<i>Laws of Cricket and Spirit of the Game</i>	\$5750	\$11,500
Rule 6	<i>Unbecoming Behaviour</i>	\$5750	\$11,500
Rule 8	<i>Betting, Match Fixing and Corruption</i>	unlimited	unlimited
Rule 9	<i>Detrimental Public Comment</i>	\$5750	\$11,500

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 of Cricket Australia or a person who has had a penalty imposed under Rule 1(d) 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 6 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.

Costs

9. 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 4 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(g) 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
 - (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 General Manager Cricket 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 General Manager Cricket of Cricket Australia 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 General Manager Cricket 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 General Manager Cricket 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 General Manager Cricket of Cricket Australia.
3. Where a report is made by the Chief Executive Officer or General Manager Cricket 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, such as the Player's Spirit of Australian Cricket, 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.

4 Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Legislation

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 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 clause 3.1 of the Cricket Australia Code of Conduct, 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 respect of the complaint under this code.
- 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 All players covered by the Code must attend an education program in relation to racial and religious vilification conducted by the Commission in 1998 at the expense of Cricket Australia.
- 16.2 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) Harassment as defined in this Policy is prohibited.
- (e) Cricket Australia encourages the reporting of all incidents of harassment, regardless of who the offender may be.
- (f) This Policy applies to all persons subject to the Cricket Australia Code of Behaviour.
- (g) 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;



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- (v) condescending, paternalistic or patronising behaviour which undermines self esteem, diminishes performance or adversely affects working conditions;
 - (vi) ractical 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
 - (ii) 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 this policy.

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.

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- 7.3 All persons required at the hearing shall attend punctually at the time and place designated.
- 7.4 The Commission 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 2 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

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 7.4 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 *ASDA* 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 and 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 *Cricket Australia 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 anti-doping, for what they ingest and *Use*;
- (d) inform medical practitioners with whom they consult of their obligations not to *Use 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* any *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* in violation of these Anti-Doping Rules;
- (f) make themselves aware of the procedure for *ASDA's Sample* collection and *Testing* procedures and their rights during *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 drug education programs conducted by Cricket Australia, relevant *Members* and *ASDA* on behalf of Cricket Australia and relevant *Members*;
- (j) submit to the jurisdiction of the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* and *Appeals Committee*; and
- (k) 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 *Cricket Australia Prohibited List* as it relates to them;
- (b) make themselves aware of the procedure for *ASDA's 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*; and
- (f) 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 *ASDA* timely and accurate *Player* whereabouts information in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules;
- (b) support and assist *ASDA* 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 *ASDA*, 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 drug *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 drug *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:
- the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* has made a determination;
 - the *ADCO* has referred the matter to a hearing; or
 - 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

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. The onus is on the *Player* to check all substances and methods.

5.1 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Player's* bodily *Specimen*.

- 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 bodily *Specimens*.



Accordingly, subject to Article 12.6, 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, would escape sanction because of difficulty of proof of intent.

5.1.2 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the *Cricket Australia Prohibited List*, the detected 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*.

5.1.3 As an exception to the general rule of Article 5.1, the *Cricket Australia 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: The success or failure of the *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*. Proof of *Attempted* to be *Used* does require proof of intent of the *Player*. The fact that intent is required to prove *Attempted* to be *Used* does not undermine the strict liability principle elsewhere in these Anti-Doping Rules.

- 5.3 Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to *Sample* collection after notification as authorised in these Anti-Doping Rules, or otherwise evading *Sample* collection.
- 5.4 Violation of the requirements regarding *Player* availability for *Out-of-Competition Testing* including failure to provide required whereabouts information set forth in Article 8.3 (*Player* whereabouts requirements) and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules.
- 5.5 Tampering, or Attempting to Tamper, with any part of Doping Control.
- 5.6 ***Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods.***
- 5.6.1 This Article applies to *Possession* by a *Player* at any time or place of a *Prohibited Substance* that is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* or a *Prohibited Method* unless the *Player* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted in accordance with Article 7.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.
- 5.6.2 This Article applies to *Possession* by *Player Support Personnel* of a *Prohibited Substance* that is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* or a *Prohibited Method* by *Player Support Personnel* in connection with a *Player* 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 7.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.
- 5.7 ***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 of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to any Player, 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 has the burden of establishing that an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* has occurred. The standard of proof is whether Cricket Australia has established an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* to the satisfaction of the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation being made. This standard of proof in all cases is by a balance of probabilities. Where these Anti-Doping Rules places the burden of proof upon the *Player* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof is by a balance of probabilities.

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 are applicable in *Doping* cases:

6.2.1 The *Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory* or any other WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the *International Standard* for laboratory analysis. The *Player* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the *International Standard* occurred. If the *Player* rebuts the presumption, Cricket Australia has the burden to establish that the departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

6.2.2 Departures from the *International Standard for Testing* that did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* will not invalidate the results. If the *Player* establishes that departures from the *International Standard* occurred during *Testing*, Cricket Australia has the burden of establishing that the departures did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the *Anti-Doping Rule Violation*.

ARTICLE 7 - THE PROHIBITED LIST

7.1 Cricket Australia's Prohibited List.

For the purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, Cricket Australia:

- (a) will maintain a list of *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*, which shall be amended from time to time, to be known as the *Cricket Australia Prohibited List*;
- (b) takes into account, when determining the *Cricket Australia Prohibited List*, the current *WADA Prohibited List* (a copy of which is attached as Annexure A), as amended from time to time and will only depart from the *WADA Prohibited List* when reasonable and appropriate for the sport of Cricket and individual liberties in general;
- (c) determines (until further determination) that the *Cricket Australia Prohibited List* shall be the *WADA Prohibited List*;
- (d) will determine, in circumstances where:
 - i) a *Player* holds a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* in respect of a particular *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* on the *Cricket Australia Prohibited List*; and
 - ii) the *Player* establishes to the reasonable satisfaction of the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Advisor* that the *Player* has not used the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* other than in accordance with the conditions (if any) of the *Therapeutic Use Exemption*, that the *Cricket Australia Prohibited List* in so far as it applies to that *Player* shall be deemed not to include the substance or method the subject of the *Therapeutic Use Exemption*.

7.2 ***Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Cricket Australia Prohibited List.***

All *Persons* and other entities listed in Article 2 shall be bound by any changes to the *Cricket Australia Prohibited List* provided Cricket Australia or any *Members* have taken reasonable steps to bring the amended *Cricket Australia 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 *Cricket Australia Prohibited List*.

Cricket Australia's determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Cricket Australia Prohibited List* shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by a *Player* or other *Person*.

7.4 Therapeutic Use.

The *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* shall not constitute or lead to any *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* provided the *Use* has been in accordance with the conditions (if any) of a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* current at the time of *Use*.

7.4.1 *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 WADA International Standard for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

7.4.2 *Players* must inform Cricket Australia immediately in writing upon obtaining a *Therapeutic Use Exemption*.

7.4.3 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)).*

- 7.4.4** The *Player* must bear all costs of any application for a *Therapeutic Use Exemption*.
- 7.4.5** 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*.
- 7.4.6** 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*.
- 7.4.7** 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 WADA 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 Recognised Medical Authority.*

- 7.4.8** 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 WADA 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 its (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.*

- 7.4.9** 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.
- 7.4.10** 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*.
- 7.4.11** 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 7.4.7 above.
- 7.4.12** 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 7.4.7 above.
- 7.4.13** The *Player* must bear all costs of any appeal irrespective of the outcome.

7.4.14 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.

7.4.15 Cricket Australia will promptly report any *Therapeutic Use Exemptions* obtained by a *Player* to ASDA, once the relevant *Player* reports the *Therapeutic Use Exemption* to Cricket Australia.

ARTICLE 8 - TESTING

8.1 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 or without 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.

8.2 Testing Standards.

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



8.3 Player Whereabouts Requirements.

8.3.1 *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).

8.3.2 *Players* who are under contract to a *State Cricket Association* must provide to that *State 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.

8.3.3 The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information, including the current telephone number most frequently used by the player to receive telephone calls rests with each *Player*.

8.3.4 The applicable requirements for the purposes of Article 5.4 are that *Players* designated in Articles 8.3.1 and 8.3.2 must:

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

8.3.4.2 not deliberately or recklessly provide incorrect whereabouts information;

8.3.4.3 not fail on more than three occasions to update the whereabouts information within 10 days of the whereabouts information previously provided to *Cricket Australia* or a *State Cricket Association* (as the case may be) becoming out of date;

8.3.4.4 not refuse to update the whereabouts information previously provided to *Cricket Australia* or a *State Cricket Association* (as the case may be) within 3 days of being requested to do so;

8.3.4.5 not be unavailable for *Out-of-Competition Testing* on a total of three (or more) occasions during a calendar year;

Note 1: A player is unavailable for *Out-of-Competition Testing* if and only if the player for a period of 24 hours is not with his 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*.

Note 2: A player cannot be regarded as having been unavailable for a 2nd or subsequent occasion unless the player has received written notice from the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation, Cricket Australia or their State Association of the 1st (or 2nd as the case may be) occasion the player was unavailable and has not provided an explanation, which is satisfactory to the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation, Cricket Australia or the relevant State Association (as the case may be), as to the circumstances of the 1st (or 2nd as the case may be) occasion.

8.4 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 fully acceptable.

8.5 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 9 - ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Doping Control Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules must be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

9.1 Conduct of Testing

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

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

9.1.3 *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.

9.2 Substances Subject to Detection.

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

9.3 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*.

ARTICLE 10 – INVESTIGATION OF AN ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION

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



- 10.2** Subject to Article 10.3, 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*.
- 10.3** 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 12 and/or Article 13.

- 10.4** Where the *Person* is subject to the anti-doping policy of the *ASC*, the *ADCO* will consult the *ASC* about the *ASC's* participation in any investigation and hearing. The *ADCO* and the *ASC* may agree to make a joint referral to a hearing.
- 10.5** If the *ADCO* refers the matter to a hearing under Article 10.2, 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 hearing unless the *Person* gives the *ADCO* a written waiver pursuant to Article 10.3;
 - (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 a copy of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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 12 and/or Article 13.

- 10.6** 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 10.3. 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 10.3. Notwithstanding Article 10.3, 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.
- 10.7** 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.
- 10.8** Hearings pursuant to this Article 10 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 10.5.
- 10.9** Hearing decisions shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 15 or required by applicable law.
- 10.10** 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 15.

- 10.11** Subject in all circumstances to Article 11.4, 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 10.3 as the case may be.
- 10.12** Any irregularity in an infraction notice described in Article 10.5 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.

ARTICLE 11 – CONDUCT OF HEARINGS

- 11.1** 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.

- 11.2** 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*.
- 11.3** 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.
- 11.4** If the *ADCO* refers an alleged doping offence to a hearing under Article 10.2 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. 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.

If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed, either the hearing in accordance with this Article 11 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* from:

- (a) 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.

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.

- 11.5** Where the *Player* has had the opportunity to challenge an entry on the ASDA Register (including a Positive Test Result) 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 ASDA Register (including the Positive Test Result) in response to an allegation of an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* or in any hearing under these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 11.6** Subject to Article 11.7, 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*;
 - (b) may not dispute any decision made by the *AAT*; and
- 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*.

11.7 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;
 - (b) may not dispute any decision made by the Federal Court;
- and

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*.

11.8 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 12 - SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

12.1 Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Subject to Article 12.5 and except, in all cases, for the *Specified Substances* identified in Article 12.2, 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 *Methods*) shall be:

First violation:

Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.



Second violation: Lifetime *Ineligibility*.

However, the *Player* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Article 12.6.

12.2 Specified Substances.

The *Cricket Australia Prohibited List* may identify *Specified Substances*, which are particularly susceptible to unintentional *Anti-Doping Rule Violations* because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as *Doping* agents. Where a *Player* can establish that the *Use* of such a *Specified Substance* was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of *Ineligibility* found in Article 12.1 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation for Specified Substance: At a minimum, a warning and reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* from future *Events*, and at a maximum, one (1) year's *Ineligibility*.

Second violation for Specified Substance: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.

Third violation for Specified Substance: Lifetime *Ineligibility*.

However, the *Player* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in Article 12.6.

12.3 Additional Sanctions.

In addition to the sanctions outlined in Articles 12.1 and 12.2 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 *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations*.

Where the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* or the *Appeals Committee* determines that an employee or contractor of Cricket Australia (other than a *Player*) has committed an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation*, Cricket Australia will take disciplinary action against the employee or contractor.

12.4 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

Subject to Articles 12.5 and 12.6, the period of *Ineligibility* for other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be:

12.4.1 For violations of Article 5.3 (refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection) or Article 5.5 (*Tampering with Doping Control*), the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* will impose all of the sanctions referred to in clauses (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) and (b) of the definition of *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* and the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be:

First violation: A minimum of two (2) years *Ineligibility*.

Second violation: Lifetime *Ineligibility*.

12.4.2 For violations of Article 5.7 (*Trafficking*) or Article 5.8 (administration of *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*), the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* will impose all of the sanctions referred to in clauses (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) and (b) of the definition of *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* and the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be:

First violation: A minimum of four (4) years.

Second violation: Lifetime *Ineligibility*.

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 specified substances referenced in Article 12.2, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such *Player Support Personnel*. In addition, violations of such Articles that also violate non-sporting laws and regulations may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

12.4.3 For violations of Article 5.4 (*Whereabouts Violations or Missed Tests*), the period of *Ineligibility* shall be:

First violation: Three (3) months to one (1) year *Ineligibility*.

Second and subsequent violations:

Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.

12.5 Specified Sanctions

12.5.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article 12 (other than 12.4.2 and 12.10, in respect of which this Article 12.5 shall be subject to those provisions), where the *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* involves:

- (a) anabolic agents;
- (b) peptide hormones, *Mimetics* and analogues;
- (c) a *Prohibited Method*; or
- (d) a violation of Article 5.3 (refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection),

the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* will impose, at least and without limitation, all of the sanctions referred to in clauses (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) and (b) of the definition of *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* and, subject to Article 12.10, those sanctions will apply for the relevant period of *Ineligibility*.

12.5.2 Nothing in this clause prevents the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* or the *Appeals Committee* from imposing the sanctions referred to in clauses (a) (v)-(vii) inclusive and (c) of the definition of *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* in addition to those set out in clauses (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) and (b) inclusive of the definition of *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations*.

12.6 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility.

12.6.1 If the *Player* establishes in an individual case involving an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* under Article 5.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*) or *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Article 5.2 that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated.



When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in a *Player's Specimen* 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*.

12.6.2 This Article 12.6.2 applies only to *Anti-Doping Rule Violations* involving Article 5.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Article 5.2, failing to submit to *Sample* collection under Article 5.3, or administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Article 5.8. If a *Player* establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in a *Player's Specimen* 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.

12.6.3 The *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* may also reduce the period of *Ineligibility* in an individual case where the *Player* has provided substantial assistance to Cricket Australia which results in Cricket Australia (or the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee*, as the case may be) discovering or establishing an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* by another *Person* involving *Possession* under Article 5.6.2 (*Possession by Player Support Personnel*), Article 5.7 (*Trafficking*), or Article 5.8 (administration to a *Player*). The reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not, however, be less than one-half of the minimum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than 8 years.

12.7 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations.

12.7.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Articles 12.1, 12.2, 12.3 and 12.4, a second *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if Cricket Australia can establish that the *Player* or other *Person* committed the second *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* after the *Player* or other *Person* received notice, or after Cricket Australia made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first *Anti-Doping Rule Violation*; if Cricket Australia cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

12.7.2 Where a *Player*, based on the same *Doping Control*, is found to have committed an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* involving both a specified substance under Article 12.2 and another *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, the *Player* shall be considered to have committed a single *Anti-Doping Rule Violation*, but the sanction imposed shall be based on the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* that carries the most severe sanction.

12.7.3 Where a *Player* is found to have committed two separate *Anti-Doping Rule Violations*, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 12.2 (specified substances) and the other involving a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 12.1 or a violation governed by the sanctions in Article 12.4.1, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the second offence shall be at a minimum two years' *Ineligibility* and at a maximum three years' *Ineligibility*. Any *Player* found to have committed a third *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* involving any combination of specified substances under Article 12.2 and any other *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* under Article 12.1 or 12.4.1 shall receive a sanction of lifetime *Ineligibility*.

12.8 Commencement of Ineligibility Period.

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* to be served.

Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Player*, 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.

12.9 Status During Ineligibility.

No *Person* who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in any *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 Cricket Australia or any *Member* during the *Ineligibility* period. This would include, but not be limited to, the *Person* being barred from all of the conduct referred to in paragraph (a) of *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations*.

In addition, for any *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* not involving specified substances described in Article 12.2, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by Cricket Australia and the *Members*.

12.10 No Breach of the Anti-Doping Rules.

12.10.1 Notwithstanding any provision of this Article 12, no *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* shall be deemed to have been committed by a *Person* and no period of *Ineligibility* shall be imposed on a *Person* if that *Person* has previously obtained a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* from the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Medical Adviser* or a *Recognised Medical Authority* in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules with respect to the *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* in issue.

12.10.2 Notwithstanding this Article 12.10, where the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* (or the *Appeals Committee*, as the case may be):

- (a) determines that a *Person* has not committed an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* because the *Person* used a *Prohibited Substance* pursuant to a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules; but



(b) considers that the *Person* had an unfair advantage (because of the presence of the *Prohibited Substance*) in a *Competition* or *Event* conducted under the jurisdiction or the auspices of Cricket Australia, the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* (or the *Appeals Committee*, as the case may be) may withdraw individual awards, records and placings won by the *Person* in that *Competition* or *Event*.

12.11 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.

12.12 Notifications

- (a) Cricket Australia:
- (i) shall notify *ASDA*, *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.
- (b) If the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* provides written reasons for its decision (which it is expressly not required to do so), 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).

12.13 Press Releases

Cricket Australia, via the *CEO* or otherwise, 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 13 - CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

- 13.1** Where more than one *Player* in a *Team* has been notified of a possible *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* under Article 10 in connection with an *Event*, the *Team* shall be subject to *Target Testing* for the *Event*. If more than one *Player* in a *Team* is found to have committed an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* during the *Event*, the team may be subject to *Disqualification* or other disciplinary action at the absolute discretion of the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee*.

ARTICLE 14 - REVIEW OF A FINDING OF AN ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION OR A SANCTION

- 14.1** 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.
- 14.2** The application must:
- (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) set out the new and relevant information.
- 14.3** 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 or withdraw the sanction.
- 14.4** Any review conducted pursuant to Article 14.3 will apply Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 and 12 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

14.6 The *ADCO* must inform:

- (a) the *Person*;
- (b) the relevant *Member*;
- (c) the *ASC*;
- (d) *ASDA*; 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 15 - APPEALS

15.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal.

Unless, expressed otherwise in these Anti-Doping Rules, decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 15.2 through 15.4. 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 10.9 must be exhausted.

15.2 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 of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation*, a decision that no *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* was committed, 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 11.5 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 15.2. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only *Person* that may appeal from a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Player* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.

- 15.2.1** Any appeal by a *Person* (including Cricket Australia) from a determination of the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* under these Anti-Doping Rules must be solely and exclusively resolved by the *Appeals Committee*.
- 15.2.2** Cricket Australia may appeal against a decision of the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* if the *ADCO* believes the sanction imposed on any *Person* by the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* is inconsistent with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 15.2.3** The *Appeals Committee* shall respect the following principles of natural justice: a timely hearing; a fair and impartial hearing body; the right to be represented by a counsel at the *Person's* expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision.
- 15.2.4** The *Person* must give written notice to the *ADCO*, within twenty (20) days of receiving the relevant decision, of his or her intention to appeal the decision. The notice must specify the findings of fact or law upon which the appeal is based.
- 15.2.5** The *Appeals Committee* will rehear the matters appealed against. Any such appeal will apply Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 and 12 of these Anti-Doping Rules as if the reference to the *Anti-Doping Committee* were a reference to the *Appeals Committee*.
- 15.2.6** A party to the appeal may:
- (a) appear in person (a body corporate may be represented by any of its officers); or
 - (b) be represented by a legal or other representative.
- 15.2.7** The sanction imposed by the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* at first instance will remain in force during the appeal unless the *Appeals Committee* decides otherwise.
- 15.2.8** The *Appeals Committee* has the power to make an award of costs against the party who initiates the appeal if that party is unsuccessful and the *Appeals Committee* deems such an award to be appropriate in the circumstances.

- 15.2.9** The determination of the *Appeals Committee* will be final and binding on the parties to the appeal and no *Person* may institute or maintain proceedings in any court or tribunal other than the *Appeals Committee*. In particular, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing and for further and better assurance, notwithstanding that such provisions have no applicability, neither party will have the right of appeal under Section 3 of the Commercial Arbitration Act of any of the Australian States or to apply for the determination of a question of law under Section 39(1) (a) of such Act.
- 15.2.10** The *ADCO* must inform any *Person* or organisation informed of the original determination of any change to the original determination as a result of the appeal.
- 15.2.11** The *ADCO* may then inform other *Persons* or organisations as the *ADCO* thinks appropriate, including those with rights of appeal with respect to these cases.

ARTICLE 16 - RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Cricket Australia will recognise and enforce *Testing, Therapeutic Use Exemptions* and hearing results or other final adjudications properly imposed on a *Person* who has committed an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* under these Anti-Doping Rules of:

- (a) the *ICC*;
- (b) any Full Member of the *ICC*; and
- (c) another organisation recognised by the *ASC*,

where the violation would be an *Anti-Doping Rule Violation* under these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 17 - STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

ARTICLE 18 – RETIREMENTS AND COMEBACKS

- 18.1** A *Player* may retire from *Competition* by notifying Cricket Australia in writing.
- 18.2** The *Player's* retirement date will be the date Cricket Australia receives the notice.
- 18.3** Retirement does not:
- (a) excuse the person from giving a *Sample* requested before his retirement;
 - (b) prevent the analysis of a *Sample* given by the person on or before his retirement;
 - (c) affect the results of *Testing* under (a) or (b) above; or
 - (d) affect the undertaking of any disciplinary proceedings pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 18.4** 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.
- 18.5** Reinstatement will be at the discretion of Cricket Australia.
- 18.6** These Anti-Doping Rules will apply to the *Person* from the date of his reinstatement request.
- 18.7** 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 *ASDA*.

ARTICLE 19 - AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 19.1** 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 November 2005 and will come into force (and apply to tests carried out) on and from 1 November 2005, 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 November 2005, the Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy applicable during the 2004/2005 season will continue to apply and any tests conducted up to and immediately prior to 1 November 2005 will be dealt with under that Anti-Doping Policy.
- 19.2** Except as provided in Article 19.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 19.3** 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.
- 19.4** Article 1 and the Appendix 1 DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 19.5** These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these Anti-Doping Rules came into effect.
- 19.6** Words in the singular include the plural and vice versa.
- 19.7** A *Person* includes a body corporate.
- 19.8** Reference to “including” and similar words are not words of limitation.
- 19.9** A word denoting any gender includes all genders.

CRICKET AUSTRALIA ANTI-DOPING POLICY

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 approved *Testing* entity that identifies in a *Specimen* 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 *ASDA* or any other agency:

- (a) appointed by Cricket Australia that:
 - (i) operates under its own statute, rules and regulations, and
 - (ii) has *Samples* analysed by an *ASC*-approved or a *WADA* accredited laboratory, or
- (b) that conducts *Testing* on *Players* for the detection of *Prohibited Substances* where:
 - (i) the methods of *Testing* substantially accord with *ASC* or *WADA* procedures, and
 - (ii) the *Sample* is analysed by an *ASC*-approved or a *WADA* accredited laboratory.

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.

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

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

ASDA. Means the *Australian Sports Drug Agency* established by the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990*.

ASDMAC. Means the *Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee* established by the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990*.

CEO. Means the Chief Executive Officer appoint by Cricket Australia.

Code. The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition. Means any cricket match conducted under the jurisdiction or auspices of Cricket Australia.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations. A *Player's*, *Player Support Personnel's* or other *Person's* violation of these Anti-Doping Rules may result in:

- (a) that *Player*, *Player Support Personnel* or *Person* being barred pursuant to *Ineligibility* from any of the following:
 - (i) selection to represent Australia or any *State Cricket Association* or *Territory Cricket Association* in any international or domestic *Competitions*;
 - (ii) competing or participating in any *Events* and *Competitions* conducted under the jurisdiction or the auspices of Cricket Australia or any *State Cricket Association* or *Territory Cricket Association*;
 - (iii) receiving direct or indirect funding or assistance from Cricket Australia or any *State Cricket Association* or *Territory Cricket Association*;

- (iv) 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);
 - (v) 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;
 - (vi) acting as a coach of any *Team* or as an official of any *Team* or an official in any *Competition* or *Event*;
 - (vii) attending any practice or training session with a *Team* or any member of a *Team*; and/or
 - (viii) using facilities or equipment owned or controlled by Cricket Australia, a *State Cricket Association* or *Territory Cricket Association* or a *Premier Grade Club*.
- (b) that *Player*, *Player Support Personnel* or *Person* being required to remain on ASDA's register of athletes for the purpose of *Out-of-Competition Testing*; and/or
- (c) the *Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Committee* (or *Appeals Committee*, as the case may be):
- (i) recommending that:
 - (I) Cricket Australia or any *State Cricket Association* or *Territory Cricket Association*; or
 - (II) the *ASC*,require the *Player*, *Player Support Personnel* or *Person* to repay financial assistance given by such organizations to the *Player*, *Player Support Personnel* or *Person* from the date of the *Anti-Doping Rule Violation*;
 - (ii) requiring the *Player*, *Player Support Personnel* or *Person* go to counselling for a specified period;
 - (iii) withdrawing individual awards, placings and records won in *Events* and *Competitions* conducted under the jurisdiction or the auspices of Cricket Australia or any *State Cricket Association* or *Territory Cricket Association* from the date of the *Anti-Doping Rule Violation*;

- (iv) fining the *Player, Player Support Personnel or Person*, and/or
- (v) reprimanding the *Player, Player Support Personnel or Person*.

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.

Cricket Australia's Prohibited List. Means the list identifying the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* maintained by Cricket Australia and amended from time to time.

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

Doping Control. Means the process including test distribution planning, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, 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.

In-Competition. For purposes 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 Standard. 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.

Marker. A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the *Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*.

Member. 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. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Mimetic. A substance with pharmacological effect similar to that of another substance, regardless of the fact that it has a different chemical structure.

Minor. A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her State in Australia.

No Fault or Negligence. The *Player's* 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. The *Player's* 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. Any *Doping Control* that is not *In-Competition*.

Person. 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. Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical 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*.

Positive Test Result. Has the meaning given to that term in the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990*.

Possession. 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* no longer intends to have *Possession* and has renounced the *Person's* previous *Possession*.

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

Prohibited Substance. Any substance so described on the *Cricket Australia Prohibited List*.

Provisional Hearing. Means, for the purposes of Article 11.4, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 10 that provides the *Player* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension. Means a *Player* being barred from competing or participating in any *Events* or *Competitions* conducted under the jurisdiction or auspices of Cricket Australia.



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

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

Specified Substance. Means substances identified as specified substances in the *Cricket Australia 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.

Tampering. Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

Target Testing. 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. 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 WADA International Standard for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

Trafficking. To sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* to a *Player* either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by *Persons* other than a *Player's Support Personnel*) of a *Prohibited Substance* for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

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

WADA. The *World Anti-Doping Agency*.

WADA Prohibited List. Means the 'Prohibited List' promulgated by WADA, as amended from time to time, a current version of which is attached as Annexure A to these Anti-Doping Rules.

CRICKET AUSTRALIA ANTI-DOPING POLICY

ANNEXURE A – WADA PROHIBITED LIST

The World Anti-Doping Code The 2008 Prohibited List International Standard

The official text of *Prohibited List* shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

This List shall come into effect on 1 January 2008.

The 2008 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code Valid 1 January 2008

The use of any drug should be limited to medically justified indications

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

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

S1 ANABOLIC AGENTS

Anabolic agents are prohibited.

1. Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS)

a. Exogenous* AAS, including:

1-androstendiol (5 α -androst-1-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol); 1-androstendione (5 α -androst-1-ene-3,17-dione); bolandiol (19-norandrostenediol); bolasterone; boldenone; boldione (androsta-1,4-diene-3,17-dione); calusterone; clostebol; danazol (17 α -ethynyl-17 β -hydroxyandrost-4-eno[2,3-d]isoxazole); dehydrochlormethyltestosterone (4-chloro-17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); desoxymethyltestosterone (17 α -methyl-5 α -androst-2-en-17 β -ol); drostanolone; ethylestrenol (19-nor-17 α -pregn-4-en-17-ol); fluoxymesterone; formebolone; furazabol (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methyl-5 α -androstano[2,3-c]-furan); gestrinone; 4-hydroxytestosterone (4,17 β -dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one); mestanolone;

mesterolone; metenolone; methandienone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); methandiol; methasterone (2 α , 17 α -dimethyl-5 α -androstane-3-one-17 β -ol); methyldienolone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylene-4,9-dien-3-one); methyl-1-testosterone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methyl-5 α -androst-1-en-3-one); methyltestosterone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylene-4-en-3-one); methyltrienolone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylene-4,9,11-trien-3-one); methyltestosterone; mibolone; nandrolone; 19-norandrostenedione (estr-4-ene-3,17-dione); norboletone; norclostebol; norethandrolone; oxabolone; oxandrolone; oxymesterone; oxymetholone; prostanazol ([3,2-c]pyrazole-5 α -etioallocholane-17 β -tetrahydropyranol); quinbolone; stanozolol; stenbolone; 1-testosterone (17 β -hydroxy-5 α -androst-1-en-3-one); tetrahydrogestrinone (18 α -homo-pregna-4,9,11-trien-17 β -ol-3-one); trenbolone and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

b. Endogenous** AAS:

androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol); androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3,17-dione); dihydrotestosterone (17 β -hydroxy-5 α -androst-3-one); prasterone (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA); testosterone

and the following metabolites and isomers:

5 α -androstane-3 α ,17 α -diol; 5 α -androstane-3 α ,17 β -diol; 5 α -androstane-3 β ,17 α -diol; 5 α -androstane-3 β ,17 β -diol; androst-4-ene-3 α ,17 α -diol; androst-4-ene-3 α ,17 β -diol; androst-4-ene-3 β ,17 α -diol; androst-5-ene-3 α ,17 α -diol; androst-5-ene-3 α ,17 β -diol; androst-5-ene-3 β ,17 α -diol; 4-androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol); 5-androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3,17-dione); epi-dihydrotestosterone; 3 α -hydroxy-5 α -androst-17-one; 3 β -hydroxy-5 α -androst-17-one; 19-norandrosterone; 19-noretiocholanolone.

Where an anabolic androgenic steroid is capable of being produced endogenously, a *Sample* will be deemed to contain such *Prohibited Substance* and an *adverse analytical finding* will be reported where the concentration of such *Prohibited Substance* or its metabolites or markers and/or any other relevant ratio(s) in the *Athlete's Sample* so deviates from the range of values normally found in humans that it is unlikely to be consistent with normal endogenous production. A *Sample* shall not be deemed to contain a *Prohibited Substance* in any such case where an *Athlete* proves that the concentration of the *Prohibited Substance* or its metabolites or markers and/or the relevant ratio(s) in the *Athlete's Sample* is attributable to a physiological or pathological condition.



In all cases, and at any concentration, the *Athlete's* sample will be deemed to contain a Prohibited Substance and the laboratory will report an *Adverse Analytical Finding* if, based on any reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS), the laboratory can show that the *Prohibited Substance* is of exogenous origin. In such case, no further investigation is necessary.

When a value does not so deviate from the range of values normally found in humans and any reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) has not determined the exogenous origin of the substance, but if there are indications, such as a comparison to endogenous reference steroid profiles, of a possible *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance*, or when a laboratory has reported a T/E ratio greater than four (4) to one (1) and any reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) has not determined the exogenous origin of the substance, further investigation shall be conducted by the relevant *Anti-Doping Organization* by reviewing the results of any previous test(s) or by conducting subsequent test(s).

When such further investigation is required the result shall be reported by the laboratory as atypical and not as adverse. If a laboratory reports, using an The Prohibited List 2008 September 22, 2007 3 additional reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS), that the *Prohibited Substance* is of exogenous origin, no further investigation is necessary, and the *Sample* will be deemed to contain such *Prohibited Substance*. When an additional reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) has not been applied, and the minimum of three previous test results are not available, a longitudinal profile of the *Athlete* shall be established by performing three no-advance notice tests in a period of three months by the relevant *Anti-Doping Organization*. The result that triggered this longitudinal study shall be reported as atypical. If the longitudinal profile of the *Athlete* established by the subsequent tests is not physiologically normal, the result shall then be reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

In extremely rare individual cases, boldenone of endogenous origin can be consistently found at very low nanograms per milliliter (ng/mL) levels in urine. When such a very low concentration of boldenone is reported by a laboratory and the application of any reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) has not determined the exogenous origin of the substance, further investigation may be conducted by subsequent test(s).

For 19-norandrosterone, an *Adverse Analytical Finding* reported by a laboratory is considered to be scientific and valid proof of exogenous origin of the *Prohibited Substance*. In such case, no further investigation is necessary.

Should an *Athlete* fail to cooperate in the investigations, the *Athlete's* Sample shall be deemed to contain a *Prohibited Substance*.

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 produced by the body naturally.*

S2. HORMONES AND RELATED SUBSTANCES

The following substances and their releasing factors, are prohibited:

1. **Erythropoietin (EPO);**
2. **Growth Hormone (hGH), Insulin-like Growth Factors (e.g. IGF-1), Mechano Growth Factors (MGFs);**
3. **Gonadotrophins (LH, hCG), prohibited in males only;**
4. **Insulin;**
5. **Corticotrophins.**

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

Unless the *Athlete* can demonstrate that the concentration was due to a physiological or pathological condition, a *Sample* will be deemed to contain a *Prohibited Substance* (as listed above) where the concentration of the *Prohibited Substance* or its metabolites and/or relevant ratios or markers in the *Athlete's Sample* so exceeds the range of values normally found in humans that it is unlikely to be consistent with normal endogenous production.



If a laboratory reports, using a reliable analytical method, that the *Prohibited Substance* is of exogenous origin, the *Sample* will be deemed to contain a *Prohibited Substance* and shall be reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

The presence of other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s), diagnostic marker(s) or releasing factors of a hormone listed above or of any other finding which indicate(s) that the substance detected is of exogenous origin, will be deemed to reflect the use of a Prohibited Substance and shall be reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

S3. BETA-2 AGONISTS

All beta-2 agonists including their D- and L-isomers are prohibited.

As an exception, formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol and terbutaline, when administered by inhalation, require an abbreviated Therapeutic Use Exemption.

Despite the granting of any form of Therapeutic Use Exemption, a concentration of salbutamol (free plus glucuronide) greater than 1000 ng/mL will be considered an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless the *Athlete* proves that the abnormal result was the consequence of the therapeutic use of inhaled salbutamol.

S4. AGENTS WITH ANTI-ESTROGENIC ACTIVITY

The following classes of anti-estrogenic substances are prohibited:

- 1. Aromatase inhibitors** including, but not limited to: **anastrozole, letrozole, aminoglutethimide, exemestane, formestane, 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*, **epitestosterone**, **probenecid**, **alpha-reductase inhibitors** (e.g. **finasteride**, **dutasteride**), **plasma expanders** (e.g. **albumin**, **dextran**, **hydroxyethyl starch**) 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 for drosperinone, which is not prohibited).

- * A Therapeutic Use Exemption is not valid if an *Athlete's* urine contains a diuretic in association with threshold or sub-threshold levels of a *Prohibited Substance(s)*.

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).

M2. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION

1. *Tampering*, or attempting to tamper, in order to alter the integrity and validity of *Samples* collected in *Doping Controls* is prohibited. These include but are not limited to catheterisation, urine substitution and/or alteration.
2. Intravenous infusion is prohibited. In an acute medical situation where this method is deemed necessary, a retroactive Therapeutic Use Exemption will be required.

M3. GENE DOPING

The non-therapeutic use of cells, genes, genetic elements, or of the modulation of gene expression, having the capacity to enhance athletic performance, is 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 their optical (D- & L-) isomers where relevant) are prohibited, except imidazole derivatives for topical use and those stimulants included in the 2008 Monitoring Program*:

Stimulants include:

Adrafinil, adrenaline; amfepramone, amiphenazole, amphetamine, amphetaminil, benzphetamine, benzylpiperazine, bromantan, cathine***, clobenzorex, cocaine, cropropamide, crotetamide, cyclazodone, dimethylamphetamine, ephedrine****, etamivan, etilamphetamine, etilefrine, famprofazone, fenbutrazate, fencamfamin, fencamine, fenetylline, fenfluramine, fenproporex, furfenorex, heptaminol, isometheptene, levmethamphetamine, meclofenoxate, mefenorex, mephentermine, mesocarb, methamphetamine (D-),**

methylenedioxyamphetamine, methylenedioxymethamphetamine, pmethylamphetamine, methylephedrine****, methylphenidate, modafinil, nikethamide, norfenefrine, norfenfluramine, octopamine, ortetamine, oxilofrine, parahydroxyamphetamine, pemoline, pentetrazol, phendimetrazine, phenmetrazine, phenpromethamine, phentermine, 4-phenylpiracetam (carphedon), prolintane, propylhexedrine, selegiline, sibutramine, strychnine, tuaminoheptane and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

- * The following substances included in 2008 Monitoring Program (bupropion, caffeine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradrol, pipradol, pseudoephedrine, 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.

A stimulant not expressly mentioned as an example under this section should be considered as a Specified Substance only if the Athlete can establish that the substance is particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rule violations because of its general availability in medicinal products or is less likely to be successfully abused as a doping agent.

S7. NARCOTICS

The following narcotics are prohibited:

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

S8. CANNABINOIDS

Cannabinoids (e.g. hashish, marijuana) are prohibited.



S9. GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS

All glucocorticosteroids are prohibited when administered orally, rectally, intravenously or intramuscularly. Their use requires a Therapeutic Use Exemption approval.

Other routes of administration (intraarticular /periarticular/ peritendinous/ epidural/ intradermal injections and inhalation) require an Abbreviated Therapeutic Use Exemption except as noted below.

Topical preparations when used for dermatological, (including iontophoresis/phonophoresis), auricular, nasal, ophthalmic, buccal, gingival and perianal disorders are not prohibited and do not require any form of Therapeutic Use Exemption.

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) for each Federation is reported in parenthesis.

• Aeronautic (FAI)	(0.20 g/L)	• Karate (WKF)	(0.10 g/L)
• Archery (FITA, IPC)	(0.10 g/L)	• Modern pentathlon	(0.10 g/L)
• Automobile (FIA)	(0.10 g/L)	(UIPM) for disciplines involving shooting	
• Boules (IPC bowls)	(0.10 g/L)	• Motorcycling (FIM)	(0.10 g/L)
		• Powerboating (UIM)	(0.10 g/L)

P2. BETA-BLOCKERS

Unless otherwise specified, beta-blockers are prohibited *In-Competition* only, in the following sports.

• Aeronautic (FAI)	• Modern Pentathlon (UIPM) for disciplines involving shooting
• Archery (FITA, IPC) (also prohibited Out-of-Competition)	• Nine-pin bowling (FIQ)
• Automobile (FIA)	• Powerboating (UIM)
• Billiards (WCBS)	• Sailing (ISAF) for match race helms only
• Bobsleigh (FIBT)	• Shooting (ISSF, IPC) (also prohibited Out-of-Competition)
• Boules (CMSB, IPC bowls)	• Skiing/Snowboarding (FIS) in ski jumping, freestyle aerials/halfpipe and snowboard halfpipe/big air
• Bridge (FMB)	• Wrestling (FILA)
• Curling (WCF)	
• Gymnastics (FIG)	
• Motorcycling (FIM)	

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.



SPECIFIED SUBSTANCES*

"Specified Substances"* are listed below:

- All inhaled Beta-2 Agonists, except salbutamol (free plus glucuronide) greater than 1000 ng/mL and clenbuterol (listed under S1.2: Other Anabolic Agents);
- Alpha-reductase inhibitors, probenecid;
- Cathine, cropropamide, crotetamide, ephedrine, etamivan, famprofazone, heptaminol, isometheptene, levmethamphetamine, meclofenoxate, p-methylamphetamine, methylephedrine, nikethamide, norfenefrine, octopamine, ortetamine, oxilofrine, phenpromethamine, propylhexedrine, selegiline, sibutramine, tuaminoheptane, and any other stimulant not expressly listed under section S6 for which the Athlete establishes that it fulfils the conditions described in section S6;
- Cannabinoids;
- All Glucocorticosteroids;
- Alcohol;
- All Beta Blockers.

* *"The Prohibited List may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rule violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents."* A doping violation involving such substances may result in a reduced sanction provided that the " ... Athlete can establish that the Use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance ..."

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 Pura Cup match, Ford Ranger 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 in so far 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, Medical Officer 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**)¹, 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 Rule, 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.

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.

- 7.7** This IS Rule imposes obligations on the CA Anti-Doping Officer to disclose information in relation to Cricketers subject to this IS Rule to various third persons including, without limitation, those involved in the education, counselling and treatment of Cricketers subject to this IS Rule. 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 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 Liaison Officer.
- 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 33° – 38°C. 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.