



STATE & TERRITORY TRIBUNAL GUIDELINES

2018

1 APPLICATION

These *State & Territory Tribunal Guidelines (Guidelines)* apply to Australian Football State Leagues (and other leagues at the discretion of Controlling Bodies) conducted or administered by one of the following Controlling Bodies:

- (a) NSW/ACT: AFL (NSW/ACT) Commission Ltd ACN 086 839 385;
- (b) NT: AFL (Northern Territory) Ltd ACN 097 620 525;
- (c) QLD: AFL (Queensland) ACN 090 629 342;
- (d) SA: South Australian National Football League Inc ABN 59 518 757 737;
- (e) TAS: AFL (TAS) ACN 135 346 986;
- (f) Victoria: Australian Football League (Victoria) ACN 147 664 579;
- (g) WA: West Australian Football Commission Inc ABN 51 167 923 136).

A Controlling Body may, at its discretion, apply part or all of these Guidelines to additional leagues conducted or administered by, or affiliated with, that Controlling Body.

Where these Guidelines are adopted by a Controlling Body, the players, coaches, officials, spectators, administrators and any other people reasonably connected to that Controlling Body (and the applicable State League or other league) will be required to comply with these Guidelines.

2 COMPETITION TRIBUNAL RULES

2.1 Appointment of Tribunal Members

The Controlling Body may, from time to time, appoint persons to the Tribunal.

2.2 Tribunal Members

The Tribunal shall consist of:

- (a) a Chairperson; and
- (b) a panel of persons who in the opinion of the Controlling Body possess a sufficient knowledge of Australian Football (**Tribunal Panel**).

Persons appointed to the roles in section 2.2(a) and 2.2(b) may be rotated from hearing to hearing, as determined by the Controlling Body in its absolute discretion.

2.3 Qualifications of Tribunal Members

Except where the Controlling Body otherwise determines, a person shall not be appointed to the Tribunal if that person:

- (a) has been a member of a Board of Directors of a Club;
- (b) has been a coach or assistant or specialty coach of a Club;
- (c) has been a Person of a Club; or
- (d) has been an employee of the AFL or a Club,

in the twelve (12) months preceding the appointment.

2.4 Resignation and Removal of Tribunal Members

- (a) A member of the Tribunal may resign by providing notice in writing to the Controlling Body.
- (b) The Controlling Body may remove a Person appointed to the Tribunal at any time in its absolute discretion.

2.5 Reporting Officer

- (a) Subject to section 2.5 (b), the Controlling Body may, from time to time and in its absolute discretion, appoint one or more Reporting Officers to:
 - (i) advise the Tribunal of the particulars of the charge or matter before it;
 - (ii) review Match footage;
 - (iii) make submissions in relation to the charge or matter;
 - (iv) respond to any matters put in defence;
 - (v) ask questions of any Person appearing before the Tribunal;
 - (vi) call any Persons to give evidence as the Reporting Officer may consider necessary or desirable in the interests of general justice and fairness; and

- (vii) address the Tribunal by way of summing up prior to any final submissions of the advocate of any Person charged or otherwise appearing to be dealt with by the Tribunal and prior to the Tribunal retiring to consider its finding.
- (b) The Reporting Officer shall have the power to withdraw any charge or matter prior to or at any time during a hearing before the Tribunal.
- (c) The Reporting Officer shall, with leave of the Tribunal, have the power to amend any charge or statement of any matter to be determined by the Tribunal prior to or at any time during a hearing before the Tribunal.

2.6 Representation

- (a) At any hearing before the Tribunal a Person charged with a Reportable Offence may:
 - (i) appear in person; or
 - (ii) be represented by a barrister, solicitor or agent.
- (a) Where the Chairperson is of the opinion that a Person or representative of a Person appearing before the Tribunal has failed to observe directions of the Tribunal or otherwise acted in a contemptuous, irresponsible or discourteous manner, the Chairperson may dismiss the Person or Person's representative and if appropriate, adjourn the proceedings to enable the Person to obtain fresh representation.

2.7 Composition for Tribunal Hearing

Except where otherwise determined by the Controlling Body, at any Tribunal hearing, the Tribunal shall comprise a minimum of three (3) and maximum of (5) persons (including the Chairperson) with the exact number of persons to be at the discretion of the Controlling Body.

2.8 Attendance at Tribunal Hearing

- (a) A Person who has been summoned to attend a Tribunal hearing must attend at the time and place notified on the Notice of Charge or other relevant notice.
- (b) The Tribunal hearing will be held in the State or Territory of the charged Person's registered Club, unless otherwise advised or approved by the Controlling Body.
- (c) A Person wishing to attend the Tribunal hearing via video conferencing must first seek the approval of the Controlling Body.
- (d) If a Person issued with a Notice of Charge or other relevant notice fails to appear at the notified time and place, the Tribunal may proceed to hear and determine the charge or matter and any sanction, in the absence of that Person.

2.9 General Conduct of Hearing

- (a) Tribunal hearings shall be conducted with as little formality and technicality and with as much expedition as a proper consideration of the matters before it permits.

- (b) The Tribunal is not bound by the rules of evidence or by practices and procedures applicable to Courts of Record and may inform itself as to any matter in any such manner as it thinks fit.
- (c) The Chairperson may make any guidelines not inconsistent with these Guidelines that he or she thinks appropriate for the practice and procedure of a hearing. Any such guideline shall be directory in nature and no decision of the Tribunal shall be invalidated by reason of a guideline not being followed.
- (d) Subject to section 2.9 (e), in accordance with natural justice principles the Tribunal shall:
 - (i) provide any Person whose interest will be directly and adversely affected by its decision, a reasonable opportunity to be heard;
 - (ii) hear and determine the matter before it in an unbiased manner; and
 - (iii) make a decision that a reasonable Tribunal could honestly arrive at.
- (e) Whilst the Tribunal will endeavour to hear and determine any charge or matter referred to it before the Person's Club is next scheduled to compete, to the extent that the rules of natural justice require that:
 - (i) a Person be given adequate notice of or sufficient time to prepare for a hearing; or
 - (ii) the Tribunal hearing be scheduled at a time which does not affect the Person's or the Person's Club's preparation for the next scheduled Match,those requirements are expressly excluded from these Guidelines.

2.10 Evidence

- (a) Any Person required to attend before the Tribunal may request to adduce witness evidence at the Tribunal hearing, provided that such a request is submitted to the Controlling Body in writing by no later than 10.00am on the day after notification of the charge or matter, and contains:
 - (i) the name and address of the witness;
 - (ii) the qualifications and experience of the expert witness, if applicable; and
 - (iii) the substance of the evidence it is proposed to adduce from the witness.
- (b) Unless permission is granted by the Chairperson, a Person shall not adduce the evidence of a witness unless that Person complies with section 2.10(a) above.
- (c) Only in compelling and exceptional circumstances, as determined by the Controlling Body in its absolute discretion, will the Tribunal receive evidence from a Person who is not recorded on the Club official team sheet for a relevant Match.
- (d) Any video evidence which is not already in the possession of the Controlling Body must be submitted to the Controlling Body by Clubs by no later than midday on the day of the hearing.

2.11 Challenge to Jurisdiction, Formalities of Report and Other Technical Matters

Where a Person intends at a hearing of the Tribunal to:

- (a) challenge the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to deal with a matter;
- (b) challenge the constitution of the Tribunal;
- (c) challenge the formalities of the laying of any charge; or
- (d) raise any other matter requiring a legal or technical interpretation,

the Person intending to do such things must provide full written particulars of all relevant matters and forward a copy of those particulars to the Controlling Body and any other Person who has an interest in the proceeding (including, without limitation, the Reporting Officer and the Controlling Body) by midday on the day after notification of the charge or matter to be heard by the Tribunal.

2.12 Standard of Proof

The Tribunal shall decide on the balance of probabilities whether a Reportable Offence or other charge against a Person has been sustained.

2.13 Onus of Proof

No Person appearing before the Tribunal shall bear an onus of establishing that an alleged offence has been committed.

2.14 Decision of the Tribunal

- (a) The decision of the Tribunal shall be determined according to the opinion of a majority of the sitting Tribunal.
- (b) Subject to section 2.9, the Tribunal may determine any matter in any such manner as it thinks fit.
- (c) Subject to section 2.14(d), where a charge is sustained in respect of a Reportable Offence, the Tribunal must apply the sanction applicable to the Reportable Offence as per section 5.
- (d) The Tribunal may determine the appropriate sanction in its absolute discretion, without having regard to the sanctions referred to in section 5 where there are exceptional and compelling circumstances which make it inappropriate or unreasonable to apply those sanctions. Exceptional and compelling circumstances will exist where (in the discretion of the Tribunal):
 - (i) a Player has an exemplary record;
 - (ii) a Reportable Offence was committed in response to provocation;
 - (iii) a Reportable Offence was committed in self-defence; or
 - (iv) there are multiple Reportable Offences arising from the same event or course of conduct.

- (e) Where a charge is sustained with respect to a charge or matter not involving a Person or a Reportable Offence, the Tribunal may, subject to any contrary provisions in any relevant Code, Policy, Rules or Regulations, impose such sanctions as it, in its absolute discretion, thinks fit.
- (f) The Tribunal is not obliged to give reasons for any decision made by it under these Guidelines.

2.15 Validity of Charge and Hearings

- (a) Where there is a procedural irregularity in the making of a charge or any other matter, the Tribunal shall still hear and determine the matter unless it is of the opinion that the irregularity has caused or may cause injustice if the matter was heard.
- (b) Without limitation, the Chairperson may direct that a Notice of Charge be amended to ensure that a matter before the Tribunal is decided according to its merits and not on the basis of a technicality. The power to amend shall include the power to substitute another charge.
- (c) A decision of the Tribunal is not invalid because of any defect or irregularity in, or in connection with, the appointment of a Tribunal member.
- (d) Subject to sections 2.9(e), 2.12 and 2.13, any procedure or requirement regulating the function of the Tribunal is directory in nature and a decision of the Tribunal is not invalid by reason of that procedure or requirement not being fulfilled.

2.16 Co-operation with Tribunal

- (a) Subject to section 2.16(b), a Person shall appear before the Tribunal, if requested to do so by the Tribunal.
- (b) The Chairperson may excuse a Person from appearing before the Tribunal if the Chairperson is of the opinion that the Person is suffering from an injury or medical condition that would prevent that Person's attendance.
- (c) Any Person who appears before the Tribunal and who in the opinion of the Tribunal has:
 - (i) failed to fully co-operate with the Tribunal;
 - (ii) failed to truthfully answer any questions asked by the Reporting Officer or the Tribunal;
 - (iii) failed to provide any document in that Person's possession or control relevant to the matter to be determined by the Tribunal following a request by the Tribunal; and/or
 - (iv) makes any false or misleading statement or makes a statement or acts in a manner calculated to or which is likely to mislead,shall be dealt with by the Tribunal as it, in its absolute discretion, thinks fit.

2.17 Prohibited Conduct

- (a) A Person who has been issued with a Notice of Charge, or any Person acting on behalf or in concert with a Person who has been issued with a Notice of Charge, shall not contact or procure another to contact a Person who is or ought reasonably to be regarded as a Person required to give evidence before the Tribunal, where that contact is intended to or may otherwise mislead the Tribunal or unfairly affect the conduct of the Tribunal hearing.
- (b) No Person shall publicly comment on:
 - (i) the contents of a Notice of Charge prior to the conclusion of any determination by the Tribunal and/or completion of the matter, as the case may be; or
 - (ii) a Notice of Investigation and any matter touching upon or concerning an Investigation under these Guidelines, until completion of such investigation and/or relevant determination by the Tribunal,unless the Person establishes, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Controlling Body, that such public comment was not intended to influence or affect the conduct of the Tribunal hearing or the process of the investigation, as the case may be.
- (c) A Person who contravenes this Rule shall:
 - (i) be deemed to have engaged in conduct which is unbecoming and prejudicial to the interests of a just and fair hearing; and
 - (ii) be dealt with by the Tribunal as it, in its absolute discretion, thinks fit.

2.18 Sanction on Club

In addition to any sanction or determination made in respect of a Person under section 2.17, the Tribunal may impose a sanction on that Person's Club as they in their absolute discretion think fit, except where the Club satisfies the Tribunal that the conduct of the Person was not entered into with the consent, acquiescence or knowledge of the Club.

2.19 Criticism of Tribunal Decision

- (a) No Person or Club shall make any unfair, unreasonable or excessive public criticism of a Tribunal decision or of any Tribunal Member or any other matter touching or concerning the Tribunal or a determination made by it.
- (b) The Controlling Body shall determine in its absolute discretion in any case, whether any public criticism is unfair, unreasonable or excessive.
- (c) Where a Person contravenes this Rule, the Person's Club may also be liable to a sanction.

2.20 Person Suspension

- (a) A Person who is suspended or disqualified by the Tribunal shall serve such suspension or disqualification in the grade in which he played immediately prior to such suspension or disqualification.

- (b) Unless otherwise specified by the Tribunal in exceptional circumstances, where a Person is suspended or disqualified by the Tribunal, such suspension or disqualification shall apply to all Australian football competition Matches, subject to Rule 2.20(c) below. For the avoidance of doubt:
- (i) a Person suspended in a previous season cannot serve his suspension in any pre-season fixtures or off-season fixtures;
 - (ii) a Person suspended in a junior competition graduating to a senior competition shall serve his suspension in his new grade;
 - (iii) a Person transferring from another league shall carry any suspensions with him; and
 - (iv) a Person suspended during a split round cannot serve his suspension in that same round in another grade (including representative football).
- (c) Unless otherwise specified by the Tribunal in exceptional circumstances, a suspended Person will not be eligible to play representative football if the representative fixture occurs while the Person is serving the suspension. If the suspended Person was selected in the representative team prior to being suspended then he foregoes playing in the representative fixture if the fixture occurs during the time of the suspension. In this situation the representative fixture does not count as part of the suspension.
- (d) A Person suspended or disqualified by the Tribunal may still participate in practice/training Matches with his registered Club however such Matches will not count as part of the Person's suspension or disqualification.
- (e) Law 19.4 of the *Laws of the Game* shall apply in relation to all Persons suspended by the Tribunal.

3 REPORTING PROCEDURES

3.1 Umpire Report

If an Umpire has a good faith belief that a Person has committed a Reportable Offence during a Match, the Umpire shall inform the Person that they have been reported:

- (a) at the time of the incident;
- (b) before the commencement of the next quarter; or
- (c) where the incident occurs in the final quarter, as soon as is reasonably possible after the completion of the final quarter.

An Umpire may inform the captain, acting captain or Official of the Club with which the reported Person is registered of the report, where it is impractical to inform the Person who has been reported.

3.2 Notice of Charge

As soon as practical after the completion of the Match, the Umpire shall complete a Notice of Charge in the form prescribed. The Umpire shall:

- (a) categorise the Reportable Offence having regard to the categories of Reportable Offences (and, where applicable, the grading of a Reportable Offence), as set out in section 5 below;
- (b) include the Notice of Charge in the Match day paperwork submitted to the Controlling Body at the completion of the Match; and
- (c) retain a copy of the Notice of Charge.

3.3 Referral of Incident

Where an Umpire suspects that a Person may have committed a Reportable Offence, the Umpire must, as soon as practical after completion of that Match and on the day of the Match:

- (a) complete an Incident Referral Form in the form prescribed;
- (b) lodge a copy of the Incident Referral Form together with the Match day paperwork with the Controlling Body;
- (c) Where a Club suspects that a Person may have committed a Reportable Offence, the Club may submit a written complaint to the Controlling Body, by no later than 5.00pm on the next business day after the relevant Match or other time as agreed by the Controlling Body. The Controlling Body may levy a fee for the administration of the referral (with the fee amount, if applicable, to be determined by the Controlling Body in its absolute discretion), which may be refunded if the Controlling Body determines, that the Person who is the subject of the written complaint may have committed a Reportable Offence.
- (d) A complaint lodged in accordance with section 3.3(c) cannot be withdrawn by the Club after it has been lodged with the Controlling Body.
- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Guidelines, if an authorised person of a Controlling Body is of the opinion that a Person may have committed a Reportable Offence, that authorised person may report that Person by completing a Notice of Charge. The authorised person shall provide a copy of the Notice of Charge to the charged Person, their Club, any other Person and the Club of any other Person directly involved in the charge.

3.4 Investigation

The Controlling Body may order an investigation into the alleged Reportable Offence in accordance with the *National Investigation Guidelines* (if applicable). After receiving the Investigation Report produced in accordance with the *National Investigation Guidelines* (if applicable):

- (a) if the Controlling Body believes in good faith that the Person and/or Club has committed a Reportable Offence in accordance with these Guidelines (and having regard to the *Laws of the Game*), the Controlling Body may order the Person and/or Club to appear before a Tribunal;
- (b) if the Controlling Body believes in good faith that the Person and/or Club has otherwise breached a national policy that may be in place from time to time, including the *National Member Protection Policy*, or the *Rules & Regulations* (and, if applicable, the *By-Laws*) of the Controlling Body, the Controlling Body may order the Person and/or Club to appear before a Disciplinary Tribunal in accordance with the *National Disciplinary Tribunal Guidelines* (if applicable).

3.5 Match Footage Review

Where a review of Match footage is deemed necessary by the Controlling Body, whether as a result of an Umpire Report, an Incident Referral Form, Investigation or any other reason whatsoever, the Controlling Body may appoint any number of Persons, in its sole discretion, to review the Match footage (**Match Review Panel**). If the Match Review Panel determines that the incident under review is a Reportable Offence, the Match Review Panel shall issue a Notice of Charge to the charged Person and that Person's Club, as well as any other relevant Person involved in the incident.

The Match footage shall be admissible evidence at the Tribunal hearing.

3.6 Person May Enter Early Plea

Subject to section 3.8, where a Person has received a Notice of Charge relating to a Reportable Offence, that Person may elect to plead guilty to the offence and accept the early plea penalty offered, in accordance with section 5 as amended from time to time, by no later than 5.00pm on the day of receipt of the Notice of Charge, or other time as agreed by the Controlling Body.

3.7 Where Early Plea Not Available

Where the Match Review Panel or the Controlling Body (as the case may be) determines in its absolute discretion, that a Notice of Charge should be determined by the Tribunal without the Person having the option to enter an early plea, the Match Review Panel/Controlling Body shall provide written notification to that effect to the Person, in which case the Person shall be dealt with by the Tribunal in accordance with section 3.8(a)(iii).

3.8 Persons Who Do Not Accept An Early Plea, Other Persons and Other Reportable Offences

- (a) Subject to section 3.8(e), the Tribunal shall deal with the Notice of Charge where:
 - (i) a Person does not elect to accept an early guilty plea in accordance with section 3.6;
 - (ii) a person other than a Person is the subject of the Notice of Charge; or
 - (iii) notification referred to in section 3.7 has been given by the Match Review Panel or the Controlling Body.

- (b) Subject to section 3.8(c), a Person who does not accept an early plea in accordance with 3.8(a)(i) shall not be entitled to any reduction in the penalty set out in the Notice of Charge, including but not limited to discounts based on the entering of the guilty plea.
- (c) Should a Person plead guilty to a Reportable Offence subject to an alternative classification, and successfully contest the Notice of Charge at the Tribunal (such that the Tribunal determines to downgrade the charge), the Person will be entitled to receive a reduction in the sanction equivalent to the reduction obtained had the Player submitted an early guilty plea for that lesser offence.
- (d) Upon receipt of a Notice of Charge, the Controlling Body shall fix and give notice to the reported Person's Club and any other Person or Club directly involved, of the date, time and place for the Tribunal hearing.
- (e) The Controlling Body may vary the date, time and place of hearing by notice in writing to the reported Person's Club and any other relevant party.
- (f) Despite the other provisions of this section 3.8, where a Person does not elect to accept an early guilty plea, a Controlling Body may in its discretion apply a standard penalty (ie without discount) rather than directly referring the matter to a Tribunal hearing.

3.9 Withdrawal of Charge

The Match Review Panel or the Controlling Body as the case may be, may withdraw any Notice of Charge at any time prior to a Tribunal hearing by lodging a written notice with the Controlling Body.

3.10 Relationship to Laws of the Game

These Guidelines shall be read in conjunction with the *Laws of the Game* but to the extent of any inconsistency, these Guidelines shall prevail.

4. COMPETITION APPEAL RULES

4.1 League Tribunal and Appeal Rules Paramount

- (a) These Guidelines prescribe the procedures for an appeal commenced by a League, Club or Person in respect of a decision made by the Tribunal under these Guidelines.
- (b) To the extent that anything within these Guidelines is inconsistent with any other player rule, regulation or by-law, the provisions of these Guidelines shall prevail.

4.2 Appointment

The Controlling Body may, from time to time, appoint Persons to an Appeal Board.

4.3 Grounds for Appeal

Except where otherwise determined by the Controlling Body, a Person, Club and/or the Controlling Body, may appeal to the Appeal Board in respect of a decision made by the Tribunal under these Guidelines on one or more of the following grounds:

- (a) that there was an error of law;
 - (b) that the decision was so unreasonable that no Tribunal acting reasonably could have come to that decision having regard to the evidence before it;
 - (c) the classification of the level of the offence was manifestly excessive or inadequate; or
 - (d) that the sanction imposed was manifestly excessive or inadequate,
- (each, a **Ground**).

4.4 Lodgement of Appeals

- (a) Any Person, Club or League may appeal to its Appeals Board where constituted or where no such body exists, to the Controlling Body's Appeals Board in respect of a decision made by the Tribunal under these Guidelines.
- (b) The League or Controlling Body (as the case may be) will refer the matter to the Chair of the Appeals Board for consideration. Where the Chair decides that an appeal has reasonable prospects of success, an Appeals Board Panel will be convened and the hearing will be held in accordance with these Guidelines and any relevant Appeals Board rules.

4.5 Appeal Board Members

- (a) The Appeal Board shall consist of:
 - (i) a Chairperson (**Chairperson of the Appeal Board**); and
 - (ii) at the discretion of the Controlling Body, a panel of not more than six (6) Persons who in the opinion of the Controlling Body possess a sufficient knowledge of Australian Football (**Appeal Board Panel**).
- (b) Persons appointed to the roles in section 4.5(a)(i) and (ii) may be rotated from hearing to hearing, as determined by the Controlling Body in its absolute discretion.
- (c) Any Appeal Board member, who has also been appointed a member of a Tribunal Panel and who did not comprise the Tribunal for the matter that is the subject of the appeal, shall be eligible for selection for the appeal hearing.

4.6 Qualifications of Appeal Board Members

Except where the Controlling Body otherwise determines, a Person shall not be appointed to the Appeal Board if that Person:

- (a) has been a member of a Board of Directors of a Club;
- (b) has been a Coach or assistant or specialty Coach of a Club; or
- (c) has been a Player of a Club; or
- (d) has been an employee of the AFL or Club,

in the twelve (12) months preceding the appointment.

4.7 Resignation and Removal of Appeal Board Members

- (a) A member of the Appeal Board may resign by providing notice in writing to the Controlling Body.
- (b) The Controlling Body may remove a Person appointed to the Appeal Board at any time in its absolute discretion.

4.8 Representation

- (a) At any hearing before the Appeal Board a Person may:
 - (i) appear in person; or
 - (ii) be represented by a barrister, solicitor or agent on such terms, if any, as the Chairman directs.
- (b) Where the Chairperson is of the opinion that a Person or representative of a Person appearing before the Appeal Board has failed to observe directions of the Appeal Board or otherwise acted in a contemptuous, irresponsible or discourteous manner, the Chairperson may dismiss the Person or Person's representative and if appropriate, adjourn the proceedings to enable the Person to obtain fresh representation.

4.9 Composition of Appeal Board

On any occasion when an appeal is brought before the Appeal Board, the Appeal Board shall comprise, at the discretion of the Controlling Body, up to three (3) Appeal Board members being:

- (a) the Chairperson of the Appeal Board or, in the Chairperson's absence, a member of the Appeal Board Panel who shall act as Chairperson; and
- (b) up to two (2) Appeal Board Panel members.

4.10 Notice of Appeal

- (a) Except where otherwise determined by the Controlling Body, an appeal under these Guidelines shall be brought by lodging with the Controlling Body, by no later than 5.00pm on the day following the decision of the Tribunal, a duly completed Notice of Appeal in the form prescribed and, in the case of an appeal under section 4.3, shall be accompanied by payment to the Controlling Body of:
 - (i) the sum of 50% of a fixed fee to be determined by the Controlling Body (inclusive of Goods and Services Tax), which sum shall not be refundable in any circumstances; and
 - (ii) the remaining 50% the fixed fee (inclusive of Goods and Services Tax) which shall be dealt with in accordance with section 4.19– 4.22.
- (b) The Controlling Body shall fix a date, time and place for the hearing before the Appeal Board, as soon as practicable after the lodgement of the Notice of Appeal, and shall advise all parties interested in the appeal of those particulars.

- (c) The Appeal Board may, at any time prior to the hearing, vary the date, time or place specified in the Notice of Appeal and upon doing so shall, as soon as practicable, provide all parties interested in the appeal with written notice of such variation.

4.11 Attendance

- (a) An appellant shall attend and appear before the Appeal Board at the date, time and place fixed for the hearing of the appeal. Where an appellant fails to attend before the Appeal Board, the Appeal Board may hear and determine the appeal in the appellant's absence.
- (b) The Appeal Board hearing will be held in the State or Territory of the appellant's registered Club, unless otherwise advised or approved by the Controlling Body.
- (c) A Person wishing to attend the Appeal Board hearing via video conferencing must first seek the approval of the Controlling Body.
- (d) A Reporting Officer may attend and appear before the Appeal Board at the date, time and place fixed for the hearing of the appeal. Where a Reporting Officer fails to attend before the Appeal Board, the Appeal Board may hear and determine the appeal in the absence of that Reporting Officer.

4.12 General Conduct of Appeal Hearing

- (a) Subject to the further matters set out in these Guidelines, the Appeal Board may regulate any proceedings brought before it in such manner as the Chairperson of the Appeal Board thinks fit.
- (b) The Appeal Board is not bound by the rules of evidence or by practices and procedures applicable to Courts of Record, but may inform itself as to any matter in such manner as it thinks fit.
- (c) Subject to section 4.12(d), in accordance with natural justice principles the Appeal Board shall:
 - (i) provide any Person whose interest will be directly and adversely affected by its decision a reasonable opportunity to be heard;
 - (ii) hear and determine the matter before it in an unbiased manner; and
 - (iii) make a decision that a reasonable body could honestly arrive at.
- (d) Whilst the Appeal Board will endeavour to hear and determine any charge or matter referred to it before the appellant's Club is next scheduled to compete, to the extent that the rules of natural justice require that:
 - (i) a Person be given adequate notice of or sufficient time to prepare for an appeal; or
 - (ii) the appeal be scheduled at a time that does not affect the appellant's or the appellant's Club's preparation for the next scheduled Match,those requirements are expressly excluded from these Guidelines.

4.13 Review

- (a) The Appeal Board shall hear all appeals by way of a review of the evidence presented before the Tribunal and determine whether one or more of the Grounds have been established.
- (b) Neither the appellant nor Reporting Officer may produce fresh evidence at the hearing of an appeal without leave of the Appeal Board.
- (c) If an appellant or Reporting Officer seek leave to produce fresh evidence, the Appeal Board shall not grant such leave unless:
 - (i) the evidence could not by reasonable diligence have been obtained by the appellant or Reporting Officer prior to the conclusion of the hearing before the Tribunal; and
 - (ii) the evidence is of sufficient probative value that, considered with other evidence which was before the Tribunal, the Tribunal would have reached a different decision.

4.14 Onus and Standard on Appeal

On the hearing of an appeal the appellant shall bear the onus of establishing, on the balance of probabilities, one or more Grounds.

4.15 Decision of Appeal Board

- (a) Any question on appeal before the Appeal Board shall be decided according to the opinion of a majority of those constituting the Appeal Board.
- (b) Where the Appeal Board determines that one or more Grounds have been established, the Appeal Board may confirm, reverse or modify the decision of the Tribunal and make such orders and give such directions in such manner as it thinks fit.
- (c) The Appeal Board is not obliged to give reasons for any decision made by it under these Guidelines.

4.16 Person to Serve Sanction

Subject to section 4.17(b), where the Tribunal imposes a sanction that prevents the appellant from participating in a Match, the appellant shall serve that sanction pending the determination of the appeal.

4.17 Power to Adjourn

Subject to section 4.18, the Appeal Board may, of its own motion or upon application of any party to the appeal, order:

- (a) that an appeal be adjourned; and/or
- (b) a stay of the execution of the sanction imposed by the Tribunal pending the determination of the appeal.

4.18 Exceptional and Compelling Circumstances

The Appeal Board shall make an order under section 4.17 only where it is satisfied that there are exceptional and compelling circumstances that make it harsh and unreasonable if an order was not made. In determining that question, the Appeal Board shall without limitation have regard to:

- (a) the merits of the appeal and the appellant's prospects of success;
- (b) the interests of other Clubs and Persons;
- (c) the effect on the results of the Competition; and
- (d) the need to permit the due and proper administration of Australian Football.

4.19 Successful Appeal

- (a) For the purposes of this section, an appeal is successful if, and only if the Appeal Board determines that one or more Grounds has been established.
- (b) Where an appeal is successful, any payment made under section 4.10(a)(ii) shall be refunded on receipt by the Controlling Body of an appropriate tax invoice.

4.20 Unsuccessful Appeal

Where an appeal is not successful, any payment made under section 4.10(a)(ii) shall not be refunded, unless the matter involves a monetary sanction and the Appeal Board determines that it would be manifestly unjust and unfair not to refund the whole or part of such payment in which case, the whole or part may be refunded.

4.21 Costs

Notwithstanding section 4.10(a), each party to an appeal shall bear their own costs.

4.22 Abandon Appeal

- (a) Subject to section 4.22(b), an appellant may abandon an appeal prior to any hearing by giving written notice to the Controlling Body in which case the payment under Rule 4.10 (a)(ii) shall be refunded.
- (b) Where an appellant abandons the appeal during the conduct of the appeal, the payment made under section 4.10(a)(ii) shall not be refunded.

4.23 Validity of Appeal and Hearings

- (a) Where there is any procedural irregularity in the manner in which an appeal has been brought, the Appeal Board may still hear and determine the appeal unless it is of the opinion that the irregularity has caused or will cause injustice if the appeal was heard.
- (b) A decision of the Appeal Board is not invalid because of any defect or irregularity in, or in connection with, the appointment of an Appeal Board Member.
- (c) Subject to sections 4.12(c) and (d), any procedure or requirement regulating the function of the Appeal Board is directory in nature and a decision of the Appeal Board is not invalid by reason of that procedure or requirement not being fulfilled.

4.24 Prohibited Conduct

- (a) No Club or Person shall publicly comment on the contents of a Notice of Appeal prior to the determination by the Appeal Board or conclusion of the matter, as the case may be.
- (b) Where a Person contravenes this Rule, the Person's Club may also be liable to a sanction unless the Person establishes, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Controlling Body, that such public comment was not intended to influence or affect the conduct of the Appeal Board hearing.

4.25 Criticism of Appeal Board Decision

- (a) No Club or Person shall make any unfair, unreasonable or excessive public criticism of a decision of the Appeal Board or of any member of the Appeal Board or any other matter touching or concerning the Appeal Board or a determination made by it.
- (b) The Controlling Body shall determine in its absolute discretion and in any case, whether any public criticism is unfair, unreasonable or excessive.
- (c) Where a Person contravenes this Rule, the Person's Club may also be liable to a sanction at the discretion of the Controlling Body.

4.26 Exhaust Internal Appeal

A Club or Person shall exercise their right of appeal under these Guidelines and have any appeal heard and determined by the Appeal Board before commencing any relevant proceedings or becoming a party to any relevant proceedings in a court of law.

5 REPORTABLE OFFENCES

5.1 Application

This section 5 (together with the video examples of Reportable Offences referred to in Appendix 1) provides some guidelines as to the different categories of Reportable Offences and the appropriate sanctions and courses of action in respect of such offences.

These guidelines are designed primarily to be used by a Match Review Panel (or some other person or persons responsible for assessing a report or referral to determine the appropriate sanction or course of action prior to any Tribunal involvement) (**Panel**) at the discretion of that Panel.

Where there is no Panel, the Tribunal shall adopt these guidelines in assessing the particular alleged offence and appropriate sanctions for such an offence.

5.2 Classifiable Offences

(a) Which Reportable Offences are Classifiable Offences?

Classifiable Offences are those Reportable Offences (specified in the table below) which may be graded by a Panel in order to determine an appropriate base sanction for that offence.

Classifiable Offences
Charging
Eye-Gouging / Unreasonable or Unnecessary Contact to the Eye Region
Forceful Front-On Contact
Headbutt or Contact Using Head
Kicking
Kneeing
Rough Conduct
Scratching
Stomping
Striking
Tripping
Unreasonable or Unnecessary Contact to the Face

(b) Grading Classifiable Offences

A Panel may grade Classifiable Offences in accordance with the following table:

Conduct	Impact	Contact	Base Sanction	Early Guilty Plea
Intentional	Severe	All	Tribunal	N/A
	High	High/Groin	Tribunal	N/A
		Body	3 Matches	2 Matches
	Medium	High/Groin	3 Matches	2 Matches
		Body	2 Matches	1 Match
	Low	High/Groin	2 Matches	1 Match
		Body	1 Match	Reprimand
	Careless	Severe	All	Tribunal
High		High/Groin	3 Matches	2 Matches
		Body	2 Matches	1 Match
Medium		High/Groin	2 Matches	1 Match
		Body	1 Match	Reprimand
Low		High/Groin	1 Match	Reprimand
		Body	1 Match	Reprimand

Where a Classifiable Offence occurs behind play, a Panel may at its absolute discretion determine that the offence ought to be referred directly to the Tribunal on the basis that it is a Classifiable Offence which attracts a base sanction that the Panel finds inappropriate (see Direct Tribunal Offences in section 5.3(a)).

1. Conduct (Intentional, Careless)

Intentional conduct: A Player intentionally commits a Classifiable Offence if the Player engages in the conduct constituting the Reportable Offence with the intention of committing that offence.

An intention is a state of mind. Intention may be formed on the spur of the moment. The issue is whether it existed at the time at which the Player engaged in the conduct.

Whether or not a Player intentionally commits a Reportable Offence depends upon the state of mind of the Player when he or she does the act with which they are charged. What the Player did is often the best evidence of the purpose they had in mind. In some cases, the evidence that the act provides may be so strong as to compel an inference of what their intent was, no matter what they may say about it afterwards. If the immediate consequence of an act is obvious and inevitable, the deliberate doing of the act carries with it evidence of an intention to produce the consequence.

For example, a strike will be regarded as Intentional where a Player delivers a blow to an opponent with the intention of striking them.

The state of a Player's mind is an objective fact and has to be proved in the same way as other objective facts. The whole of the relevant evidence has to be considered. If the matter is heard by the Tribunal, the Tribunal will weigh the evidence of the Player as to what their intentions were along with whatever inference as to their intentions can be drawn from their conduct or other relevant facts. The Player may or may not be believed by the Tribunal. Notwithstanding what the Player says, the Tribunal may be able to conclude from the whole of the evidence that the Player intentionally committed the act constituting the Reportable Offence.

Careless conduct: A Player's conduct will be regarded as Careless where it constitutes a breach of the duty of care owed by the Player to all other Players. Each Player owes a duty of care to all other Players, Umpires and other persons (as applicable) not to engage in conduct which will constitute a Reportable Offence being committed against that other Player, Umpire or other person (as applicable). In order to constitute such a breach of that duty of care, the conduct must be such that a reasonable Player would not regard it as prudent in all the circumstances. Further, a Player will be careless if they breach their duty to take reasonable care to avoid acts which can be reasonably foreseen to result in a Reportable Offence.

2. Impact (Low, Medium, High or Severe)

In determining the level of impact, regard will be had to several factors.

Firstly, consideration will be given to the extent of force and in particular, any injury sustained by the Player who was offended against (as set out in the relevant, completed medical report using the template form contained in Appendix 3).

Secondly, strong consideration will be given to the potential to cause injury, particularly in the following cases:

- intentional head-high strikes, such as those with a swinging clenched fist, raised forearm or elbow;
- high bumps, particularly with significant head contact and/or Player momentum;
- any head-high contact with a Player who has his head over the ball, particularly when contact is made from an opponent approaching from a front-on position;
- forceful round arm swings that make head-high contact to a Player in a marking contest, ruck contest or when tackling;
- spear tackles; and
- driving an opponent into the ground when his arms are pinned.

The absence of injury does not preclude the classification of impact as Severe.

Thirdly, consideration will be given not only to the impact between the offending Player and the victim Player, but also any other impact to the victim Player as a result of such impact.

In addition, consideration will be given to the body language of the offending Player in terms of flexing, turning, raising or positioning the body to either increase or reduce the force of impact. The absence of injury does not preclude the classification of impact as Severe.

Low impact (which is the minimum impact required for a Classifiable Offence to constitute a Reportable Offence) requires more than just a negligible impact. Most Reportable Offences require at least low impact and a collision or incident involving negligible force will not ordinarily result in a charge.

Impact Guidelines	
Low	Minimal or no impact on the game as Player continued to play the majority of the match and suffered no ongoing issues.
Medium	Clearly some impact on the Player, and / or the Player left the field for a lengthy period of time, and/ or some possible lower level ongoing treatment required.
High	Major impact on the player, and / or was unable to participate in the remainder of the game, and / or major ongoing issues that require medical intervention and / or may miss some matches.
Severe	Major impact and serious injury to the player, and / or likely to miss a significant number of matches

Note – These are base level impact guidelines only and the impact can be raised under the potential to cause serious injury.

3. Contact (High/Groin, Body)

High contact is not limited to contact to the head and includes contact above the shoulders. Contact to the Groin includes contact to the crease or hollow at the junction of the inner part of each thigh with the trunk together with the adjacent region and including the testicles.

Where contact is both High and to the Body, the Match Review Panel will classify the contact as High.

Contact shall be classified as High or to the Groin where a Player's head or groin makes contact with another Player or object such as the fence or the ground as a result of the actions of the offending Player. By way of example, should a Player tackle another Player around the waist and as a result of the tackle, the tackled Player's head made forceful contact with the fence or the ground the contact in these circumstances would be classified as High, even though the tackle was to the body.

(c) Impact of a Bad Record on Classifiable Offences

A one match additional penalty will be added to the base sanction of a Classifiable Offence for a bad record, being where a Player has been suspended for a total of two or more matches in the past 24 months (as at the date of the offence) for any Classifiable Offence(s).

A Player will be suspended for one match where they are sanctioned with a reprimand and the Player has already received one or more reprimands in the past 12 months (as at the date of the offence).

For the avoidance of doubt:

- if a one match additional penalty has been added to the base sanction, the total penalty can be reduced by one match if the Player submits an early guilty plea; and

- the Low-level Offences referred to in section 5.4 will not be affected by the above bad record provisions.

(d) Reductions in Base Sanction for an Early Guilty Plea

The base sanction for Classifiable Offences will be subsequently decreased where a Player submits an early guilty plea. As per the classification table in section 5.2(b) above:

- an early guilty plea in respect of a Classifiable Offence with a base sanction of two or three matches will result in a one match reduction in the suspension; and
- an early guilty plea in respect of a Classifiable Offence with a base sanction of one match will result in a reprimand and/or fine (at the discretion of the Controlling Body).

(e) No Automatic Reduction for Good Record

Players do not receive an automatic reduced base sanction for a good record. However, if a Classifiable Offence is contested or referred to the Tribunal, a Player with an exemplary record could argue it constitutes exceptional and compelling circumstances under section 2.14(d)(i) (which would make it inappropriate to apply the sanctions in section 5 to the determined classification). In such circumstances, the Tribunal would determine the appropriate sanction in its absolute discretion.

5.3 Direct Tribunal Offences

(a) Which Reportable Offences are Direct Tribunal Offences?

Direct Tribunal Offences are those Reportable Offences (specified in the table below) which are referred by a Panel (or otherwise) directly to the Tribunal for determination without grading (ie without an assessment of the offence using the Classification Table):

Direct Tribunal Offences
Attempting to Strike an Umpire
Behaving in an Abusive, Insulting, Threatening or Obscene Manner Towards or in Relation to an Umpire
Intentional Contact with an Umpire
Spitting on Another Person
Spitting on or at an Umpire
Striking an Umpire
Any Classifiable Offence or Low-Level Offence which attracts a base sanction that a Panel finds inappropriate
Any Other Act of Serious Misconduct which the Panel considers appropriate to refer to the Tribunal

(b) Determination of Direct Tribunal Offences

The Tribunal will determine Direct Tribunal Offences (as with any other Reportable Offence) in accordance with section 2.

5.4 Low-Level Offences

(a) Which Reportable Offences are Low-Level Offences?

Low-level Offences are the following low-level Reportable Offences which do not require classification:

Low-level Offences
Attempt to strike, kick, trip
Careless contact with an Umpire
Disputing decision
Instigator of Melee
Interfering with Player kicking for goal
Making unreasonable or unnecessary contact with an injured Player
Melee
Not leaving playing surface
Obscene gesture
Pinching
Prohibited boots, jewellery, equipment
Shaking goal post
Spitting at another Player
Staging
Time wasting
Using abusive, insulting, obscene language towards or in relation to an Umpire
Using abusive, insulting, or obscene language
Wrestling
Any other act of low-level misconduct which is not a Classifiable Offence or Direct Tribunal Offence

(b) Sanctions for Low-Level Offences?

Low-level Offences attract the base sanctions (with a reduced sanction for an early guilty plea). Refer to [5.2 \(b\) Classifiable Offences](#)

A reference to second and subsequent Low-level Offences is a reference to a second or subsequent Low-level Offence occurring at any time in the previous 12 months (as at the date of the current offence). The second or subsequent Low-level Offence need not be the same offence as the first Low-level Offence. For the avoidance of doubt, a prior offence other than a Low-level Offence this will not count as a first offence for the purposes of the above table.

5.5 Auditory Offences

In the case of Auditory Offence's, the umpire may grade the offence in accordance with the following matrix:

Comments Were	Comments Directed	Conduct	Base Sanction	Early Plea
Loud *	At Umpire	Threat	Tribunal	NA
		Abusive / Obscene	4 matches	3 matches
		Insulting	3 matches	2 matches
	At another person	Threat	Tribunal	NA
		Abusive / Obscene	3 matches	2 matches
		Insulting	2 matches	1 match
Medium**	At Umpire	Threat	Tribunal	NA
		Abusive / Obscene	3 matches	2 matches
		Insulting	3 matches	2 matches
	At another Person	Threat / Obscene	3 matches	2 matches
		Abusive / Obscene	2 matches	1 match
		Insulting	1 matches	Reprimand
Low ***	At Umpire	Threat	Tribunal	NA
		Abusive / Obscene	3 matches	2 matches
		Insulting	2 matches	1 match
	At another Person	Threat / Obscene	3 matches	2 matches
		Abusive / Obscene	2 matches	1 match
		Insulting	1 match	Reprimand

Threat / Obscene = If Player Unrepentant add 1 match to Base Sanction and Early Plea

*** = Could be heard more than 50 metres**

**** = Could be heard less than 50 metres**

***** = Could be heard less than 10 metres -Conversational**

Auditory Definitions

- i. **Threatening** – (Behaviour) – showing an intention to cause bodily harm or causing someone to feel vulnerable or at risk
- ii. **Obscene/Abusive** – Extremely offensive, foul or disgusting
- iii. **Insulting** – disrespectful or scornfully abusive

5.6 Grand Final

The Panel or Tribunal (as applicable) has the right to apply (at its absolute discretion) a loading of up to 100% for any Reportable Offence committed during a Grand Final.

5.7 Reportable Offences

The *Laws of the Game* sets out a non-exhaustive list of specific Reportable Offences in Law 19.2.2 as well as providing for various categories of permitted contact which shall not constitute a Reportable Offence (for example legally using a hip, shoulder, chest, arms or open arms, providing the football is no more than five metres away, and contact which is incidental to a marking contest where a Player is legitimately marking or attempting to mark the football).

The *Laws* define certain offences such as Charging and Engaging in a Melee, however they provide that in interpreting Reportable Offences, words, terms or phrases which are not defined in the *Laws* shall be given their ordinary meaning. The following provides some further guidance in relation to what constitutes particular Reportable Offences.

(a) Striking, Kicking

Striking and kicking are interpreted in accordance with their commonly understood meaning. A strike would usually be by hand or arm and would generally not apply to other contact using the body. A kick is generally applied to contact by foot or leg.

A strike or kick, as opposed to an attempt to strike or kick, requires more than negligible impact. Where a strike, for example, does not make more than negligible contact, it is still open to the Match Review Panel to charge a Player for Attempting to Strike where it is satisfied that notwithstanding the result, the intention was to connect with greater force.

(b) Classification of Certain Strikes

For the purpose of these Guidelines all Persons should note that the following factors are considered when determining the classification of a Striking offence:

- **Intent:** Notwithstanding any other part of these Guidelines, the fact that an act of striking occurred behind the play or off the ball or during a break in play or with a raised forearm or elbow is usually conclusive that the strike was intentional.
- **Impact:** Notwithstanding any other part of these guidelines, any Careless or Intentional strike which is of an inherently dangerous kind and/or where there is a potential to cause serious injury (such as a strike with a raised elbow or forearm) will usually not be classified as Low Impact even though the extent of the actual physical impact may be low. Such strikes will usually be classified at a higher level commensurate with the nature and extent of the risk of serious injury involved.

(c) Misconduct

Misconduct has a wide meaning and generally is any conduct which would be regarded as unacceptable or unsportsmanlike by other participants in the match or where it had the effect or potential to prejudice the reputation of any person, club or the Controlling Body or to bring the game of football into disrepute.

Serious misconduct offences will be referred directly to the Tribunal. However any other act of Misconduct will be subject to a Low-Level Offence to be determined by the Match Review Panel.

(d) Forceful Front-On Contact

Bumping or making forceful contact to an opponent from front-on when that opponent has his head down over the ball is a Reportable Offence. Unless Intentional, such actions will be deemed to be Careless, unless:

- the Player was contesting the ball and did not have a realistic alternative way to contest the ball; or
- the bump or forceful contact was caused by circumstances outside the control of the Player which could not reasonably be foreseen.

Note: A Player can bump an opponent's body from side-on but any contact forward of side-on will be deemed to be front-on. A Player with his head down in anticipation of winning possession of the ball or after contesting the ball will be deemed to have his head down over the ball for the purposes of this law.

(e) Rough Conduct

Rough Conduct is interpreted widely in relation to any contact which is unreasonable in the circumstances. It is a Reportable Offence to intentionally or carelessly engage in rough conduct against an opponent which in the circumstances is unreasonable.

Without limiting the wide interpretation of Rough Conduct, particular regard shall be had to the following officially recognised forms of Rough Conduct.

1. Rough Conduct (High Bumps)

A Player will be guilty of Rough Conduct where in the bumping of an opponent (whether reasonably or unreasonably) the Player causes forceful contact to be made with any part of his body to an opponent's head or neck. Unless Intentional, such conduct will be deemed to be Careless, unless:

- the Player was contesting the ball and did not have a realistic alternative way to contest the ball; or
- the forceful contact to the opponent's head or neck was caused by circumstances outside the control of the Player which could not be reasonably foreseen.

In the interests of Player safety, the purpose of the rule dealing with high bumps is to reduce, as far as practicable, the risk of head injuries to Players and this purpose needs to be kept firmly in mind by all Players and will guide the application of the rule.

For the purpose of these guidelines, head clashes may be considered a reasonably foreseeable consequence arising from a bump. Accordingly, Players who elect to bump, resulting in a head clash, may be liable for a sanction if the level of impact is above the threshold required to constitute a Reportable Offence.

In determining the level of impact (if any) of a bump which causes a head clash, regard may be had to one or more the following:

- whether the degree of force applied by the Player bumping was excessive for the situation;
- whether the Player being bumped was actively involved in the passage of play;
- the distance the Player applying the bump has run to make contact;
- whether the Player being bumped is in a position to protect himself;
- whether the Player bumping jumps or leaves the ground to bump; and
- any alternatives available to the Player instead of applying a bump.

2. Rough Conduct (Bumps to the Body)

It should be noted that even if the rule relating to high bumps does not apply (for example in the case of a bump to the body), a Player may still be guilty of Rough Conduct if his conduct was unreasonable in the circumstances. In determining whether any bump was unreasonable in the circumstances, without limitation, regard may be had to whether:

- the degree of force applied by the person bumping was excessive for the situation;
- the Player being bumped was in a vulnerable position; and
- the Player could reasonably expect the contact having regard to his involvement in play or ability to influence the contest.

3. Rough Conduct (Dangerous Tackles)

The application of a tackle may be considered Rough Conduct which is unreasonable in the circumstances. In determining whether the application of a tackle constitutes a Reportable Offence and whether the offence is Careless or Intentional, without limitation, regard may be had to the following factors, whether:

- the tackle consists of more than one action, regardless of whether the Player being tackled is in possession of the ball;
- the tackle is of an inherently dangerous kind, such as a spear tackle or a tackle where a Player is lifted off the ground;
- the Player being tackled is in a vulnerable position (for example their arms are pinned) with little opportunity to protect himself; or
- an opponent is slung, driven or rotated into the ground with excessive force.

4. Rough Conduct (Contact Below the Knees)

Under the *Laws of The Game*, it is prohibited to make contact with an opponent below the knees. Players who keep their feet are vulnerable to serious injury from opponents who lunge, dive or slide toward them and make contact below the knees. It is the purpose of these guidelines to protect such Players from the risk of foreseeable injury. A Player may be guilty of Rough Conduct if he makes contact below the knees of an opponent and does so in a manner which is unreasonable in the circumstances. It is not a defence that the Player who made the prohibited contact was contesting the ball or was first to the ball. The primary responsibility of Players with respect to contact below the knees is to avoid the risk of foreseeable injury. In determining whether any contact below the knees is unreasonable in the circumstances, regard may be had to:

- the degree of momentum and/or force involved in the contact;
- whether the Player causes contact below the knees by sliding with his foot, feet, knee or knees in front of him;
- whether the opposition Player was in a position that was vulnerable to contact below the knees (for example, standing over the ball or approaching from the opposite direction); and
- whether the Player making contact had any realistic alternative ways of approaching the contest or situation.

It should be noted that even where the contact is not made below the knees of the opposition Player but to another part of an opponent's body, a Player may still be guilty under the general definition of Rough Conduct for making unreasonable contact by sliding or dropping in to an opponent with their knees or feet first.

(f) Instigator of a Melee

Instigator of a Melee is defined as where the Player's conduct results in retaliatory action which leads to a melee. The offence of Instigator of Melee is in addition to the offence of Engaging in a Melee which may have the effect of a Player being found guilty of both offences.

(g) Staging

A Player will be reported for staging. Staging can include excessive exaggeration of contact in an unsportsmanlike manner. Staging shall be a Reportable Offence as it may:

- affect umpires' decision-making;
- incite a melee; and/or
- not be in the spirit of the game (unsportsmanlike).

(h) Tripping

In determining whether a trip is above the level of impact to constitute a Reportable Offence, regard will be had to how fast the opponent was moving, whether the trip was by hand or by foot/leg and whether contact was made with a swinging motion.

6 DEFINITIONS

AFL means the Australian Football League ACN 004 155 211 or any State Body or individual engaged to operate on behalf of the AFL.

Appeals Board means an appeals board constituted in accordance with section 4.4 of these Guidelines.

Club means a club fielding a team in the Competition.

Competition means any Australian Football competition, conducted by the Controlling Body.

Controlling Body has the meaning given to it in the *Laws of the Game*.

Laws of the Game or **Laws** means the *Laws of Australian Football* as administered and controlled by the AFL, as amended from time to time.

League means an Australian football league conducted or administered by, or affiliated with, a Controlling Body.

Match means any Australian football Match played between or directly or indirectly involving any Club.

Notice of Charge means the formal notice provided to a Person informing them that they are being charged with a Reportable Offence or other breach of the *Rules and Regulations* and/or *Laws of the Game*.

Officer means, as defined in the Corporations Law and without limitation, the Club president, chairman, vice president, vice chairman, general manager, chief executive, football manager, coach, any board or committee member and any servant or agent who makes or participates in the making of decisions that affect the whole, or a substantial part, of the business of the Club.

Person means a servant or agent of a Club, Player, coach, assistant coach, trainer, runner, Officer, medical officer, employee, independent contractor or volunteer of a Club or any other Person within the purview of these Guidelines.

Reportable Offence means any reportable offence identified in the *Laws of the Game* or any offence under the *Rules and Regulations* of the Controlling Body, as amended from time to time, including without limitation the reportable offences contained in section 5 as well as a breach of the *National Anti-Doping Code*, the *National Vilification & Discrimination Policy* or the *National Member Protection Policy*.

Reporting Officer means a person appointed by the Controlling Body to present evidence in support of the charge or matter, respond to matters put in defence and address the Tribunal at any hearing.

State League means the Victorian Football League, North-East Football League, Tasmanian State League, West Australian Football League or South Australian National Football League (as applicable).

Umpire includes a field, boundary, goal and emergency umpire.

Appendix 1 – Examples of Reportable Offences (Index)

The following incidents are examples of Reportable Offences which were processed in accordance with these Guidelines. Vision of these incidents is available on the AFL Extranet.

Classifiable Offences	
Striking	<p>Example 1 – Scott Thompson on Travis Cloke (Round 5, 2014) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact</p> <p>Example 2 – Dale Thomas on Isaac Smith (Round 13, 2014) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact</p> <p>Example 3 – Jarrad McVeigh on Rhys Palmer (Round 1, 2014) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact</p> <p>Example 4 – Joe Daniher on Allen Christensen (Round 8, 2015) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 5 – Jack Newnes on Robbie Gray (Round 18, 2015) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 6 – Trent Cotchin on Jack Steele (Round 14, 2015) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 7 – Shaun Atley on Pearce Hanley (Round 2, 2016) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 8 – Billy Longer on Paul Chapman (NAB Week 2, 2015) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 9 – Jeff Garlett on Phil Davis (Round 1, 2016) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 10 – Taylor Duryea on Hayden Ballantyne (Round 8, 2016) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 11 – Nick Holman on Luke Breust (Round 17, 2015) Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 12 – Michael Firrito on Matthew Kreuzer (Round 18, 2015) Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 13 – Jack Ziebell on Jack Newnes (Round 20, 2015) Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 14 – Ivan Maric on Jack Steele (Round 14, 2015) Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 15 – Kurt Tippett on Dylan Grimes (Round 13, 2015) Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 16 – Zac Dawson on Jeremy Cameron (Round 18, 2015) Careless Conduct, High Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 17 – Lenny Hayes on Stephen Coniglio (NAB Week 3, 2014) Careless Conduct, High Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 18 – Colin Sylvia on Jared Brennan (Round 7, 2013) Careless Conduct, High Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 19 – Jonathon Marsh on Luke Shuey (Round 19, 2016) Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact</p> <p>Example 20 – Levi Greenwood on Brendon Goddard (Round 5, 2016) Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact</p> <p>Example 21 – David Zaharakis on Jackson Nelson (Round 15, 2016) Intentional Conduct, Medium Impact, Body Contact</p> <p>Example 22 – Levi Casboubt on Kyle Hartigan (Round 16, 2016)</p>

	<p>Intentional Conduct, Medium Impact, Body Contact Example 23 – Billie Smedts on Lee Spurr (Round 2, 2015)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact Example 24 - Bernie Vince on Jamie Macmillan (Round 3, 2016)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact Example 25 – Jonathon Ceglar on Jesse Hogan (Round 11, 2016)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact Example 26 – Drew Petrie on Andrew Mackie (Round 15, 2015)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact Example 27 – Steve Johnson on Allen Christensen (Round 18, 2015)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact Example 28 – Stefan Martin on Luke Brown (Round 13, 2015)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact Example 29 – Daniel Merrett on Shane Savage (Round 23, 2016)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact Example 30 – Daniel Merrett on David Swallow (Round 3, 2014)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact Example 31 – Reece Conca on Devon Smith (Round 19, 2014)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact Example 32 - Alex Rance on Jack Watts (Round 5, 2016)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact Example 33 – Chris Yarran on Paul Chapman (Round 3, 2015)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, High Impact, High Contact Example 34 – Alex Silvagni on Jamie Cripps (Round 20, 2015)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, High Impact, High Contact Example 35 – Ben McGlynn on Tom Scully (Round 16, 2013)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, High Impact, High Contact Example 36 – Tyrone Vickery on Dean Cox (Round 18, 2014)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Severe Impact, High Contact Example 37 - Tom Jonas on Luke Shuey (Round 9, 2016)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Severe Impact, High Contact</p>
Kicking	<p>Example 1 – Nathan Fyfe on Daniel Jackson (Round 5, 2013)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact</p>
Kneeing	<p>Example 1 – Zac Dawson on Jack Riewoldt (Round 13, 2014)</p> <p>Careless Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 2 – Rhys Mathieson on Zac Merrett (Round 18, 2016)</p> <p>Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact Example 3 – Sam Mitchell on Nathan Fyfe (Round 15, 2015)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 4 – Lynden Dunn on Adam Goodes (Round 6, 2015)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 5 – Tom Murphy on Jake Stringer (Round 17, 2014)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 6 – Taylor Adams on Justin Westhoff (Round 15, 2015)</p> <p>Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact Example 7 - Jack Redpath on Ben Kennedy (Round 8, 2016)</p>

	Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact
Stomping	Example 1 – Will Minson on Kieren Jack (Round 21, 2012) Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact
Charging	Example 1 – Quinten Lynch on Scott McMahon (Finals Week 1, 2012) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 2 – Daniel Merrett on Nick Riewoldt (Round 16, 2012) Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, Body Contact Example 3 – Justin Clarke on Elliott Kavanagh (Round 8, 2013) Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, Body Contact
Rough Conduct	Example 1 – Darcy Gardiner on Marc Murphy (Round 6, 2015) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 2 – Luke Parker on Grant Birchall (Round 16, 2015) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 3 – Xavier Ellis on Joe Daniher (Round 11, 2015) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 4 – Jack Macrae on Brayden Maynard (Round 17, 2015) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 5 – Pearce Hanley on Daniel Giansiracusa (Round 1, 2013) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 6 – Jack Newnes on Luke Dahlhaus (Round 2, 2016) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 7 – Darren Glass on Chad Wingard (Round 5, 2014) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 8 – Steven May on Travis Cloke (Round 17, 2013) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 9 – Steve Johnson on Sam Mitchell (Round 1, 2015) Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, Body Contact Example 10 – Greg Broughton on David Swallow (Round 6, 2012) Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, Body Contact Example 11 – Devon Smith on Jarryn Geary (Round 3, 2013) Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, Body Contact Example 12 – Lindsay Thomas on Gary Rohan (Round 4, 2012) Careless Conduct, Severe Impact, Body Contact Example 13 – Lindsay Thomas on Matthew Jaensch (NAB Week 1, 2015) Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 14 - Jamie Cripps on Max Gawn (Round 18, 2016) Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 15 – Lewis Jetta on Elliott Yeo (Round 17, 2015) Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 16 - Levi Casboulton on Mitch Robinson (Round 11, 2016) Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 17 – Robbie Gray on Tom Ruggles (Round 5, 2016) Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact
Rough Conduct (High Bumps)	Example 1 – Levi Casboulton on Shane Savage (Round 12, 2016) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact

Example 2 – Jed Anderson on Lin Jong (Round 20, 2016)
Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact

Example 3 – Mark Baguley on Michael Barlow (Round 6, 2015)
Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact

Example 4 – Patrick Ambrose on Jamie Macmillan (Round 16, 2015)
Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact

Example 5 - Sam Jacobs on Ben McGlynn (Finals Week 2, 2016)
Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact

Example 6 – Richard Douglas on Matt Shaw (Round 17, 2015)
Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact

Example 7 – Rhys Palmer on Fletcher Roberts (Finals Week 3, 2016)
Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact

Example 8 – Scott Lycett on Jack Ziebell (Round 16, 2016)
Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact

Example 9 - Matthew De Boer on Marcus Bontempelli (Round 23, 2016)
Careless Contact, Low Impact, High Contact

Example 10 – Tom Lynch on Matt Buntine (NAB Week 2, 2015)
Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact

Example 11 – Matt Shaw on Dean Kent (Round 1, 2015)
Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact

Example 12 – Steele Sidebottom on Daniel Hannebery (Round 1, 2016)
Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact

Example 13 – Hayden Ballantyne on Harry Taylor (Round 2, 2015)
Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact

Example 14 – Ted Richards on Sam Mitchell (Round 16, 2015)
Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact

Example 15 – Nathan Brown on Luke Parker (Round 20, 2015)
Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact

Example 16 – Steven May on Tom Rockliff (Round 5, 2015)
Careless Conduct, High Impact, High Contact

Example 17 – Liam Jones on Dean Terlich (Round 8, 2014)
Careless Conduct, High Impact, High Contact

Example 18 – Steele Sidebottom on Maverick Weller (Round 11, 2014)
Careless Conduct, High Impact, High Contact

Example 19 – Zac Dawson on Jake Lloyd (Round 19, 2016)
Careless Conduct, High Impact, High Contact

Example 20 – Jeremy Cameron on Rhys Mathieson (NAB Week 4, 2016)
Careless Conduct, Severe Impact, High Contact

Example 21 – Steven May on Stefan Martin (Round 4, 2016)
Careless Conduct, Severe Impact, High Contact

Exceptions:

Contesting the Ball

Example 22 – Alipate Carlile on Sam Wright (Round 3, 2015)

Example 23 – Henry Schade on Jamie Cripps (Round 10, 2016)

Example 24 – Steven May on Ben Crocker (Round 22, 2016)

Example 25 – Kieran Jack on Brodie Smith (Finals Week 2, 2016)

Example 26 – Josh Hunt on Jamie Cripps (Round 8, 2014)

Circumstances Outside Control

	<p>Example 27 – Steven Morris on Josh Prudden (NAB Week 1, 2015) Example 28 – Jack Ziebell on Tom Lynch (NAB Week 1, 2015) Example 29 – Hayden Crozier on Matthew Buntine (Round 18, 2015) Example 30 – Clayton Oliver on Dion Prestia (Round 7, 2016) Example 31 – Charlie Dixon on Allen Christensen (Round 14, 2014) Example 32 – Paul Stewart on Nathan Jones (Round 18, 2014) Example 33 – Pearce Hanley on Aaron Hall (Round 16, 2016)</p>
Rough Conduct (Dangerous Tackles)	<p>Example 1 – Cyril Rioli on Michael Barlow (Finals Week 4, 2013) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 2 – Clayton Oliver on Aaron Young (NAB Week 2, 2016) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact Example 3 – Taylor Walker on Steven Morris (Round 14, 2012) Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact Example 4 – Simon Tunbridge on Adam Kennedy (Round 21, 2016) Careless Conduct, High Impact, High Contact Example 5 – Nakia Cockatoo on Michael Johnson (NAB Week 4, 2016) Careless Conduct, High Impact, High Contact Example 6 – Courtenay Dempsey on Brett Deledio (Round 22, 2015) Careless Conduct, Severe Impact, High Contact Example 7 – Troy Chaplin on Wayne Milera (Round 3, 2016) Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact Example 8 – Joel Selwood on Sam Wright (Round 15, 2015) Intentional Conduct, Medium Impact, Body Contact</p>
Forceful Front-On Contact	<p>Example 1 – Jeremy Cameron on Kyle Cheney (Round 8, 2015) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact Example 2 - Lachie Whitfield on Josh Dunkley (Finals Week 3, 2016) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact Example 3 – Travis Varcoe on Cyril Rioli (Round 14, 2015) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact Example 4 – Lachie Weller on Taylor Hunt (Round 16, 2016) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact Example 5 – Kade Simpson on David Hale (Round 23, 2015) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact Example 6 – Matthew Pavlich on Mitch Brown (Round 16, 2013) Careless Conduct, Medium Impact, High Contact Example 7 – Jake Spencer on Ben McEvoy (Round 23, 2015) Careless Conduct, High Impact, High Contact Example 8 - Lin Jong on Matthew Buntine (Round 9, 2016) Careless Conduct, High Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Exceptions: <i>Contesting the Ball</i> Example 9 – Bernie Vince on Tom Mitchell (Round 6, 2015) Example 10 – David Armitage on Chris Masten (Round 7, 2015) Example 11 – Robbie Gray on David Astbury (Round 15, 2016) Example 12 – Lincoln McCarthy on Michael Barlow (Round 17, 2016) Example 13 – Jarryd Blair on Anthony Miles (Round 21, 2015)</p>

	<p><i>Circumstances Outside Control</i></p> <p>Example 14 – Lynden Dunn on Michael Walters (Round 5, 2015)</p>
Head-butt or Contact Using Head	<p>Example 1 – Steve Johnson on Ryan Crowley (Round 9, 2014) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 2 – Patrick Veszpremi on Thomas Bugg (Round 5, 2012) Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact</p>
Unreasonable or Unnecessary Contact to the Face	<p>Example 1 – Jack Steven on Travis Boak (Round 18, 2015) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact</p> <p>Example 2 – Jackson Trengove on Max Gawn (Round 10, 2016) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, High Contact</p>
Tripping	<p>Example 1 – Jamie Elliott on Lewis Taylor (Round 1, 2015) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact</p> <p>Example 2 – Kyle Hartigan on Lindsay Thomas (Finals Week 1, 2016) Careless Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact</p> <p>Example 3 – Dale Morris on Will Hoskin-Elliott (Round 23, 2015) Careless Conduct, High Impact, Body Contact</p> <p>Example 4 – Jay Schulz on Robbie Tarrant (Round 17, 2016) Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact</p> <p>Example 5 – Nathan Fyfe on Koby Stevens (Round 7, 2015) Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact</p> <p>Example 6 – Scott Thompson on Mark LeCras (Round 10, 2015) Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact</p> <p>Example 7 – Andrew Swallow on Josh Kelly (Round 12, 2015) Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact</p> <p>Example 8 – Jordan Lewis on Andrew Carrazzo (Round 23, 2015) Intentional Conduct, Low Impact, Body Contact</p>
Direct Tribunal Offences	
Any Other Act of Serious Misconduct which the MRP considers appropriate to refer to the Tribunal	<p>Example 1 – Brian Lake on Drew Petrie (Round 16, 2014)</p> <p>Example 2 – Brent Harvey on Liam Picken (Round 21, 2014)</p>
Low-Level Offences	
Instigator of Melee	<p>Example 1 – Rory Sloane (Round 3, 2015)</p> <p>Example 2 – Shane Edwards (Round 10, 2015)</p> <p>Example 3 – Drew Petrie (Finals Week 1, 2016)</p>
Spitting at another Player	<p>Example 1 – Toby Greene on Anthony Miles (Round 14, 2015)</p>
Careless Contact with an Umpire	<p>Example 1 – Joel Selwood (Round 10, 2015)</p> <p>Example 2 – Kieren Jack (Round 11, 2015)</p> <p>Example 3 – Mathew Stokes (Round 12, 2015)</p> <p>Example 4 – James Kelly (Round 18, 2015)</p>

Engaging in a Melee	<p>Example 1 – Western Bulldogs v Collingwood (Jake Stringer, Alan Toovey, Tom Liberatore) (Round 10, 2016)</p> <p>Example 2 – Essendon v St Kilda (Mason Redman, Zac Webster, Sam Gilbert, Leigh Montagna, Luke Dunstan, Mark Baguley) (Round 9, 2016)</p> <p>Example 3 – North Melbourne v Hawthorn (Jack Ziebell, Bradley Hill, Paul Puopolo, Daniel Wells) (Round 13, 2016)</p> <p>Example 4 – Adelaide v North Melbourne (Daniel Talia, Kyle Cheney, Shaun Higgins, Jack Ziebell, Andrew Swallow) (Finals Week 1, 2016)</p>
Unreasonable or Unnecessary Contact with an Injured Player	<p>Example 1 – Dylan Grimes on Jackson Trengove (Round 8, 2015)</p> <p>Example 2 – Matthew Broadbent on Luke Parker (Round 14, 2015)</p> <p>Example 3 – Jackson Trengove on Rory Lobb (Round 20, 2015)</p> <p>Example 4 – Thomas Bugg on Jack Riewoldt (Round 5, 2016)</p>
Wrestling	<p>Example 1 – Liam Duggan and Travis Boak (Round 9, 2016)</p> <p>Example 2 – Michael Firrito and Luke Hodge (Round 21, 2016)</p> <p>Example 3 – Andrew Walker (NAB Week 4, 2016)</p> <p>Example 4 – Matthew Crouch and Steven Motlop (Round 18, 2016)</p>
Staging	<p>Example 1 – Jarrad Waite (Round 2, 2014)</p> <p>Example 2 – Leroy Jetta (Round 8, 2012)</p>
Behaving in an Abusive, Insulting, Threatening or Obscene Manner Towards or in Relation to an Umpire	<p>Example 1 – Mark Jamar (Round 13, 2016)</p>
Other Misconduct	<p>Example 1 – Sharrod Wellingham on Drew Petrie (Round 16, 2016)</p> <p>Example 2 – Patrick McGinnity on Sam Gibson (Round 16, 2016)</p> <p>Example 3 – Toby Greene on Brendon Ah Chee (Round 18, 2016)</p>

Appendix 2 – Medical Report Template

I, _____

Club Medical Officer for the _____ Football Club

provide this Medical Report for player _____ at the request

of the Match Review Panel as a result of an incident that occurred during the match:

_____ v _____

Played on ___ / ___ / _____ (date) at _____ (venue).

The incident occurred at _____ (time) during quarter _____ at the following

approximate location on the Playing Surface: _____.

The player received the following treatment (*limit to clinical facts*) –

Immediate

Condition(s) treated:

Player required immediate on field assessment: No Yes (Details: Trainer / Physio / Doctor)

Did the player leave the Playing Surface as a result of the incident: No Yes

If 'Yes', estimated time missing from match as a result of the incident (excluding breaks): _____

Did the player return to play: No Yes

Was anything reported by the player after the match as a result of the incident: No Yes

If 'Yes', specify what was reported: _____

Ongoing

Further investigation required: No Yes (Details: Radiology / Specialist referral)

Ongoing treatment required: No Yes (Details: Physiotherapy / Medication / Surgery)

Expected number of – Missed days training: _____ Missed matches: _____

Any additional information:

Signed: (Club Doctor)

Date: ___ / ___ / _____ Time: _____

Controlling Body to Complete

Lodged with the Secretary of the Match Review Panel on ___ / ___ / _____ (date) at _____ (time)

Signed: (Secretary of the Match Review Panel)

Appendix 3- AFL NSW/ACT - Prescribed Penalty System For Reported Players



Introduction

The League has adopted the State and Territory Tribunal Guidelines for the purposes of dealing with Reportable Offences. Section 5 of the State and Territory Tribunal Guidelines contains grading templates for various classifications of offences and outlines the prescribed penalties which can be offered to reported Players (where applicable).

The system will not apply to Officials who are reported. Those reports will be heard by the Tribunal.

Procedure

Umpires shall report and charge Players in the usual manner. The reporting Umpire shall complete the Player Report Form template and forward to the League by 10.00 am on the Monday immediately following the Match (where reasonably practicable).

Once the Player Report Form and Report Template has been received the League's Football Operations Co-ordinator will process the report and decide whether:

1. the offence by the Player is suitable for determination under the Prescribed Penalty System; or
2. the report should be referred to the Tribunal for determination.

If the offence and/or Player is suitable for determination under the Prescribed Penalty System, the prescribed penalty shall be offered to the Player (via the Club) on the Monday following the Match in which the Player was reported.

The Player (either directly or via the Club) shall notify the League of the acceptance or refusal to accept the set penalty no later than 4.00pm on the Tuesday following the Match in which the Player was reported (or at a later date as reasonably prescribed by the League if the prescribed penalty was provided later than Monday). If accepted, the penalty shall be recorded against the player's record kept by the league. If the prescribed penalty is rejected the report shall be referred to the Tribunal for hearing at a time to be advised the League.