

APPENDIX C – ASA LAWS and REGULATIONS

INTERNAL CLUB DISPUTES

CLUB RIGHTS and RESPONSIBILITIES

The rights and responsibilities of a club in terms of its discipline, its internal dispute procedures and the sanctions it can impose are given in ASA Law 281 which specifies:-

ASA Regulation 281 Club discipline and internal dispute procedures

281.1 For a breach of its own rules, an affiliated club or body may:

281.1.1 apply sanctions to a member relating to activities wholly within its own jurisdiction up to and including suspension from any or all of them;

281.1.2 expel a member, provided that before doing so it informs the member of the alleged offence and gives him a reasonable opportunity to defend himself against the charge. If the alleged offence is also a breach of ASA Law or Regulations the club or body shall not deal with it but may make a complaint under the Judicial Laws and Regulations.

281.2 A club or body may expel from membership and/or refuse to renew the membership of any member who has been suspended according to Regulation 109 or Regulation 241 provided that any such expulsion or initial refusal shall not be lawful after the twelve months immediately following the end of the suspension.

281.3 Each club shall include in its rules provisions specifying the procedures to be carried out to handle internal club disputes.

281.4 Any such provisions shall comply with the ASA Recommended Club Constitution and the accompanying Guidance Notes.

2 COMPLAINT TO ASA

Any dispute that involves an allegation of a breach of ASA Law must be submitted to the ASA and dealt with as a complaint under the condition of ASA Regulation 150.4 and ASA Regulation 281.1.2. ASA Judicial Regulation 102 deals with the circumstance of a complaint made to the ASA. It provides the necessary explanation that defines a complaint, the grounds on which a complaint can be made, who can make a complaint and the procedure to be used.

ASA Judicial Regulation 102. Complaints

102.1 A complaint is a formal expression of dissatisfaction with the actions or behaviour of any person, including an individual or a club, or other body, or organisation or with alleged unfair practice in connection with the sport.

3 INTERNAL DISPUTES

When a dispute arises between two or more members of the same club, body or organisation it must be handled using the Internal Disputes procedure specified in the Club Constitutional Rules and the following ASA Judicial Regulations 150 to 155.

ASA Judicial Regulation 150 General

150.1 The primary objective of the Regulations in this section is to set out ways by which a just outcome of an internal dispute between the members of a club, organisation, association or body may be secured as expeditiously as possible.

150.2 An 'internal club dispute' is a dispute involving an alleged breach of the club's rules, between two or more club members, any or none of whom may be an officer

of the club, or one or more club members and one or more employees of the club (the “parties”).

150.3 If a dispute cannot be resolved fairly and amicably between the parties concerned, and does not involve a breach of ASA Law, it may be dealt with under the relevant provisions of Regulation 281 which deal with club rights and responsibilities.

150.4 Any dispute which involves an allegation that there has been a breach of ASA Law by a member must be dealt with as a Complaint under Regulation 102 and the other relevant Regulations.

150.5 If the dispute involves an allegation against a paid employee of the club the issue must be dealt with under the terms of his contract of employment.

150.6 A failure by a club or any of the parties to comply with these Regulations 150 to 155 inclusive shall be grounds for a complaint under Regulation 102.

150.7 Organisations, associations or bodies affiliated to the ASA shall conform with such parts of Regulations 150 to 155 inclusive as may reasonably be applied to them, in all respects as if they were a club.

ASA Judicial Regulation 151 Sequence of steps to deal with a dispute

151.1 The parties shall use any reasonable means to settle the issues between them informally and amicably.

151.2 If such a resolution cannot be achieved, the dispute shall be referred to the chairman of the club committee or, if he is a party to the dispute, to another officer of the club who is not a party who within seven days of the reference shall appoint an independent person to act as a mediator between the parties. The mediator may be a member of the club or a member of another club affiliated to the ASA.

151.3 If the mediator is unable to bring about a satisfactory settlement within twenty one days, the club committee shall within a further fourteen days appoint a panel (the “panel”) to determine the dispute.

151.3.1 The panel shall consist of three persons who have not been involved in the dispute, either from the members of the club or, if this is not possible or desirable, from the members of any other club affiliated to the ASA.

151.3.2 The parties shall be given the opportunity to object to any of the members of the panel at least seven days before the scheduled date of any hearing. The club committee shall consider any such objections, decide whether they are justified and act accordingly.

ASA Judicial Regulation 152 Procedure before a hearing

152.1 The panel members shall appoint one of their numbers to act as the Chairman and either appoint another of their number, or alternatively appoint an additional person without any other powers, to act as the clerk of the hearing.

152.2 The Chairman of the panel shall arrange the date of the hearing and notify the parties of the arrangements at least fourteen days in advance of the date set. The notified date shall not be changed unless one or more of the parties has a compelling reason for not being able to attend on the notified day or time.

ASA Judicial Regulation 153 Procedure at a hearing

153.1 The procedure shall be flexible and it shall be the responsibility of the Chairman of the panel to ensure the orderly and effective conduct of the hearing.

153.2 The panel shall not be bound by the judicial rules of the courts of England and Wales governing procedure or the admissibility of evidence provided that the hearing is conducted

in a fair and orderly manner and that each party is given a reasonable opportunity to give and call evidence, address the panel and present his case. The Chairman shall have the discretion to limit the number of witnesses that would otherwise have been called.

153.3 Witnesses shall normally be provided with an area outside the hearing room and not take any part in the hearing other than giving evidence and responding to questions.

153.4 The parties shall be informed of their right to make a complaint under Regulation 102 if they are dissatisfied with the conduct of the hearing or the grounds upon which the decision was made or if they consider any sanction imposed to be disproportionate.

ASA Judicial Regulation 154 Procedure after a hearing

154.1 The panel shall come to a decision as soon as reasonably practicable after the hearing and if possible announce its findings and decisions orally to the parties.

154.2 Notwithstanding anything in Regulation 154.1 the Chairman shall notify the parties and, if the club was not a party to the dispute, the club secretary in writing of its findings and decisions within five days of the hearing.

ASA Judicial Regulation 155 Considerations regarding children

155.1 Any person under the age of eighteen (a "child") who is a party to a dispute or who has been called as a witness shall normally be accompanied by a parent, a person with parental responsibility or a suitable adult. The Chairman shall have the sole discretion as to whether a child is permitted to present or defend a case or be questioned as a witness and may order that the child be assisted or represented by an adult.

155.2 The Chairman shall give due consideration to any child attending a hearing as a party to a dispute or to give evidence and in particular:

155.2.1 No child aged fourteen or under shall normally be expected to attend a hearing to give evidence in person. His evidence shall normally be given as a written statement with the assistance of a club welfare officer or other person acceptable to the child and parent. Questions and responses may be relayed by a panel member

If the child appears distressed the panel shall rely only on the written evidence:

155.2.2 A child over the age of fourteen shall only attend a hearing as a party to the dispute or to give evidence in person provided he wishes to, and the Chairman has consulted with the parent and child and is satisfied that they both understand the nature of the hearing and what will happen and that the child is competent to attend:

155.2.3 If there is a disagreement between parent and/or child and the Chairman on any of the considerations above, the Chairman shall consider requesting advice from the Independent Child Protection Officer via the ASA Legal Department.

155.3 During the hearing, a child who is expected to give evidence in person and his accompanying adult(s) shall be required to attend only those parts of the hearing which are necessary for him to give his evidence and shall be provided with a separate waiting area with no contact with any of the [other] parties.

155.4 After the hearing the Chairman shall inform the parent of the panel's findings and decisions and shall discuss whether he or the parent shall inform the child.