

ICC PLAYING HANDBOOK

The official handbook for international cricket players,
officials and administrators

2014-2015

www.icc-cricket.com



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ICC CONTACTS

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ICC MEMBER COUNTRIES

ICC FULL MEMBERS (10 Members)

Australia	New Zealand	West Indies
Bangladesh	Pakistan	Zimbabwe
England	South Africa	
India	Sri Lanka	

ICC ASSOCIATE MEMBERS (38 Members)

Afghanistan	Hong Kong	Nigeria
Argentina	Ireland	PNG
Belgium	Israel	Scotland
Bermuda	Italy	Singapore
Botswana	Japan	Suriname
Canada	Jersey	Tanzania
Cayman Islands	Kenya	Thailand
Denmark	Kuwait	UAE
Fiji	Malaysia	Uganda
France	Namibia	USA
Germany	Nepal	Vanuatu
Gibraltar	Oman	Zambia
Guernsey	The Netherlands	

ICC AFFILIATE MEMBERS (57 Members)

Austria	Ghana	Portugal
Bahamas	Greece	Qatar
Bahrain	Hungary	Romania
Belize	Indonesia	Russia
Bhutan	Iran	Rwanda
Brazil	Isle of Man	Samoa
Brunei	Lesotho	Saudi Arabia
Bulgaria	Luxembourg	Seychelles
Cameroon	Malawi	Sierra Leone
Chile	Maldives	Slovenia
China	Mali	South Korea
Cook Islands	Malta	Spain
Costa Rica	Mexico	St Helena
Croatia	Morocco	Swaziland
Cyprus	Mozambique	Sweden
Czech Republic	Myanmar	Turkey
Estonia	Norway	Turks & Caicos Islands
Falkland Islands	Panama	
Finland	Peru	
Gambia	Philippines	

Contact details for ICC Members can be found at the ICC website at www.icc-cricket.com/the-icc/icc_members/overview.php

STANDARD **TEST MATCH**
PLAYING CONDITIONS

STANDARD TEST MATCH PLAYING CONDITIONS

These playing conditions are applicable to all Test Matches from 1st October 2014 and supersede the previous version dated 1st October 2013. Included in this version are amendments to clauses 2.2, 3.5.3, 5.2, Appendices 2 and 4, and new clauses 1.2.3, 3.5.3 b), Appendix 2 clauses 2.4 b) and 3.3 iv) and Appendix 4 clause 5 b).

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code - 5th Edition 2013) shall apply.

Note: All references to 'Governing Body' within the Laws of Cricket shall be replaced by 'ICC Match Referee'.

1 LAW 1 - THE PLAYERS

1.1 Law 1.1 - Number of Players

Law 1.1 shall be replaced by the following:

A match is played between two sides. Each side shall consist of 11 players, one of whom shall be captain.

1.2 Law 1.2 – Nomination of Players

Law 1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

- 1.2.1 Each captain shall nominate 11 players plus a maximum of 4 substitute fielders in writing to the ICC Match Referee before the toss. No player (member of the playing eleven) may be changed after the nomination without the consent of the opposing captain.
- 1.2.2 Only those nominated as substitute fielders shall be entitled to act as substitute fielders during the match, unless the ICC Match Referee, in exceptional circumstances, allows subsequent additions.
- 1.2.3 A player or player support personnel who has been suspended from participating in a match shall not, from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter:
 - a) Be nominated as, or carry out any of the duties or responsibilities of a substitute fielder, or
 - b) Enter any part of the playing area (which shall include the field of play and the area between the boundary and the perimeter boards) at any time, including any scheduled or unscheduled breaks in play.

A player who has been suspended from participating in a match shall be permitted from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter be permitted to enter the players' dressing room provided that the players' dressing room (or any part thereof) for the match is not within the playing area described in b) above (for example, the player is not permitted to enter the on-field 'dug-out')
- 1.2.4 All those nominated including those nominated as substitute fielders, must be eligible to play for that particular team and by such nomination the nominees shall warrant that they are so eligible.

1.2.5 In addition, by their nomination, the nominees shall be deemed to have agreed to abide by all the applicable ICC Regulations pertaining to international cricket and in particular, the Clothing and Equipment Regulations, the Code of Conduct for Players and Player Support Personnel (hereafter referred to as the ICC Code of Conduct), the Anti-Racism Code for Players and Player Support Personnel, the Anti-Doping Code and the Anti-Corruption Code.

1.3 Law 1.3 - Captain

The following shall apply in addition to Law 1.3 (a):

The deputy must be one of the nominated members of the playing eleven.

Each Member Board must nominate its 'Test Team Captain' to the ICC when appointed.

If the 'Test Team Captain' is not participating in a series, the relevant Home Board must nominate a replacement 'Test Team Captain' for the series. The Home Board shall advise the series Match Referee.

If the 'Test Team Captain' plays in a match without being the nominated captain for that match, he will be deemed to be the captain should any penalties be applied for over rate breaches under the Code of Conduct.

2 LAW 2 - SUBSTITUTES AND RUNNERS, BATSMAN OR FIELDER LEAVING THE FIELD, BATSMAN RETIRING, BATSMAN COMMENCING INNINGS

2.1 Law 2.1 Substitutes and Runners

Law 2.1 (a) (ii), 2.7 and 2.8 shall not apply. A runner for a batsman when batting is not permitted.

Law 2.1 (b) shall be amended as follows:

The umpires shall have discretion to allow, for other wholly acceptable reasons, a substitute fielder to act for a nominated player, at the start of the match, or at any subsequent time.

2.2 Law 2.5 - Fielder absent or leaving the field

Law 2.5 shall be replaced by the following:

If a fielder fails to take the field with his side at the start of the match or at any later time, or leaves the field during a session of play, the umpire shall be informed of the reason for his absence, and he shall not thereafter come on to the field during a session of play without the consent of the umpire. (See Law 2.6 as modified). The umpire shall give such consent as soon as practicable.

If the player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes, the following restrictions shall apply to their future participation in the match:

2.2.1 The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until he has either been able to field, or his team has subsequently been batting, for the total length of playing time for which he was absent (hereafter referred to as penance time), subject to a maximum cumulative penance time of 120 minutes. If any unexpired penance time remains at the end of an innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.

2.2.2 The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until his team's batting innings has been in progress for the length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired penance time carried forward from the previous innings, subject to a maximum cumulative penance time of

120 minutes. However, once his side has lost five wickets in its batting innings, he may bat immediately. If any unexpired penance time remains at the end of that batting innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.

For the purposes of 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, playing time shall comprise the time play is in progress excluding lunch and tea intervals, intervals between innings and official drinks intervals. For clarity, a player's penance time will continue to expire after he is dismissed, for the remainder of his team's batting innings.

However, in the event of a batsman or a fieldsman already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, he shall be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided that he personally informs the umpires when he is fit enough to take the field had play been in progress.

Similarly, if at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, a player is on the field but still has some unexpired penalty time remaining from a previous absence, he shall automatically be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided he returns to the field of play immediately after the interruption.

The restriction in clauses 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 above shall not apply if the player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to an internal injury such as a pulled muscle) whilst participating earlier in the match and consequently been forced to leave the field. Nor shall it apply if the player has been absent for very exceptional and wholly acceptable reasons (other than injury or illness).

- 2.2.3 Substitute fielders shall only be permitted in cases of injury, illness or other wholly acceptable reasons. 'Wholly acceptable reasons' should be limited to extreme circumstances and should not include what is commonly referred to as a 'comfort break'.

Note: Squad members of the fielding or batting team who are not playing in the match and who are not acting as substitute fielders shall be required to wear a team training bib whilst on the playing area (including the area between the boundary and the perimeter fencing).

3 LAW 3 - THE UMPIRES

3.1 Law 3.1 - Appointment and attendance

Law 3.1 shall be replaced by the following:

The following rules for the selection and appointment of Test Match umpires shall be followed as far as it is practicable to do so:

- 3.1.1 The umpires shall control the game as required by the Laws (as read with these playing conditions), with absolute impartiality and shall be present at the ground at least two hours before the scheduled start of the first day's play, and at least 1.5 hours before the scheduled start of each succeeding day's play.
- 3.1.2 ICC shall establish an 'Elite Panel' of umpires who shall be contracted to the ICC.
- 3.1.3 Each Full Member shall nominate from its panel of first class umpires two umpires to an 'International Panel' and one umpire to a 'TV Panel'. (A third umpire may be nominated to the 'International Panel' with the written consent of the ICC).

- 3.1.4 ICC will appoint two umpires to stand in each Test Match. Neither of such umpires shall be from the same country as the participating teams and shall be selected from the 'Elite Panel' or the 'International Panel'.
- 3.1.5 As long as possible before each Test Match, the ICC will advise the Home Board of the names of its appointees and the Home Board will advise the Manager of the visiting team of all umpires' names.
- 3.1.6 In Test Matches where the DRS is used (see clause 3.2 below), ICC will appoint a third umpire who shall act as the emergency umpire and officiate in regard to the DRS. Such third umpire shall not be from the same country as the participating teams and shall be appointed from the 'Elite Panel' or the 'International Panel'.
- 3.1.7 In all other Test Matches, the third umpire will be appointed by the Home Board and he shall act as the emergency umpire and officiate in regard to TV replays. Such appointment shall be made from the 'Elite Panel', the 'International Panel' or the 'TV Panel'.
- 3.1.8 The Home Board shall also appoint a fourth umpire for each Test Match from its panel of first class umpires. The fourth umpire shall act as the emergency third umpire. In 'DRS' Test Matches the fourth umpire shall be appointed from the "International Panel" or the "TV Panel".
- 3.1.9 ICC shall appoint the match referee for all matches (ICC Match Referee).
- 3.1.10 The ICC Match Referee shall not be from the same country as the participating teams.
- 3.1.11 Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire's or match referee's appointment.

3.2 Third Umpire/ TV Replay System (DRS)

In matches where the DRS is used, the playing conditions set out in Appendix 2 shall apply.

In matches where the DRS is not used, the playing conditions set out in Appendix 4 shall apply.

3.3 Law 3.2 - Change of umpire

Law 3.2 shall be replaced by the following:

An umpire shall not be changed during the match, other than in exceptional circumstances, unless he is injured or ill.

3.4 Law 3.4 - To inform captains and scorers

The following shall apply in addition to Law 3.4 (i):

The Home Board may provide for the ringing of a bell, which shall be rung 5 minutes before the termination of an interval, when the umpires shall go to the wickets. The Home Board shall inform the ICC Match Referee and the Manager of the visiting team at the start of the tour that this practice is to be adopted.

3.5 Law 3.8 - Fitness for play and Law 3.9 - Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable conditions.

- 3.5.1 The safety of all persons within the ground is of paramount importance to the ICC. In the event that any threatening circumstance, whether actual or perceived, comes to the attention of any umpire (including for example weather, pitch invasions, act of God, etc. See also clauses 3.5.4 and 3.5.5), then the players and officials should immediately be asked

to leave the field of play in a safe and orderly manner and to relocate to a secure and safe area (depending on each particular threat) pending the satisfactory passing or resolution of such threat or risk to the reasonable satisfaction of the umpires, ICC Match Referee, the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security and/or the police as the circumstances may require.

Laws 3.8 & 3.9 shall be replaced by:

- 3.5.2 The umpires shall be the final judges of the fitness of the ground, weather and light for play. See clause 3.5.3 below and Law 7.2 (Fitness of the pitch for play).
- 3.5.3 Suspension of play for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light
- All references to ground include the pitch. See Law 7.1 (Area of pitch).
 - If at any time the umpires together agree, that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place, then they shall immediately suspend play, or not allow play to commence or to restart. The decision as to whether conditions are so bad as to warrant such action is one for the umpires alone to make, following consultation with the ICC Match Referee.

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

If circumstances are warranted, the umpires shall stop play and instruct the ground staff to take whatever action they can and use whatever equipment is necessary to remove as much dew as possible from the outfield when conditions become unreasonable or dangerous. The umpires may also instruct the ground staff to take such action during scheduled and unscheduled breaks in play.

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

- When there is a suspension of play it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor the conditions. They shall make inspections as often as appropriate. Immediately the umpires together agree that conditions are suitable for play they shall call upon the players to resume the game.
 - If play is in progress up to the start of an agreed interval then it will resume after the interval unless the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place.
- 3.5.4 Play may be suspended due to safety and security concerns by the umpires on the advice of the ICC Match Referee, the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security or the police.

3.5.5 Where play is suspended under clause 3.5.4 above the decision to abandon or resume play shall be the responsibility of the ICC Match Referee who shall act only after consultation with the head of ground security and the police.

3.6 Light Meters

3.6.1 It is the responsibility of the ICC to supply light meters to the match officials to be used in accordance with these playing conditions.

3.6.2 All light meters shall be uniformly calibrated.

3.6.3 The umpires shall be entitled to use light meter readings as a guideline for determining whether the light is fit for play in accordance with the criteria set out in clause 3.5.3 (b) above.

3.6.4 Light meter readings may accordingly be used by the umpires:

- a) To determine whether there has been at any stage a deterioration or improvement in the light.
- b) As benchmarks for the remainder of a stoppage, match and/or series/event.

3.7 Use of artificial lights

If in the opinion of the umpires, natural light is deteriorating to an unfit level, they shall authorize the ground authorities to use the available artificial lighting so that the match can continue in acceptable conditions.

The lights are only to be used to enable a full day's play to be completed as provided in clause 16 below.

In the event of power failure or lights malfunction, the provisions relating to the delay or interruption of play due to bad weather or light shall apply.

Notes: Home Boards may, prior to the commencement of the series, seek the approval of ICC to amend this playing condition to provide that artificial lights will not be used at specific venues.

For day/night Test matches (see clause 16.1.12) the latest times at which the floodlights are to be switched on each day shall be decided by the Home Board prior to the match and the ICC Match Referee shall be duly informed.

3.8 Advertising on grounds, perimeter boards and sightscreens

3.8.1 Advertising on grounds

The logos on outfields are to be positioned as follows:

- a) Behind the stumps – a minimum of 25.15 yards (23 meters) from the stumps.
- b) Midwicket/cover area – no advertising to be positioned within 30 yards (27.50 meters) of the centre of the pitch being used for the match.

Note: Advertising closer to the stumps as set out above which is required to meet 3D requirements for broadcasters may be permitted, subject to prior ICC approval having been obtained.

3.8.2 Perimeter Boards

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

- b) Advertising on perimeter boards behind the stumps at both ends shall not contain moving, flashing or flickering images and operators should ensure that the images are only changed or moved at a time that will not be distracting to the players or the umpires.
- c) In addition, the brightness of any electronic images shall be set at a level so that it is not a distraction to the players or umpires.

3.8.3 Sightscreens

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

4 LAW 4 - THE SCORERS

Law 4 shall apply.

5 LAW 5 - THE BALL

5.1 Law 5.2 - Approval and control of balls

Law 5.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The Home Board shall provide cricket balls of an approved standard for Test cricket and spare used balls for changing during a match, which shall also be of the same brand. Note: The Home Board shall be required to advise the Visiting Board of the brand of ball to be used in the match(es) at least 30 days prior to the start of the match(es). However, for day-night Test matches, the precise brand, type and colour of ball shall be subject to prior approval of the visiting Board.

The fielding captain or his nominee may select the ball with which he wishes to bowl from the supply provided by the Home Board. The fourth umpire shall take a box containing at least 6 new balls to the dressing room and supervise the selection of the ball.

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

5.2 Law 5.4 - New ball in a match of more than one day's duration

The following shall apply in addition to Law 5.4:

The prescribed number of overs shall be 80.

The umpire shall inform the other umpire and indicate to the batsmen and the scorers whenever a new ball is taken into play.

5.3 Law 5.5 - Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 5.5:

However, if the ball needs to be replaced after 110 overs for any of the reasons above, it shall be replaced by a new ball. If the ball is to be replaced, the umpire shall inform the batsmen and the fielding captain.

5.4 Law 5.6 - Specifications

Law 5.6 shall not apply.

6 LAW 6 - THE BAT

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6:

Only Type A bats shall be used in Test Matches.

7 LAW 7 - THE PITCH

7.1 Law 7.3 - Selection and preparation

The following will apply in addition to Law 7.3:

- 7.1.1 The ground staff shall ensure that during the period prior to the start of play and during intervals, the pitch area shall be roped off so as to prevent unauthorised access. (The pitch area shall include an area at least 2 metres beyond the rectangle made by the crease markings at both ends of the pitch).
- 7.1.2 The fourth umpire shall ensure that, prior to the start of play and during any intervals, only authorised staff, the ICC match officials, players, team coaches and authorised television personnel shall be allowed access to the pitch area. Such access shall be subject to the following limitations:
 - a) Only captains and team coaches may walk on the actual playing surface of the pitch area (outside of the crease markings).
 - b) Access to the pitch area by television personnel shall be restricted to one camera crew (including one or two television commentators) of the official licensed television broadcaster(s) (but not news crews).
 - c) No spiked footwear shall be permitted.
 - d) No one shall be permitted to bounce a ball on the pitch, strike it with a bat or cause damage to the pitch in any other way.
 - e) Access shall not interfere with pitch preparation.
- 7.1.3 In the event of any dispute, the ICC Match Referee will rule and his ruling will be final.

7.2 Law 7.4 - Changing the pitch

Law 7.4 shall be replaced by the following:

- 7.2.1 In the event of a pitch being considered too dangerous for play to continue in the estimation of the on-field umpires, they shall stop play and immediately advise the ICC Match Referee.

- 7.2.2 The on-field umpires and ICC Match Referee shall consult with both captains.
- 7.2.3 If the captains agree to continue, play shall resume.
- 7.2.4 If the decision is not to resume play, the on-field umpires together with the ICC Match Referee shall consider whether the existing pitch can be repaired and the match resumed from the point it was stopped. In considering whether to authorise such repairs, the ICC Match Referee must consider whether this would place either side at an unfair advantage, given the play that had already taken place on the dangerous pitch.
- 7.2.5 If the decision is that the existing pitch cannot be repaired, then the match is to be abandoned as a draw.
- 7.2.6 If the abandonment occurs on the first scheduled day of the match, the ICC Match Referee shall consult with the Home Board with the objective of finding a way for a new match to commence on the same date and venue. Such a match may be played either on the repaired pitch or on another pitch, subject to the ICC Match Referee and the relevant ground authority both being satisfied that the new pitch will be of the required Test standard. The playing time lost between the scheduled start time of the original match and the actual start time of the new match will be covered by the provisions of clause 16.
- 7.2.7 If it is not possible to start a new match on the scheduled first day of the original match, the relevant officials from the participating Boards shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing tour schedule.
- 7.2.8 Throughout the above decision making processes, the ICC Match Referee shall keep informed both captains and the head of the ground authority. The head of the ground authority shall ensure that suitable and prompt public announcements are made.

7.3 Law 7.5 - Non-turf pitches

Law 7.5 shall not apply.

All matches shall be played on natural turf pitches. The use of PVA and other adhesives in the preparation of pitches is not permitted.

8 LAW 8 - THE WICKETS

8.1 Law 8.2 - Size of stumps

The following shall apply in addition to Law 8.2:

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

9 LAW 9 - THE BOWLING, POPPING AND RETURN CREASES

9.1 Law 9.3 - The popping crease

Law 9.3 shall apply, except that the reference to 'a minimum of 6 ft' shall be replaced by 'a minimum of 15 yards (13.71 metres)'.

10 LAW 10 - PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA

10.1 Law 10.1 - Rolling

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.1:

- 10.1.1 Prior to tossing for choice of innings the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the ground curator. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the ground curator, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.
- 10.1.2 The umpires may instruct the ground curator to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.
- 10.1.3 An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

10.2 Law 10.6 - Maintenance of footholes

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.6:

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

10.3 Watering the outfield

The watering of the outfield will be permitted during the match subject to the following:

- 10.3.1 Such watering shall only be possible if the "watering plan" is requested by the ground curator and approved by the umpires before the match has started. Once the match has started, any such request will not be considered.
- 10.3.2 The consent of the captains is not required but the umpires shall advise both captains and the ICC Match Referee before the start of the match on what has been agreed.
- 10.3.3 The watering shall occur as soon as possible after the conclusion of the day's play.
- 10.3.4 The watering shall only be carried out to the extent that it is necessary to retain the good condition of the outfield.
- 10.3.5 The square and bowlers' run ups will be adequately covered prior to any watering taking place.
- 10.3.6 All ongoing matters of interpretation and implementation of watering requirements and regulations shall be resolved between the umpires and ground curator, but with the umpires retaining ultimate discretion over whether to approve any watering.

10.4 Protection and preparation of adjacent pitches during matches

The protection (by way of an appropriate cover) and preparation of pitches which are adjacent to the match pitch will be permitted during the match subject to the following:

- 10.4.1 Such measures will only be possible if requested by the ground curator and approved by the umpires before the start of the match.
- 10.4.2 Approval should only be granted where such measures are unavoidable and will not compromise the safety of the players or their ability to execute their actions with complete freedom.
- 10.4.3 The preparation work shall be carried out under the supervision of the fourth umpire.
- 10.4.4 Any necessary watering shall be carried out only to the extent necessary for such preparations and shall not be permitted in circumstances which may in any way affect the match pitch.
- 10.4.5 The consent of the captains is not required but the umpires shall advise both captains and the ICC Match Referee before the start of the match on what has been agreed.

11 LAW 11 - COVERING THE PITCH

11.1 Law 11.1 - Before the match

The following shall apply in addition to Law 11.1:

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play.

11.2 Law 11.2 - During the match

Law 11.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play and for the duration of the period of the match. It shall be wholly covered at the termination of each day's play or providing the weather is fine, within a period of two hours thereafter.

Note: the covers must totally protect the pitch and also the pitch surroundings, a minimum 5 metres either side of the pitch and any worn or soft areas in the outfield.

11.3 Law 11.3 - Covering bowlers' run ups

Law 11.3 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowlers' run-ups shall be covered in inclement weather, in order to keep them dry, to a distance of at least 10 x 10 metres.

11.4 Law 11.4 - Removal of covers

Law 11.4 shall be replaced by the following:

All covers (including "hessian" or "scrim" covers used to protect the pitch against the sun) shall be removed not later than 2½ hours before the scheduled start of play provided it is not raining at the time, but the pitch will be covered again if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

Attention is drawn to clauses 3.5 and 10.4 above.

12 LAW 12 - INNINGS

Law 12 shall apply subject to the following:

12.1 Law 12.1 (a) shall be replaced by the following:

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

12.2 Law 12.1 (b) and Law 12.3 (e) shall not apply.

- 12.3** Matches shall be of five days scheduled duration. The two participating countries may:
- 12.3.1 Provide for a rest day during the match, and/or a reserve day after the scheduled days of play.
 - 12.3.2 Play on any scheduled rest day, conditions and circumstances permitting, should a full day's play be lost on any day prior to the rest day.
 - 12.3.3 Play on any scheduled reserve day, conditions and circumstances permitting, should a full day's play be lost on any day. Play shall not take place on more than 5 days.
 - 12.3.4 Make up time lost in excess of five minutes in each day's play due to circumstances outside the game other than Acts of God.

12.4 Law 12.4 - The toss

Law 12.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The captains shall toss for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of the ICC Match Referee, who shall supervise the toss. The toss shall take place not earlier than 30 minutes, nor later than 15 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the match to start. Note, however, the provisions of Law 1.3 (Captain).

Note: Law 12.5 requiring the captain of the side winning the toss to notify the opposing captain as soon as the toss is completed of his decision to bat or to field shall apply.

13 LAW 13 - THE FOLLOW-ON

13.1 Law 13.3 - First day's play lost

If the provisions of clause 16.1.3 (b) are applied, the additional time is regarded as part of that day's play, i.e. it is the number of days remaining, and not the total number of hours available.

14 LAW 14 - DECLARATION AND FORFEITURE

Law 14 shall apply.

15 LAW 15 - INTERVALS

15.1 Law 15.3 - Duration of intervals

15.1.1 Luncheon Interval: The interval shall be of 40 minutes duration.

15.1.2 Tea Interval: The interval shall be of 20 minutes duration.

Notes: Home Boards may, prior to the start of the series and with the consent of the visiting Board, seek the approval of ICC to amend this playing condition to provide for lunch and tea intervals of 30 minutes each.

For day/night Test matches, the Home Boards with the consent of the visiting Board, may seek the approval of ICC to amend this playing condition provided the combined duration of the two intervals shall be equal to 60 minutes (see also clause 16.1.12).

15.2 Law 15.8 - Tea interval - 9 wickets down

Law 15.8 shall apply.

In addition, the provisions of Law 15.8 as applicable to the tea interval shall also apply to the lunch interval.

15.3 Law 15.9 - Intervals for Drinks

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

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire. (subject to the wearing of bibs – refer to the note in clause 2.2.3).

16 LAW 16 - START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

Law 16 shall apply subject to the following:

16.1 Start and Cessation Times

Subject to the provisions of clause 16.1.12 below, the Home Board shall determine the hours of play, subject to there being 6 hours scheduled play per day, and subject to:

16.1.1 Minimum Overs in the Day

Subject to clause 16.1.2 below:

- a) On days other than the last day, play shall continue on each day until the completion of a minimum target of 90 overs (or a minimum of 15 overs per hour) or the completion of the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, whichever is the later but provided that play shall not continue for more than 30 minutes beyond the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time (permitted overtime). For the sake of clarity, if any of the minimum target number of overs have not been bowled at the completion of the permitted overtime, play shall cease upon completion of the over in progress. The overs not bowled shall not be made up on any subsequent day.
- b) On the last day, a minimum of 75 overs (or a minimum of 15 overs per hour) shall be bowled during the playing time other than the last hour of the match where clause 16.1.6 below shall apply. If any of the minimum of 75 overs, or as recalculated, have not been bowled when one hour of the scheduled playing time remains, the last hour of the match for the purposes of clause 16.1.6 shall be the hour immediately following the completion of these overs.

16.1.2 Reduction in minimum overs

Except in the last hour of the match, for which clause 16.1.6 makes provision, if play is suspended due to adverse weather or light or any other reason (other than normal intervals) for more than 1 hour on any day, the minimum number of overs shall be reduced by 1 over for each full 4 minutes of the aggregate playing time lost. For the avoidance of doubt, the aggregate of 1 hour shall be inclusive of any time that may have been brought forward from previous days due to playing time lost on such previous days under clause 16.1.3 (b) below.

16.1.3 Making Up Lost Time**a) On The Day**

Subject to weather and light, except in the last hour of the match, in the event of play being suspended for any reason other than normal intervals, the playing time on that day shall be extended by the amount of time lost up to a maximum

of 1 hour. For the avoidance of doubt, the maximum of 1 hour shall be inclusive of any time that may have been added to the scheduled playing time due to playing time having been lost on previous days under clause 16.1.3 (b) below.

b) On Subsequent Days

If any time is lost and cannot be made up under clause 16.1.3 (a) above, additional time of up to a maximum of 30 minutes per day shall be added to the scheduled playing hours for the next day, and subsequent day(s) as required (to make up as much lost time as possible). Where appropriate this additional time shall be added prior to the scheduled start of the first session. In circumstances where it is not possible to add this additional time prior to the scheduled start of the first session, the additional time may be added to the second and/or the third sessions (see also clause 16.1.4). When such additional time is added, the minimum overs for that day shall be increased by one over for each four minutes of additional time or part thereof.

c) On the Last Day only (Refer Appendix 6)

Clause 16.1.3 (a) applies. However, for the purposes of this clause, the definition of playing time shall exclude the last hour. No time is made up in respect of any interruptions that commence after the start of the last hour.

Should play be interrupted prior to the last hour being signalled, the playing time lost will be made up (subject to the maximum of 1 hour described in (a) above) with the previously scheduled time for the last hour being updated to reflect the time made up during this interruption.

In order to determine the minimum overs to be bowled prior to the last hour and the rescheduled starting time for the last hour, it is necessary to complete the template in Appendix 6.

16.1.4 Change of Intervals

- a) If play has been suspended for any reason other than normal intervals for 30 minutes or more prior to the commencement of the scheduled or rescheduled tea interval on that day, the tea interval shall be delayed for 1/2 hour.
- b) Notwithstanding the provisions of clause a) above, the timings of intervals can be altered under Law 15.5 at any time on any day if playing time has been lost irrespective of whether the time has been lost on that day or on any previous days.

16.1.5 Change of Innings

Where there is a change of innings during a day's play (except where the change of innings occurs at lunch or tea or when play is suspended for any reason) 2 overs will be deducted from the minimum number of overs to be bowled.

The over in progress at the end of an innings is regarded as a completed over for the purposes of determining the minimum number of remaining overs to be bowled in the day.

16.1.6 Last Hour

Law 16.6, 16.7 and 16.8 will apply except that a minimum of 15 overs shall be bowled in the last hour and all calculations with regard to suspensions of play or the start of a new innings shall be based on 1 over for each full 4 minutes (refer clause 16.1.9 below).

On the final day, if both captains (the batsmen at the wicket may act for their captain) accept that there is no prospect of either side achieving a victory, they may agree to finish the match after (a) the time for the commencement of the last hour has been reached OR (b) there are a minimum of 15 overs to be bowled, whichever is the later.

- 16.1.7 Notwithstanding any other provision, there shall be no further play on any day, other than the last day, if a wicket falls or a batsman retires or if the players have occasion to leave the field during the last minimum over within 2 minutes of the scheduled cessation time or thereafter. This shall also apply to the additional time permitted in order to complete the minimum over requirement for the day. If an over is interrupted in these circumstances stumps shall be drawn for the day and the over shall be completed on the resumption of play.
- 16.1.8 An over completed on resumption of a new day's play shall be disregarded in calculating minimum overs for that day.
- 16.1.9 Stumps Drawn
- Except on the final day:
- In the event of play being suspended for any reason at or after the most recently scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, stumps shall be drawn upon play being suspended.
 - In the event of the players already being off the field for a suspension of play at the most recently rescheduled cessation time, then stumps will be drawn at that time.
- 16.1.10 The scoreboard shall show:
- the total number of overs bowled with the ball currently in use; and
 - the minimum number of overs remaining to be bowled in a day.
- 16.1.11 Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer ICC Code of Conduct and see clause 16.3 below).
- 16.1.12 Home Boards may, prior to the commencement of a Test, and with the agreement of the visiting Board, seek the approval of ICC to play the match as a day/night Test. In such a case the hours of play shall be determined by agreement between the participating Boards subject to there being 6 hours scheduled play per day.

16.2 Extra Time

- 16.2.1 The umpires may decide to play 30 minutes (a minimum of eight overs) extra time at the end of any day (other than the last day) if requested by either captain if, in the umpires opinion, it would bring about a definite result on that day [this is in addition to the additional time provided for in clause 16.1.3 above]. If the umpires do not believe a result can be achieved no extra time shall be allowed.

If it is decided to play such extra time on one or more of these days, the whole period shall be played out even though the possibility of finishing the match may have disappeared before the full period has expired.

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

16.2.2 The umpires may decide to play 15 minutes (a minimum of four overs) extra time at the scheduled lunch or tea interval of any day if requested by either captain if, in the umpires' opinion, it would bring about a definite result in that session. If the umpires do not believe a result can be achieved no extra time shall be allowed.

If it is decided to play such extra time, the whole period shall be played out even though the possibility of finishing the match may have disappeared before the full period has expired.

Only the actual amount of playing time up to the maximum 15 minutes extra time by which play is extended on any day shall be deducted from the total number of hours of play remaining, and the following session of play shall be reduced by the amount of time by which play was previously extended under this clause.

For the avoidance of doubt, Law 15.8, as amended by Clause 15.2, shall still apply subsequent to the application of this clause, i.e. when 9 wickets are down following the extra 15 minutes. However, this clause shall not apply when Law 15.8, as amended by Clause 15.2, has already been applied, i.e. the 15 minutes shall not be added at the end of 30 minutes extra time.

16.3 Minimum Over Rates

The minimum over rate to be achieved in Test Matches will be 15 overs per hour.

The actual over rate will be calculated at the end of the match by the umpires and will be the average rate which is achieved by the fielding team across both of the batting team's innings.

In calculating the actual over rate for the match, allowances will be given as follows:

- 16.3.1 The time lost as a result of treatment given to a player by an authorised medical personnel on the field of play;
- 16.3.2 The time lost as a result of a player being required to leave the field as a result of a serious injury;
- 16.3.3 The time taken for all third umpire referrals and consultations and any umpire or player reviews;
- 16.3.4 The time lost as a result of time wasting by the batting side; and
- 16.3.5 The time lost due to all other circumstances that are beyond the control of the fielding side.
- 16.3.6 2 minutes per wicket taken, provided that such wicket results in the subsequent batsmen immediately commencing his innings. For the avoidance of any doubt, no time allowance will be given for the final wicket of an innings or where a wicket falls immediately prior to any interval;
- 16.3.7 4 minutes per drinks break taken (one per session).

In the event of any time allowances being granted to the fielding team under 16.3.4 above (time wasting by batting team), then such time shall be deducted from the allowances granted to such batting team in the determination of its over rate.

If a side is bowled out in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours or less (taking into account all of the time allowances set out above) in any particular innings, no account will be taken of the actual over rate in that innings when calculating the actual over rate at the end of the match.

17 LAW 17 - PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

Law 17 shall apply subject to the following:

17.1 Law 17.1 - Practice on the pitch or the rest of the square

Law 17.1 shall apply subject to the following:

- a) The use of the square for practice on any day of any match will be restricted to any netted practice area or bowling strips specifically prepared on the edge of the square for that purpose.
- b) Bowling practice on the bowling strips referred to in (a) above shall also be permitted during the interval (and change of innings if not the interval) unless the umpires consider that, in the prevailing conditions of ground and weather, it will be detrimental to the surface of the square.

17.2 Law 17.3 - Practice on the outfield between the call of play and the call of time

Law 17.3 shall apply save that Law 17.3 (c) shall be replaced with the following:

- c) There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the outfield. Bowling a ball, using a short run up to a player in the outfield is not to be regarded as bowling practice but shall be subject to the law.

18 LAW 18 - SCORING RUNS

Law 18 shall apply.

19 LAW 19 - BOUNDARIES

Law 19 shall apply subject to the following:

19.1 Law 19.1 - The boundary of the field of play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.1:

The playing area shall be a minimum of 150 yards (137.16 metres) from boundary to boundary square of the pitch, with the shorter of the two square boundaries being a minimum 65 yards (59.43 metres). The straight boundary at both ends of the pitch shall be a minimum of 70 yards (64.00 metres). Distances shall be measured from the centre of the pitch to be used.

In all cases the aim shall be to provide the largest playing area, subject to no boundary exceeding 90 yards (82.29 meters) from the centre of the pitch to be used.

Any ground which has been approved to host international cricket prior to 1st October 2007 or which is currently under construction as of this date which is unable to conform to these new minimum dimensions shall be exempt. In such cases the regulations in force immediately prior to the adoption of these regulations shall apply.

19.2 Law 19.2 - Defining the boundary - boundary marking

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.2:

All boundaries must be designated by a rope or similar object of a minimum standard as authorised by the ICC from time to time. Where appropriate the rope should be a required minimum distance (3 yards (2.74 metres) minimum) inside the perimeter fencing or advertising signs. For grounds with a large playing area, the maximum length of boundary should be used before applying the minimum 3 yards (2.74 metres) between the boundary and the fence.

19.3 Law 19.3 - Scoring a boundary

The following shall be added to Law 19.3:

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

20 LAW 20 - LOST BALL

Law 20 shall apply.

21 LAW 21 - THE RESULT

Law 21 shall apply subject to the following:

21.1 Law 21.2 - A win-one innings match

Law 21.2 shall not apply

21.2 Law 21.3 – Umpire (ICC Match Referee) awarding a match

Law 21.3 shall be replaced by the following:

- a) A match shall be lost by a side which either
 - i) concedes defeat or
 - ii) in the opinion of the ICC Match Referee refuses to play and the ICC Match Referee shall award the match to the other side.
- b) If an umpire considers that an action by any player or players might constitute a refusal by either side to play then the umpires together shall inform the ICC Match Referee of this fact. The ICC Match Referee shall together with the umpires ascertain the cause of the action. If the ICC Match Referee, after due consultation with the umpires, then decides that this action does constitute a refusal to play by one side, he shall so inform the captain of that side. If the captain persists in the action the ICC Match Referee shall award the match in accordance with (a)(ii) above.*
- c) If action as in (b) above takes place after play has started and does not constitute a refusal to play:
 - i) playing time lost shall be counted from the start of the action until play recommences, subject to Law 15.5 (Changing agreed times for intervals).
 - ii) the time for close of play on that day shall be extended by this length of time, subject to Law 3.9 (Suspension of play in dangerous and unreasonable conditions) and the provisions of clause 16.
 - iii) if applicable, no overs shall be deducted during the last hour of the match solely on account of this time.

*N/B In addition to the consequences of any refusal to play prescribed under this clause, any such refusal, whether temporary or final, may result in disciplinary action being taken against the captain and team responsible under the ICC Code of Conduct.

21.3 Law 21.4 – Matches in which there is an agreement under Law 12.1(b)

Law 21.4 shall not apply.

21.4 Law 21.8 - Correctness of result

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

22 LAW 22 - THE OVER

Law 22 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to Law 22.5:

22.1 Law 22.5 - Umpire miscounting

Whenever possible the third umpire shall liaise with the scorers and if possible inform the on-field umpires if the over has been miscounted.

23 LAW 23 - DEAD BALL

law 23 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to law 23.4.

23.1 Law 23.4 – Umpire calling and signalling ‘Dead Ball’

In a match where cameras are being used on or over the field of play (e.g. Spydercam), should a ball that has been hit by the batsman make contact, while still in play, with the camera, its apparatus or its cable, either umpire shall call and signal ‘dead ball’. The ball shall not count as one of the over and no runs shall be scored. If the delivery was called a no ball it shall count and the no ball penalty applied. No other runs (including penalty runs) apart from the no ball penalty shall be scored.

Should a ball thrown by a fielder make contact with a camera on or over the field of play, its apparatus or its cable, either umpire shall call and signal dead ball. Unless this was already a no-ball or wide, the ball shall count as one of the over. All runs scored to that point shall count, plus the run in progress if the batsmen have already crossed.

24 LAW 24 - NO BALL

Law 24 shall apply subject to the following:

24.1 Law 24.1 - Mode of delivery

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

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

24.2 Fair Delivery - the feet

Law 24.5 shall apply, subject to the final paragraph being replaced by the following:

If the bowler's end umpire is satisfied that any of these three conditions have not been met, he shall call and signal No ball.

25 LAW 25 - WIDE BALL**25.1 Law 25.1 - Judging a Wide**

Law 25 shall apply with the following addition to Law 25.1 (Judging a wide):

For bowlers attempting to utilise the rough outside a batsman's leg stump, not necessarily as a negative tactic, the strict limited over wide interpretation shall be applied.

For bowlers whom umpires consider to be bowling down the leg side as a negative tactic, the strict limited over wide interpretation shall be applied.

26 LAW 26 - BYE AND LEG BYE

Law 26 shall apply.

27 LAW 27 - APPEALS

Law 27 shall apply.

28 LAW 28 - THE WICKET IS DOWN

Law 28 shall apply.

29 LAW 29 - BATSMAN OUT OF HIS GROUND

Law 29 shall apply.

30 LAW 30 - BOWLED

Law 30 shall apply.

31 LAW 31 - TIMED OUT

Law 31 shall apply.

Refer also to clause 42.9 (Law 42.10).

32 LAW 32 - CAUGHT

Law 32 shall apply.

33 LAW 33 - HANDLED THE BALL

Law 33 shall apply.

34 LAW 34 - HIT THE BALL TWICE

Law 34 shall apply.

35 LAW 35 - HIT WICKET

Law 35 shall apply.

36 LAW 36 - LEG BEFORE WICKET

Law 36 shall apply.

37 LAW 37 - OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

Law 37 shall apply. For the avoidance of doubt, if an umpire feels that a batsman, in running between the wickets, has significantly changed his direction without probable cause and thereby obstructed a fielder's attempt to effect a run out, the batsman should, on appeal, be given out, obstructing the field. It shall not be relevant whether a run out would have occurred or not.

If the change of direction involves the batsman crossing the pitch, Law 42.14 shall also apply.

See also paragraph 2.4 of Appendix 2 and paragraph 5 of Appendix 4.

38 LAW 38 - RUN OUT

Law 38 shall apply.

39 LAW 39 - STUMPED

Law 39 shall apply.

40 LAW 40 - THE WICKET-KEEPER

Law 40 shall apply.

41 LAW 41 - THE FIELDER

Law 41 shall apply subject to the following:

41.1 Law 41.1 - Protective equipment

In addition to Law 41.1:

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

42 LAW 42 - FAIR AND UNFAIR PLAY

Law 42 shall apply subject to the following:

42.1 Law 42.3 - The match ball - changing its condition

Law 42.3 shall apply, subject to the following:

Law 42.3 (d) and (e) shall be replaced with the following:

If the umpires together agree that the deterioration of the ball is inconsistent with the use it has received, they shall consider that there has been a contravention of this Law. They shall then decide together whether they can identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct.

42.1.1 If it is possible to identify the player(s) responsible:

- a) Change the ball forthwith. The batsman at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of six other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.
Additionally the bowler's end umpire shall:
- b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.
- c) Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.
- d) Inform the captain of the batting side as soon as practicable of what has occurred.
- e) Together with the other umpire report the incident to the ICC Match Referee who shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.1.2 If it is not possible to identify the player(s) responsible:

- a) Change the ball forthwith. The umpires shall choose the replacement ball for one of similar wear and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.
- b) The bowler's end umpire shall issue the captain with a first and final warning, and

- c) Advise him that should there be any further incident by that team during the remainder of the match, steps 42.1.1 a) to e) above will be adopted, with the captain deemed under e) to be the player responsible.

42.2 Law 42.4 - Deliberate attempt to distract striker

Law 42.4 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.3 Law 42.5 - Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batsman

Law 42.5 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.4 Law 42.6 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling

42.4.1 Law 42.6 (a) - The Bowling of Fast Short Pitched Balls

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

- a) A bowler shall be limited to two fast short-pitched deliveries per over.
- b) A fast short-pitched delivery is defined as a ball, which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.
- c) The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batsman on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- d) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation and subject to clause 42.4.1 (f) below, a ball that passes above head height of the batsman, that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a wide.
- e) For the avoidance of doubt any fast short pitched delivery that is called a wide under this playing condition shall also count as one of the allowable short pitched deliveries in that over.
- f) In the event of a bowler bowling more than two fast short-pitched deliveries in an over as defined in clause 42.4.1 (b) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal no ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal 'no ball' and then tap the head with the other hand.
- g) If a bowler delivers a third fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of no ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- h) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than two fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is his final warning for the innings.

- i) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.

If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.

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

The above is not a substitute for clause 42.5 below which umpires are able to apply at any time.

42.4.2 Law 42.6 (b) Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.6 (b) shall be replaced by the following:

- a) Any delivery, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease is deemed unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- b) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in clause 42.4.2 (a) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal no ball.

If, in the opinion of the umpire, such a delivery is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman, the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred.

- c) Should there be any further instance (where a high full pitched ball is bowled and is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman) by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- d) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- e) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsman at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- f) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

42.5 Law 42.7 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling - Action by the umpire

Law 42.7 shall be replaced by the following:

Regardless of any action taken by the umpire as a result of a breach of clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2 and 42.6 the following shall apply at any time during the match.

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

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

- a) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred.
- b) If this caution is ineffective, he shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning.
- c) Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply even though the bowler may later change ends.
- d) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof. See Law 22.8. (Bowler Incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).
- e) The bowler thus taken off shall not be able to bowl again in that innings.
- f) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- g) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

42.6 Law 42.8 - Deliberate bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.8 shall be replaced by the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch delivery which is deemed unfair as defined in clause 42.4.2 was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with.

The umpire at the bowler's end shall:

42.6.1 Call and signal no ball.

42.6.2 When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.

42.6.3 Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings.

42.6.4 Ensure that the over is completed by another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.

42.6.5 Report the occurrence to the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and, together with the other umpire, to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play Responsibility of the Captains).

42.7 Action by the umpires for dangerous and unfair Bowling

Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2, 42.5 and 42.6 such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

42.8 Law 42.9 - Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

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

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

42.8.1 Call and signal dead ball if necessary, and;

42.8.2 Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 42.17).

42.8.3 Inform the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

42.8.4 Together with the other umpire, report the occurrence to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the team concerned under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.9 Law 42.10 - Batsman Wasting Time

Law 42.10 shall apply, subject to the following:

If the incoming batsman is not in position to take guard or his partner not ready to receive the next ball within 2 minutes of the fall of the previous wicket, the action should be regarded by the umpires as time wasting and the provisions of Law 42.10 shall apply.

In addition, the umpires will report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.10 Law 42.14 Batsman damaging the pitch

Law 42.14 shall apply.

See also clause 37 above.

42.11 Law 42.15 – Bowler attempting to run out non-striker before delivery

Law 42.15 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler is permitted, before releasing the ball and provided he has not completed his usual delivery swing, to attempt to run out the non-striker. Whether the attempt is successful or not, the ball shall not count as one of the over. If the bowler fails in an attempt to run out the non-striker, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon as possible.

42.12 Use of Electronic Communications Equipment

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

APPENDIX 1

All penalty runs in the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 5th Edition - 2013) now apply in International Cricket. Some penalty runs can be referred to the ICC Match Referee for further action if necessary.

APPENDIX 2

Decision Review System (DRS) - Playing Conditions

1 GENERAL

- 1.1 The DRS includes:
 - The process for the referral by the on-field umpires of a decision to the third umpire and/or the consultation process (between the on-field umpire(s) and the third umpire) initiated by the on-field umpire(s) as set out in paragraph 2 below and which have been collectively termed in these playing conditions as an “Umpire Review”; and
 - The process initiated by the players for the review of an on-field umpire’s decision (by means of a consultation between the on-field umpire(s) and the third umpire) as set out in paragraph 3 below and which has been termed in these playing conditions as the “Player Review”.
- 1.2 The Home Board will be required to ensure that the television technology specifications set out in Appendix 3 are provided.
- 1.3 In particular, the Home Board is to ensure that a separate room is provided for the third umpire and that he has access to the television equipment and technology as specified in Appendix 3 so as to be in the best position to facilitate the referral and/or consultation processes referred to in paragraphs 2 (Umpire Review) and 3 (Player Review) below.
- 1.4 The ICC shall appoint an independent technology expert (ICC Technical Official) to be present at every series to assist the third umpire and to protect the integrity of the DRS process.

2 UMPIRE REVIEW

In the circumstances detailed in paragraphs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 below, the on-field umpire has the discretion to refer the decision to the third umpire or, in the case of 2.2.(a), 2.4 and 2.5, to consult with the third umpire before making the decision and should take a common sense approach.

Save for requesting the umpire to review his decision under paragraph 3 (Player Review) below, players may not appeal to the umpire to use the Umpire Review - breach of this provision would constitute dissent and the player could be liable for discipline under the ICC Code of Conduct.

The third umpire shall call for as many replays from any camera angle as is necessary to reach a decision. As a guide, a decision should be made within 30 seconds whenever possible, but the third umpire shall have the discretion to take more time.

2.1 Run Out, Stumping and Hit Wicket Decisions

- a) The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a run-out, stumping or hit wicket to the third umpire.
- b) An on-field umpire wishing to refer a decision to the third umpire shall signal to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands.
- c) In the case of a referral of a hit wicket or stumping decision, the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]). If the delivery was not a fair delivery he shall indicate that the batsman is not out and advise the on-field umpire to signal no ball. See also paragraph 3.10 below.

- d) Additionally, if the third umpire finds the batsman is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- e) If the third umpire decides the batsman is out a red light is displayed; a green light means not-out. Should the third umpire be temporarily unable to respond, a white light (where available) will remain illuminated throughout the period of interruption to signify to the on-field umpires that the TV replay system is temporarily unavailable, in which case the decision will be taken by the on-field umpire. (As an alternative to the red/green light system and where available, the big replay screen may be used for the purpose of conveying the third umpire's decision.)

2.2 Caught Decisions

In the event of an appeal for a caught decision:

a) Clean Catches

- i) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether or not a catch was taken cleanly, he shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- ii) Should both on-field umpires require assistance from the third umpire to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire, then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. Such consultation shall be initiated by the bowler's end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height. Following such consultation, the final decision will be made and given by the bowler's end umpire, who will take into account the on-field umpires' initial views and any other advice received from the third umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.
- iii) The third umpire has to determine whether the batsman has been caught. However, in reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) and whether the batsman has hit the ball. If the delivery was not a fair delivery or if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman did not hit the ball he shall indicate to the on-field umpire that the batsman is not out caught, and in the case of an unfair delivery, advise the on-field umpire to signal no ball. See also paragraph 3.10 below. Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.

b) Bump Ball

- i) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether a catch was taken from a bump ball or not, he shall first consult with the square leg umpire.

- ii) Should both on-field umpires be unable to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall be entitled to refer the decision to the third umpire to review a TV replay(s) of the batsman's stroke as in paragraph 2.1 (b).
- iii) The third umpire has to determine whether the ball was a bump ball or not. However, in reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) and whether the batsman has hit the ball. If the delivery was not a fair delivery or if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman did not hit the ball he shall indicate that the batsman is not out and, in the case of an unfair delivery, advise the on-field umpire to signal no ball. See also paragraph 3.10 below. Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- iv) The third umpire shall communicate his decision by the system as in paragraph 2.1 (d).

2.3 Boundary Decisions

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

Note: If the television evidence is inconclusive as to whether or not a boundary has been scored, the status quo will remain, and it shall be treated as runs scored by the batting side.

- b) An on-field umpire wishing the assistance of the third umpire in this circumstance shall communicate with the third umpire by use of a two-way radio and the third umpire will convey his decision to the on-field umpire by this method.
- c) The third umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows a boundary line infringement or incident that appears not to have been acted upon by the on-field umpires.

2.4 Obstructing the Field

- a) Following an appeal from the fielding side, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to consult with the third umpire if he feels that the batsman has obstructed the field.
- b) The bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire (if necessary), then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. Such consultation shall be initiated by the bowlers end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height.
- c) Following such consultation with the third umpire, the final decision shall be indicated in the normal fashion by the bowlers end umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.

2.5 Batsmen Running to the Same End

- a) In the event of both batsmen running to the same end and the umpires are uncertain over which batsmen made his ground first, the on-field umpire may consult with the third umpire.
- b) The procedure in paragraph 2.3 (b) shall apply.

3 PLAYER REVIEW

The following clauses shall operate in addition to and in conjunction with paragraph 2 (Umpire Review).

3.1 Circumstances in which a Player Review may be requested

- a) A player may request a review of any decision taken by the on-field umpires concerning whether or not a batsman is dismissed, with the exception of 'Timed Out' (Player Review).
- b) For the avoidance of doubt, no other decisions made by the umpires are eligible for a Player Review.
- c) Only the batsman involved in a dismissal may request a Player Review of an 'Out' decision and only the captain (or acting captain) of the fielding team may request a Player Review of a 'Not Out' decision.
- d) A decision concerning whether or not a batsman is dismissed that could have been the subject of a Umpire Review under paragraph 2 is eligible for a Player Review as soon as it is clear that the on-field umpire has chosen not to initiate the Umpire Review.

3.2 The manner of requesting the Player Review

- a) The request should be made by the player making a 'T' sign with both forearms at head height.
- b) The total time elapsed between the ball becoming dead and the review request being made should be no more than 15 seconds. The on-field umpire should provide the player with a prompt after 10 seconds if the request has not been made at that time and the player should request the review immediately thereafter. If the umpires believe that a request has not been made within the 15 second time frame, they will decline to review the decision.
- c) The captain may consult with the bowler and other fielders or the two batsmen may consult with each other prior to deciding whether to request a Player Review. However in order to meet the requirement of (b) above, such consultation will need to occur almost instantly and be very brief. Under no circumstances is any player permitted to query an umpire about any aspect of a decision before deciding on whether or not to request a Player Review. If the umpires believe that the captain or batsman has received direct or indirect input emanating other than from the players on the field, then they may at their discretion decline the request for a Player Review. In particular, signals from the dressing room must not be given.
- d) No replays, either at normal speed or slow motion, should be shown on a big screen to spectators until the time allowed for the requesting of a Player Review has elapsed. See also paragraph 3.11 below.

- e) If either on-field umpire initiates an Umpire Review under paragraph 2, this does not preclude a player seeking a Player Review of a separate incident from the same delivery. The Player Review request may be made after the Umpire Review provided it is still within the timescale described in (b) above. (See 3.8 (b) and 3.8 (c) below for the process for addressing both an Umpire and Player Review).
- f) A request for a Player Review may not be withdrawn once it has been made.

3.3 The process of consultation

- a) On receipt of an eligible and timely request for a Player Review, the on-field umpire will make the sign of a television with his hands in the normal way.
- b) He will initiate communication with the third umpire by confirming the decision that has been made and that the player has requested a Player Review.
- c) The third umpire must then work alone, independent of outside help or comment, other than when consulting the on-field umpire.
- d) A two-way consultation process should begin to investigate whether there is anything that the third umpire can see or hear which would indicate that the on-field umpire should change his decision.
- e) This consultation should be on points of fact, where possible phrased in a manner leading to yes or no answers. Questions requiring a single answer based on a series of judgements, such as “do you think that was LBW?” are to be avoided.
- f) The third umpire shall not withhold any factual information which may help in the decision making process, even if the information is not directly prompted by the on-field umpire’s questions. In particular, in reviewing a dismissal, if the third umpire believes that the batsman may instead be out by any other mode of dismissal, he shall advise the on-field umpire accordingly. The process of consultation described in this paragraph in respect of such other mode of dismissal shall then be conducted as if the batsman has been given not out.
- g) The third umpire should initially check whether the delivery is fair (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) where appropriate advising the on-field umpire accordingly. See also paragraph 3.10 below.
- h) If despite the available technology, the third umpire is unable to answer with a high degree of confidence a particular question posed by the on-field umpire, then he should report that the replays are ‘inconclusive’. The third umpire should not give answers conveying likelihoods or probabilities.
- i) Subject to paragraph 3.3 (j) below, specifically when advising on LBW decisions, the requirement for a high degree of confidence should be interpreted as follows:
 - i) With regard to determining the point of pitching the evidence provided by technology should be regarded as definitive and the Laws as interpreted in clause 3.9 (a) below should be strictly applied.

- ii) With regard to the point of impact
- If a 'not out' decision is being reviewed, in order to report that the point of impact is between wicket and wicket (i.e. in line with the stumps), the evidence provided by technology should show that the centre of the ball at the moment of interception is in line within an area demarcated by a line drawn down the middle of the outer stumps.
 - If an 'out' decision is being reviewed, in order to report that the point of impact is not between wicket and wicket (i.e. outside the line of the stumps), the evidence provided by technology should show that no part of the ball at the moment of interception is between wicket and wicket.

- iii) With regard to determining whether the ball was likely to have hit the stumps:

- If a 'not out' decision is being reviewed, in order to report that the ball is hitting the stumps, the evidence provided by technology should show that the centre of the ball would have hit the stumps within an area demarcated by a line drawn below the lower edge of the bails and down the middle of the outer stumps.

However, where the evidence shows that the ball would have hit the stumps within the demarcated area as set out above but that:

- The point of impact is 300cm or more from the stumps; or
- The point of impact is more than 250cm but less than 300cm from the stumps and the distance between point of pitching and point of impact is less than 40cm,

the original decision will stand (i.e. not out).

- If an 'out' decision is being reviewed, in order to report that the ball is missing the stumps, the evidence of the technology should show that no part of the ball would have made contact with any part of the stumps or bails.

- iv) With regard to determining whether the ball was likely to have hit the stumps after striking the pad on the full and being predicted to pitch before striking or passing the stumps:

- The technology should predict the line of the delivery in accordance with Law 36.2b and show this path from directly above the stumps in the simulation.
- The 3rd umpire shall advise the on-field umpire whether the ball was going to intercept the line of the stumps based on the prediction of the technology, and make no comment on the predicted height of the ball after pitching, which shall remain a judgment of the on-field umpire.

- j) In circumstances where the television technology (all or parts thereof) is not available to the third umpire or fails for whatever reason, the third umpire shall advise the on-field umpire of this fact but still provide any relevant factual information that may be ascertained from the available television replays and other technology. See also paragraph 3.5 (d).

- k) The on-field umpire must then make his decision based on those factual questions that were answered by the third umpire, any other factual information offered by the third umpire and his recollection and opinion of the original incident.
- l) The on-field umpire will reverse his decision if the nature of the supplementary information received from the third umpire leads him to conclude that his original decision was incorrect.

3.4 The process for communicating the final decision

- a) When the on-field umpire has reached a decision, he should advise the TV director (directly or via the third umpire).
- b) For Player Reviews concerning potential dismissals, he should then indicate "Out" by raising his finger above his head in a normal yet prominent manner or indicate "Not Out" by the call of 'not out' and by crossing his hands in a horizontal position side to side in front and above his waist three times (as per a 'safe' decision in baseball). Where the decision is a reversal of the on-field umpire's previous decision, he should make the 'revoke last signal' indication immediately prior to the above.
- c) If the mode of dismissal is not obvious or not the same as that on which the original decision was based, then the umpire should advise the official scorers via the third umpire.

3.5 Number of Player Review requests permitted

The following trial playing condition is mandatory in all Test Matches where DRS is being used for the period 1st October 2014 to 30th September 2015:

Subject to the provisions of clauses a) to g) below, each team will have two unsuccessful player review requests remaining immediately after the completion of the 80th over of the innings. For the sake of clarity, at the end of the 80th over a team with no remaining player reviews receives 2 additional reviews; a team with 1 remaining player review receives 1 additional review, and a team with 2 remaining player reviews receives no additional reviews.

- a) Subject to the above, each team is allowed to make a maximum of two unsuccessful player review requests in the first 80 overs of the innings, and a maximum of two unsuccessful player review requests after 80 overs for the remainder of the innings. If a player review results in the umpire reversing his original decision, then the request has been successful and does not count towards the innings limit. If the umpire's decision is unchanged, the player review is unsuccessful. After two unsuccessful requests by one team within the first 80 overs, no further player review requests will be allowed by that team until after 80 overs. After two unsuccessful requests by one team, both made after the first 80 overs, no further player review requests will be allowed by that team during the remainder of that innings.
- b) If following a Player Review, an umpire upholds a decision of 'Out', but for a different mode of dismissal from that for which the original decision was given, then the request will still be regarded as unsuccessful.
- c) If following a Player Review, an umpire upholds a decision of 'Not Out' on account of the delivery being a no ball for any reason, thereby not requiring any review of the ball's subsequent trajectory, then this will not be counted as an unsuccessful request and not count towards the innings limit.

- d) If a Player Review and an Umpire Review occur from the same delivery and the decision from the Umpire Review renders the Player Review unnecessary (see 3.8 (b) and 3.8 (c)), then the Player Review request will be ignored and not be counted as unsuccessful.
- e) An unsuccessful review may be re-instated by the Match Referee at his sole discretion (if appropriate after consultation with the ICC Technical Official and/or the television broadcast director), if the review could not properly be concluded due to a failure of the technology. Any such decision shall be final and should be taken as soon as possible once all the relevant facts have been ascertained by the Match Referee. An unsuccessful review shall not be re-instated if, despite any technical failures, the correct decision could still have been made using the other available technology. Similarly, no reinstatement shall be made where the technology worked as intended, but the evidence gleaned from its use was “inconclusive”.
- f) The third umpire shall be responsible for counting the number of unsuccessful player reviews and advising the on-field umpires once either team has exhausted their allowance either for the first 80 overs or for the innings.
- g) The scoreboard shall display, for the innings in progress, the number of Player Reviews remaining available to each team.

3.6 Dead ball

- a) If following a Player Review request, an original decision of ‘Out’ is changed to ‘Not Out’, then the ball is still deemed to have become dead when the original decision was made (as per Law 23.1(a)(iii)). The batting side, while benefiting from the reversal of the dismissal, will not benefit from any runs that may subsequently have accrued from the delivery had the on-field umpire originally made a ‘Not Out’ decision, other than any No Balls penalty that could arise under 3.3 (g) above.
- b) If an original decision of ‘Not Out’ is changed to ‘Out’, the ball will retrospectively be deemed to have become dead from the moment of the dismissal event. All subsequent events, including any runs scored, are ignored.

3.7 Use of technology

- a) The following technology may be used by the third umpire.
 - Slow motion replays from all available cameras
 - Super slow motion replays from all available cameras
 - Ultra motion camera replays from all available cameras
 - Sound from the stump microphones with the replays at normal speed and slow motion
 - Approved ball tracking technology
 - The mat, generated by the provider of ball tracking technology, not by the broadcaster
 - Hot Spot cameras
 - Real-Time Snickometer

In addition, other forms of technology may be used subject to ICC being satisfied that the required standards of accuracy and time efficiency can be met.

- b) Where practical usage or further testing indicates that any of the above forms of technology cannot reliably provide accurate and timely information, then it may be removed prior to or during a match. The final decision regarding the technology to be used in a given match will be taken by the ICC Match Referee in consultation with the ICC Technical Official, ICC Management and the competing teams' governing bodies.

3.8 Combining Umpire Reviews with Player Reviews

- a) If an Umpire Review (under Clause 2) and a Player Review request are made following the same delivery but relating to separate modes of dismissal, the following procedure shall apply.
- b) The Umpire Review should be carried out prior to the Player Review if **all** of the following conditions apply:
 - i) The Player Review has been requested by the fielding side
 - ii) The Umpire Review and the Player Review both relate to the dismissal of the same batsman
 - iii) If the batsman is out, the number of runs scored from the delivery would be the same for both modes of dismissal
 - iv) If the batsman is out, the batsman on strike for the next delivery would be the same for both modes of dismissal.
- c) If the Umpire Review leads the third umpire to make a decision of 'Out', then this will be displayed in the usual manner and the Player Review will not be performed. If the Umpire Review results in a not out decision, then the third umpire will make no public decision but proceed to address the Player Review request.

For illustration, following an unsuccessful lbw appeal, the striker sets off for a run, is sent back and there is an appeal for his run out. The players request that the lbw decision is reviewed and the umpires request that the run out be reviewed. The four criteria above are satisfied, so the run out referral is determined first. Should the appeal for run out be 'Out', then there is no requirement for the lbw review to take place.

- d) In all other circumstances, the two incidents shall be addressed in chronological order. If the conclusion from the first incident is that a batsman is dismissed, then the ball would be deemed to have become dead at that point, rendering investigation of the second incident unnecessary.

3.9 Interpretation of Laws

- a) When using technology to determine where the ball pitched (as per Law 36.1(b)), the third umpire should refer to the "point" (or centre) of the ball. Therefore if at least 50% of the ball pitches outside the line of leg stump, then no LBW dismissal is possible.
- b) When using a replay to determine the moment at which the wicket has been put down (as per Law 28.1), the third umpire should deem this to be the first frame in which one of the bails is shown (or can be deduced) to have lost **all** contact with the top of the stumps and subsequent frames show the bail permanently removed from the top of the stumps.

3.10 No Balls

Following any mode of dismissal that is not permitted off a no ball and which is not the subject of an Umpire or Player Review, if the on-field umpire is uncertain as the fairness of the delivery he shall be entitled to request the batsman to delay leaving the field and to check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) with the third umpire. Consultation with the third umpire shall be by way of two way radio. If the delivery was not a fair delivery the on-field umpire shall indicate that the batsman is not-out and signal no-ball. For the avoidance of doubt, the third umpire shall apply clause 24.2 when deciding whether a no-ball should have been called.

3.11 Big Screen Policy

The current ICC big screen policy will apply.

See also 3.2(d)

APPENDIX 3

DRS Third Umpire Room and Television Broadcast Specifications

Specifications will be circulated separately.

APPENDIX 4

Third Umpire TV Replay System – Playing Conditions

1 GENERAL

- 1.1 Save with the express written consent of the Chief Executive Officer of the ICC the Home Board will ensure the live television broadcast of all Test Matches played in its country.
- 1.2 Where matches are broadcast the camera specification set out in Appendix 5 A shall be mandatory as a minimum requirement.
- 1.3 Where matches are not broadcast the camera specifications set out in Appendix 5 B shall be mandatory as a minimum requirement.
- 1.4 The Home Board will ensure a separate room is provided for the third umpire and that he has access to television monitors and direct sound link with the television control broadcast director to facilitate as many replays as is necessary to assist him in making a decision.
- 1.5 In the circumstances detailed in paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 below, the on-field umpire has the discretion to refer the decision to the third umpire or, in the case of paragraph 3.1, 5 and 6, to consult with the third umpire before making his decision and should take a common sense approach.

Players may not appeal to the umpire to use the replay system - breach of this provision would constitute dissent and the player could be liable for discipline under the ICC Code of Conduct.
- 1.6 The third umpire shall call for as many replays from any camera angle as is necessary to reach a decision. As a guide, a decision should be made within 30 seconds whenever possible, but the third umpire shall have a discretion to take more time in order to finalise a decision.
- 1.7 The third umpire shall only have access to TV replays for the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 below. Other technology which may be in use by the broadcaster for broadcast purposes (Hot Spot, ball tracking, Snicko) shall not be permitted.

2 RUN OUT, STUMPING AND HIT WICKET DECISIONS

- 2.1 The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a run-out, stumping or hit wicket to the third umpire.
- 2.2 An on-field umpire wishing to refer a decision to the third umpire shall signal to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands.
- 2.3 If the third umpire decides the batsman is out a red light is displayed; a green light means not-out. Should the third umpire be temporarily unable to respond, a white light (where available) will remain illuminated throughout the period of interruption to signify to the on-field umpires that the TV replay system is temporarily unavailable, in which case the decision will be taken by the on-field umpire. (As an alternative to the red/green light system and where available, the big screen may be used for the purpose of conveying the third umpire's decision.)
- 2.4 In the case of a referral of a hit wicket or stumping decision, the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]). Additionally, if the third umpire finds the batsman is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.

3 CAUGHT DECISIONS

The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a caught decision to the third umpire in the following circumstances:

3.1 Clean Catches

- a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether or not a catch was taken cleanly, he shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- b) Should both on-field umpires require assistance from the third umpire to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire, then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. Such consultation shall be initiated by the bowler's end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height. Following such consultation, the final decision will be made and given by the bowler's end umpire, who will take into account the on-field umpires' initial views and any other advice received from the third umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the batsman has been caught. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]). Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- d) The final decision shall be indicated in the normal fashion by the bowler's end umpire.

3.2 Bump Ball

- a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether a catch was taken from a bump ball or not, he shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- b) Should both on-field umpires be unable to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall be entitled to refer the decision to the third umpire to review a TV replay(s) of the batsman's stroke as in paragraph 2.2.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the ball was a bump ball or not. However, in reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) and whether the batsman has hit the ball. If the delivery was not a fair delivery or if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman did not hit the ball he shall indicate that the batsman is not out and, in the case of an unfair delivery, advise the on-field umpire to signal no ball. See also paragraph 3.10 below. Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- d) The third umpire shall communicate his decision by the system as in paragraph 2.3.

4 BOUNDARY DECISIONS

- 4.1 The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer to the third umpire for a decision about whether the fieldsman had any part of his person in contact with the ball when he touched the boundary or when he had any part of his person grounded beyond the boundary, or whether a four or six had been scored. A decision is to be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter.
- 4.2 An on-field umpire wishing the assistance of the third umpire in this circumstance shall communicate with the third umpire by use of a two-way radio and the third umpire will convey his decision to the on-field umpire by this method.
- 4.3 The third umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows a boundary line infringement or incident that appears not to have been acted upon by the on-field umpires.

5 OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

- a) Following an appeal from the fielding side, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to consult with the third umpire if he feels that the batsman has obstructed the field.
- b) The bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire (if necessary), then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. Such consultation shall be initiated by the bowler's end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height.
- c) Following such consultation with the third umpire, the final decision shall be indicated in the normal fashion by the bowler's end umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.

6 BATSMEN RUNNING TO THE SAME END

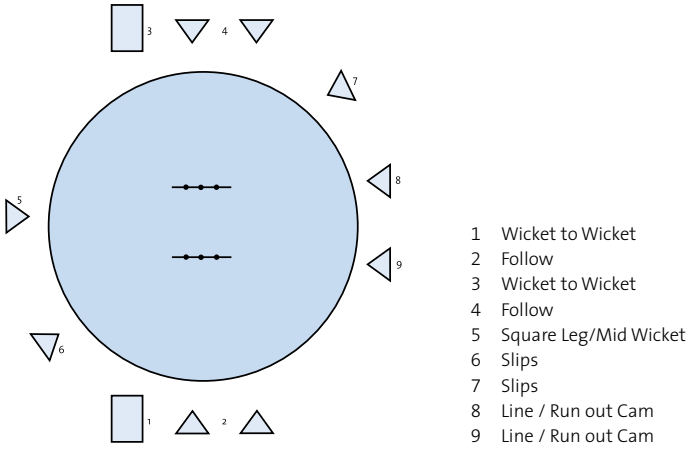
- 6.1 In the event of both batsmen running to the same end and the umpires are uncertain over which batsman made his ground first, the on-field umpire may consult with the third umpire.
- 6.2 The procedure in paragraph 4.2 shall apply.

7 NO BALLS

Following any mode of dismissal that is not permitted off a no ball, if the on-field umpire is uncertain as the fairness of the delivery, he shall be entitled to request the batsman to delay leaving the field and to check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) with the third umpire. Consultation with the third umpire shall be by way of two way radio. If the delivery was not a fair delivery the on-field umpire shall indicate that the batsman is not-out and signal no-ball. For the avoidance of doubt, the third umpire shall apply clause 24.2 when deciding whether a no-ball should have been called.

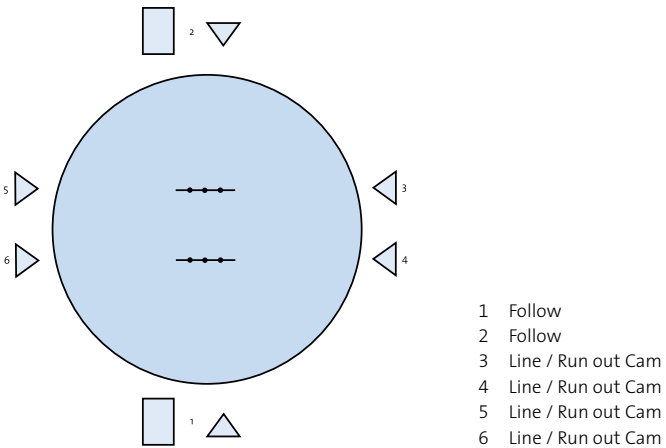
APPENDIX 5A

Generic Camera Layout - Basic TV Coverage



APPENDIX 5B

Generic Camera Layout - Third Umpire Coverage



APPENDIX 6

Calculation Template for Last Day of Test Match

This template applies to any interruption on the last day which causes a loss in actual playing time, (i.e. an interruption longer than the amount of extra time available) and where play resumes after the scheduled tea interval.

Where play resumes prior to tea, then the calculation of overs remaining in the day is performed as per Days 1-4, with the scheduled time for the last hour affected only by the adding of any extra time.

Lines A, B, C, D and E should be completed at the start of an interruption on the final day. If play resumes without any lost playing time, or prior to the tea interval, then this sheet can be discarded.

Once the length of interruption exceeds D and actual playing time is lost, then line F can be completed

Lines G and H can be completed immediately if the interruption starts after tea, otherwise as soon as the interruption includes the tea interval.

- A Start of interruption _____
- B Minimum overs remaining before start of last hour as at time A
(See Note 1) _____
- C Time required to bowl minimum overs @ 4 mins per over (B x 4) _____
- D Extra time available as at time A _____
- E Scheduled time for last hour as at time A _____
- F Rescheduled time for last hour (Time basis) (D + E) _____
- G Length of intervals covered by interruption:
enter 40 (lunch), 20 (tea), 60 (both) or 0 (neither) _____
- H Rescheduled time for last hour (Overs basis) (A + C + D + G) _____
- I Later of F and H above _____
- J Time play resumes _____

Case A: If J is earlier than I, play resumes prior to the last hour

K Minutes playing time lost ($J - A - D - G$) _____

L Overs lost @ 4 mins per over (see Note 2)

M Minimum overs before start of last hour ($B - L$) (See Note 1)

The last hour then starts at the later of the time in Line F
and the completion of the overs in Line M _____

Case B: If J is not earlier than I, play resumes in the last hour

K Time for last hour to finish (I plus 60 minutes) _____

L Minutes remaining in last hour ($K - J$) _____

M Overs remaining in last hour ($L / 4$ mins or part thereof)
(See Note 1) _____

Note 1: If an interruption occurs part-way through an over, in Row B enter the number of full overs remaining, ignoring the part over. Then in Row M, add back the part over to the minimum overs to be bowled on resumption.

Note 2: The actual overs lost for a given interruption will also reflect any earlier interruptions in the day, so that one over is lost in the day for each full four minutes of aggregated playing time lost. For example, 15 minutes loses 3 overs, but another 15 minute delay loses 4 overs.

STANDARD **ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL**
MATCH PLAYING CONDITIONS

STANDARD ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL MATCH PLAYING CONDITIONS

These playing conditions are applicable to all ODI matches from 1st October 2014 and supersede the previous version dated 1st October 2013. Included in this version are amendments to clauses 2.2, 3.5.3, Appendices 7 and 9 and new clauses 1.2.3, 3.5.3 b), Appendix 7 clauses 2.4 b) and 3.3 iv) and Appendix 9 5.b).

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 5th Edition - 2013) shall apply.

Note: All references to 'Governing Body' within the Laws of Cricket shall be replaced by 'ICC Match Referee'.

1 LAW 1 THE PLAYERS

1.1 Law 1.1 - Number of Players

Law 1.1 shall be replaced by the following:

A match is played between two sides. Each side shall consist of 11 players, one of whom shall be captain.

1.2 Law 1.2 - Nomination of Players

Law 1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

- 1.2.1 Each captain shall nominate 11 players plus a maximum of 4 substitute fielders in writing to the ICC Match Referee before the toss. No player (member of the playing eleven) may be changed after the nomination without the consent of the opposing captain.
- 1.2.2 Only those nominated as substitute fielders shall be entitled to act as substitute fielders during the match, unless the ICC Match Referee, in exceptional circumstances, allows subsequent additions.
- 1.2.3 A player or player support personnel who has been suspended from participating in a match shall not, from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter:
 - a) Be nominated as, or carry out any of the duties or responsibilities of a substitute fielder, or
 - b) Enter any part of the playing area (which shall include the field of play and the area between the boundary and the perimeter boards) at any time, including any scheduled or unscheduled breaks in play.

A player who has been suspended from participating in a match shall be permitted from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter be permitted to enter the players' dressing room provided that the players' dressing room (or any part thereof) for the match is not within the playing area described in b) above (for example, the player is not permitted to enter the on-field 'dug-out').
- 1.2.4 All those nominated including those nominated as substitute fielders, must be eligible to play for that particular team and by such nomination the nominees shall warrant that they are so eligible.

1.2.5 In addition, by their nomination, the nominees shall be deemed to have agreed to abide by all the applicable ICC Regulations pertaining to international cricket and in particular, the Clothing and Equipment Regulations, the Code of Conduct for Players and Player Support Personnel (hereafter referred to as the ICC Code of Conduct), the Anti-Racism Code for Players and Player Support Personnel, the Anti-Doping Code and the Anti-Corruption Code.

1.3 Law 1.3 – Captain

The following shall apply in addition to Law 1.3 (a):

The deputy must be one of the nominated members of the playing eleven.

Each Member Board must nominate its 'ODI Team Captain' to the ICC when appointed.

If the 'ODI Team Captain' is not participating in a series, the relevant Home Board must nominate a replacement 'ODI Team Captain' for the series. The Home Board shall advise the series Match Referee.

If the 'ODI Team Captain' plays in a match without being the nominated captain for that match, he will be deemed to be the captain should any penalties be applied for over rate breaches under the Code of Conduct.

2 LAW 2 - SUBSTITUTES AND RUNNERS, BATSMAN OR FIELDER LEAVING THE FIELD, BATSMAN RETIRING, BATSMAN COMMENCING INNINGS

Law 2 shall apply subject to the following:

2.1 Law 2.1 Substitutes and Runners

Law 2.1 (a) (ii), 2.7 and 2.8 shall not apply. A runner for a batsman when batting is not permitted.

Law 2.1 (b) shall be amended as follows:

The umpires shall have discretion to allow, for other wholly acceptable reasons, a substitute fielder to act for a nominated player, at the start of the match, or at any subsequent time.

2.2 Law 2.5 - Fielder absent or leaving the field

Law 2.5 shall be replaced by the following:

If a fielder fails to take the field with his side at the start of the match or at any later time, or leaves the field during a session of play, the umpire shall be informed of the reason for his absence, and he shall not thereafter come on to the field during a session of play without the consent of the umpire. (See Law 2.6 as modified). The umpire shall give such consent as soon as practicable.

If the player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes, the following restrictions shall apply to their future participation in the match:

2.2.1 The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until he has either been able to field, or his team has subsequently been batting, for the total length of playing time for which he was absent (hereafter referred to as penance time), subject to a maximum cumulative penance time of 120 minutes. If any unexpired penance time remains at the end of the first innings, it is carried forward to the second innings of the match.

- 2.2.2 The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until his team's batting innings has been in progress for the length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired penance time carried forward from the previous innings, subject to a maximum cumulative penance time of 120 minutes. However, once his side has lost five wickets in its batting innings, he may bat immediately.

For the purposes of 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, playing time shall comprise the time play is in progress excluding lunch and tea intervals, intervals between innings and official drinks intervals.

However, in the event of a batsman or a fieldsman already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, he shall be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided that he personally informs the umpires when he is fit enough to take the field had play been in progress.

Similarly, if at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, a player is on the field but still has some unexpired penalty time remaining from a previous absence, he shall automatically be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided he returns to the field of play immediately after the interruption.

The restriction in clauses 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 above shall not apply if the player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to an internal injury such as a pulled muscle) whilst participating earlier in the match and consequently been forced to leave the field. Nor shall it apply if the player has been absent for very exceptional and wholly acceptable reasons (other than injury or illness).

- 2.2.3 Substitute fielders shall only be permitted in cases of injury, illness or other wholly acceptable reasons. 'Wholly acceptable reasons' should be limited to extreme circumstances and should not include what is commonly referred to as a 'comfort break'.

Note: Squad members of the fielding team who are not playing in the match and who are not acting as substitute fielders shall be required to wear a team training bib whilst on the playing area (including the area between the boundary and the perimeter fencing).

3 LAW 3 - THE UMPIRES

3.1 Law 3.1 - Appointment and attendance

Law 3.1 shall be replaced by the following:

The following rules for the selection and appointment of ODI umpires shall be followed as far as it is practicable to do so:

- 3.1.1 The umpires shall control the game as required by the Laws (as read with these playing conditions), with absolute impartiality and shall be present at the ground at least two hours before the scheduled start of play.
- 3.1.2 ICC shall establish an 'Elite Panel' of umpires who shall be contracted to the ICC.
- 3.1.3 Each Full Member shall nominate from its panel of first class umpires two umpires to an 'International Panel' and one umpire to a 'TV Panel'. (A third umpire may be nominated to the 'International Panel' with the written consent of the ICC).

- 3.1.4 ICC will appoint one umpire to stand in each ODI. Such umpires shall not be from the same country as the participating teams and shall be selected from the 'Elite Panel' or the 'International Panel'.
- 3.1.5 The Home Board shall appoint one umpire to stand in each ODI. Such umpire shall be selected from its umpires on the 'International Panel'.
- 3.1.6 In ODI matches where the DRS is used (see clause 3.2 below), ICC will appoint a third umpire who shall act as the emergency umpire and officiate in regard to the DRS. Such third umpire shall not be from the same country as the participating teams and shall be appointed from the 'Elite Panel' or the 'International Panel'.
- 3.1.7 In all other ODI matches, the third umpire will be appointed by the Home Board and he shall act as the emergency umpire and officiate in regard to TV replays. Such appointment must be made from the 'International Panel' or the 'TV Panel'.
- 3.1.8 The Home Board shall also appoint a fourth umpire for each ODI from its panel of first class umpires. The fourth umpire shall act as the emergency third umpire. In 'DRS' ODI matches the fourth umpire shall be appointed from the 'International Panel' or the 'TV Panel'.
- 3.1.9 In ODI matches involving Associate Members umpires from the ICC Associate and Affiliate Umpires Panel may be appointed.
- 3.1.10 As long as possible before each ODI Match, ICC will advise the Home Board of the name of its appointee(s) and the Home Board will advise the Manager of the visiting team of all umpires' names.
- 3.1.11 ICC shall appoint the match referee for all matches (ICC Match Referee).
- 3.1.12 The ICC Match Referee shall not be from the same country as the participating teams.
- 3.1.13 Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire's or match referee's appointment.

3.2 Third Umpire / TV Replay System (DRS)

In matches where the DRS is used, the playing conditions set out in Appendix 7 shall apply.

In matches where the DRS is not used, including ODIs not between Full Member countries, the playing conditions set out in Appendix 9 shall apply.

3.3 Law 3.2 - Change of umpire

Law 3.2 shall be replaced by the following:

An umpire shall not be changed during the match, other than in exceptional circumstances, unless he is injured or ill.

3.4 Law 3.4 - To inform captains and scorers

The following shall apply in addition to Law 3.4 (i):

The Home Board may provide for the ringing of a bell, which shall be rung 5 minutes before the termination of an interval, when the umpires shall go to the wickets. The Home Board shall inform the ICC Match Referee and the Manager of the visiting team at the start of the tour that this practice is to be adopted.

3.5 Law 3.8 - Fitness for play and Law 3.9 - Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable conditions

3.5.1 The safety of all persons within the ground is of paramount importance to the ICC. In the event that any threatening circumstance, whether actual or perceived, comes to the attention of any umpire (including for example weather, pitch invasions, act of God, etc. See also clauses 3.5.4 and 3.5.5 below), then the players and officials should immediately be asked to leave the field of play in a safe and orderly manner and to relocate to a secure and safe area (depending on each particular threat) pending the satisfactory passing or resolution of such threat or risk to the reasonable satisfaction of the umpires, ICC Match Referee, the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security and/or the police as the circumstances may require.

Laws 3.8 & 3.9 shall be replaced by:

3.5.2 The umpires shall be the final judges of the fitness of the ground, weather and light for play. See clause 3.5.3 below and Law 7.2 (Fitness of the pitch for play).

3.5.3 Suspension of play for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light

- a) All references to ground include the pitch. See Law 7.1 (Area of pitch).
- b) If at any time the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place, then they shall immediately suspend play, or not allow play to commence or to restart. The decision as to whether conditions are so bad as to warrant such action is one for the umpires alone to make, following consultation with the ICC Match Referee.

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

If circumstances are warranted, the umpires shall stop play and instruct the ground staff to take whatever action they can and use whatever equipment is necessary to remove as much dew as possible from the outfield when conditions become unreasonable or dangerous. The umpires may also instruct the ground staff to take such action during scheduled and unscheduled breaks in play.

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

- c) When there is a suspension of play it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor the conditions. They shall make inspections as often as appropriate. Immediately the umpires together agree that conditions are suitable for play they shall call upon the players to resume the game.

- d) If play is in progress up to the start of an agreed interval then it will resume after the interval unless the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place.
- 3.5.4 Play may be suspended due to safety and security concerns by the umpires on the advice of the ICC Match Referee, the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security or the police.
- 3.5.5 Where play is suspended under Clause 3.5.4 above the decision to abandon or resume play shall be the responsibility of the ICC Match Referee who shall act only after consultation with the head of ground security and the police.

3.6 Light Meters

- 3.6.1 It is the responsibility of the ICC to supply light meters to the match officials to be used in accordance with these playing conditions.
- 3.6.2 All light meters shall be uniformly calibrated.
- 3.6.3 The umpires shall be entitled to use light meter readings as a guideline for determining whether the light is fit for play in accordance with the criteria set out in clause 3.5.3 (b) above.
- 3.6.4 Light meter readings may accordingly be used by the umpires:
- a) To determine whether there has been at any stage a deterioration or improvement in the light.
 - b) As benchmarks for the remainder of a stoppage, match and/or series/event.

3.7 Use of artificial lights

If in the opinion of the umpires, natural light is deteriorating to an unfit level, they shall authorize the ground authorities to use the available artificial lighting so that the match can continue in acceptable conditions.

In the event of power failure or lights malfunction, the provisions relating to the delay or interruption of play due to bad weather or light shall apply.

3.8 Day Night matches

- 3.8.1 Pads and players' and umpires' clothing shall be coloured.
- 3.8.2 Sight screens will be black.

3.9 Advertising on grounds, perimeter boards and sightscreens

- 3.9.1 Advertising on grounds

The logos on outfielders are to be positioned as follows:

- a) Behind the stumps – a minimum of 25.15 yards (23 meters) from the stumps.
- b) Midwicket/cover area – no advertising to be positioned within the 30 yard (27.50 meters) circle.

Note: Advertising closer to the stumps as set out above which is required to meet 3D requirements for broadcasters may be permitted, subject to prior ICC approval having been obtained.

3.9.2 Perimeter Boards

- a) Advertising on perimeter boards placed in front of the sightscreens is permitted save that the predominant colour of such advertising shall be of a contrasting colour to that of the ball.
- b) Advertising on perimeter boards behind the stumps at both ends shall not contain moving, flashing or flickering images and operators should ensure that the images are only changed or moved at a time that will not be distracting to the players or the umpires.
- c) In addition, the brightness of any electronic images shall be set at a level so that it is not a distraction to the players or umpires.

3.9.3 Sightscreens

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

4 LAW 4 - THE SCORERS

Law 4 shall apply.

5 LAW 5 - THE BALL**5.1 Law 5.2 - Approval and control of balls**

Law 5.2 shall be replaced by the following:

- 5.1.1 The Home Board shall provide cricket balls of an approved standard for ODI cricket and spare used balls for changing during a match which shall also be of the same brand. Note: The Home Board shall be required to advise the Visiting Boards of the brand of ball to be used in the match(es) at least 30 days prior to the start of the match(es).

The fielding captain or his nominee may select the balls with which he wishes to bowl from the supply provided by the Home Board. The fourth umpire shall take a box containing at least 6 new balls to the dressing room and supervise the selection of the balls.

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the balls and shall retain possession of them at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval, or any other disruption in play. Where day/night matches are scheduled in a series, white balls will be used in all matches (including day matches).

- 5.1.2 Each fielding team shall have two new balls for its innings, to be used in alternate overs, i.e. one from each end.
- 5.1.3 In a match reduced to 25 overs or less per side before the first innings commences, each team shall have only one new ball for its Innings.

5.2 Law 5.4 - New ball in match of more than one day's duration

Law 5.4 shall not apply.

5.3 Law 5.5 - Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

Law 5.5 shall be replaced by the following:

- 5.3.1 In the event of a ball during play being lost or in the opinion of the umpires, being unfit for play through normal use, the umpires shall allow it to be replaced by one that in their opinion has had a similar amount of wear.
- 5.3.2 In the event of the ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced for a ball that has similar amount of wear, even though it has not gone out of shape.
- 5.3.3 If the ball is to be replaced, the umpire shall inform the batsmen and the fielding captain. Either batsman or bowler may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

5.4 Law 5.6 - Specifications

Law 5.6 shall not apply.

6 LAW 6 - THE BAT

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6:

Only Type A bats shall be used in One Day International matches.

7 LAW 7 - THE PITCH

7.1 Law 7.3 - Selection and preparation

The following will apply in addition to Law 7.3:

- 7.1.1 The ground staff shall ensure that during the period prior to the start of play and during intervals, the pitch area shall be roped off so as to prevent unauthorised access. (The pitch area shall include an area at least 2 metres beyond the rectangle made by the crease markings at both ends of the pitch).
- 7.1.2 The fourth umpire shall ensure that, prior to the start of play and during any intervals, only authorised ground staff, the ICC match officials, players, team coaches and authorised television personnel shall be allowed access to the pitch area. Such access shall be subject to the following limitations:
 - a) Only captains and team coaches may walk on the actual playing surface of the pitch area (outside of the crease markings).
 - b) Access to the pitch area by television personnel shall be restricted to one camera crew (including one or two television commentators) of the official licensed television broadcaster(s) (but not news crews).
 - c) No spiked footwear shall be permitted.
 - d) No one shall be permitted to bounce a ball on the pitch, strike it with a bat or cause damage to the pitch in any other way.
 - e) Access shall not interfere with pitch preparation.
- 7.1.3 In the event of any dispute, the ICC Match Referee will rule and his ruling will be final.

7.2 Law 7.4 - Changing the pitch

Law 7.4 shall be replaced by the following:

- 7.2.1 In the event of a pitch being considered too dangerous for play to continue in the estimation of the on-field umpires, they shall stop play and immediately advise the ICC Match Referee.
- 7.2.2 The on-field umpires and ICC Match Referee shall consult with both captains.
- 7.2.3 If the captains agree to continue, play shall resume.
- 7.2.4 If the decision is not to resume play, the on-field umpires together with the ICC Match Referee shall consider whether the existing pitch can be repaired and the match resumed from the point it was stopped. In considering whether to authorise such repairs, the ICC Match Referee must consider whether this would place either side at an unfair advantage, given the play that had already taken place on the dangerous pitch.
- 7.2.5 If the decision is that the existing pitch cannot be repaired, then the match is to be abandoned with the following consequences:
 - a) In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match having been completed at the time the match is abandoned, the result shall be determined according to the provisions of clause 21.7.2.
 - b) In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match not having been completed, the match will be abandoned as a no result.
- 7.2.6 If the match is abandoned as a no result, the ICC Match Referee shall consult with the Home Board with the objective of finding a way for a new match to be commenced and completed on the same date (including any reserve day) and venue.
- 7.2.7 Such a match may be played either on the repaired pitch or on another pitch, subject to the ICC Match Referee and the relevant ground authority both being satisfied that the new pitch will be of the required ODI standard. The playing time lost between the scheduled start time of the original match and the actual start time of the new match will be covered by the provisions of clauses 12 and 16 below.
- 7.2.8 If it is not possible to play a new match on the scheduled day of the match (including any reserve day), the relevant officials from the participating Boards shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing tour schedule.
- 7.2.9 Throughout the above decision making processes, the ICC Match Referee shall keep informed both captains and the head of the ground authority. The head of the ground authority shall ensure that suitable and prompt public announcements are made.

7.3 Law 7.5 - Non-turf pitches

Law 7.5 shall not apply.

All matches shall be played on natural turf pitches. The use of PVA and other adhesives in the preparation of pitches is not permitted.

8 LAW 8 - THE WICKETS

8.1 Law 8.2 - Size of stumps

The following shall apply in addition to Law 8.2:

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

8.2 Zing Wickets

The use of Zing wickets is permitted.

Refer also to Appendix 7 clause 3.7 a) and Appendix 9 clause 2.5.

9 LAW 9 - THE BOWLING, POPPING AND RETURN CREASES

9.1 Law 9.3 - The Popping Crease

Law 9.3 shall apply, except that the reference to 'a minimum of 6 ft' shall be replaced by 'a minimum of 15 yards (13.71 metres)'.

9.2 Additional Crease Markings

The following shall apply in addition to Law 9:

As a guideline to the umpires for the calling of wides on the offside the crease markings detailed in Appendix 4 shall be marked in white at each end of the pitch.

10 LAW 10 - PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA

10.1 Law 10.1 - Rolling

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.1:

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

10.1.2 The umpires may instruct the ground curator to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

10.1.3 An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

10.2 Law 10.6 - Maintenance of footholes

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.6:

The umpires shall see that wherever possible and whenever it is considered necessary, action is taken during all intervals in play to do whatever is practicable to improve the bowler's foot holes.

10.3 Protection and preparation of adjacent pitches during matches

The protection (by way of an appropriate cover) and preparation of pitches which are adjacent to the match pitch will be permitted during the match subject to the following:

10.3.1 Such measures will only be possible if requested by the ground curator and approved by the umpires before the start of the match.

- 10.3.2 Approval should only be granted where such measures are unavoidable and will not compromise the safety of the players or their ability to execute their actions with complete freedom.
- 10.3.3 The preparation work shall be carried out under the supervision of the fourth umpire.
- 10.3.4 Any necessary watering shall be carried out only to the extent necessary for such preparations and shall not be permitted in circumstances which may in any way affect the match pitch.
- 10.3.5 The consent of the captains is not required but the umpires shall advise both captains and the ICC Match Referee before the start of the match on what has been agreed.

11 LAW 11 - COVERING THE PITCH

11.1 Law 11.1 - Before the match

The following shall apply in addition to Law 11.1:

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to commencement of play.

11.2 Law 11.2 - During the match

Law 11.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play and for the duration of the period of the match.

The covers must totally protect the pitch and also the pitch surroundings, a minimum 5 metres either side of the pitch and any worn or soft areas in the outfield.

11.3 Law 11.3 - Covering bowlers' run ups

Law 11.3 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler's run-ups shall be covered in inclement weather, in order to keep them dry, to a distance of at least 10 x 10 metres.

11.4 Law 11.4 - Removal of covers

Law 11.4 shall be replaced by the following:

All covers (including "hessian" or "scrim" covers used to protect the pitch against the sun) shall be removed not later than 2½ hours before the scheduled start of play provided it is not raining at the time, but the pitch will be covered again if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

Attention is drawn to clauses 3.5 and 10.3 above.

12 LAW 12 - INNINGS

Law 12 shall apply subject to the following (see also clauses 15 and 16 below):

12.1 Law 12.1 - Number of innings

Law 12.1 shall be replaced by the following:

All matches will consist of one innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of 50 overs. All matches shall be of one day's scheduled duration provided that participating countries in a series may agree to provide for a reserve day on which an incomplete match may be replayed or continued from the scheduled day.

If the match is to be continued on the reserve day, the participating countries may agree either that:

- 12.1.1 Any revision of overs only occurs on the final scheduled day of the match; or
- 12.1.2 Every effort is made to complete the match on the scheduled day with any necessary reduction in overs taking place and only if the minimum number of overs necessary to constitute a match cannot be bowled on the scheduled day will the match be completed on the reserve day.
- 12.1.3 If the match has started on the scheduled day and overs are subsequently reduced following an interruption, but no further play is possible, the match will resume on the reserve day at the point where the last ball was played. Refer Appendix 10.

12.2 Law 12.2 - Alternate innings

Law 12.2 shall not apply.

12.3 Law 12.3 - Completed innings

Laws 12.3 (c), (d) and (e) (iii) shall not apply.

12.4 Length of Innings

12.4.1 Uninterrupted Matches.

- a) Each team shall bat for 50 overs unless all out earlier.
- b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The interval shall be reduced to enable the second innings to commence at the scheduled time, subject to there being a minimum interval of 30 minutes. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of 50 overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.
- c) If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 50 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 50 overs.
- d) If the team fielding second fails to bowl 50 overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result is achieved.
- e) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer ICC Code of Conduct).

12.4.2 Delayed or Interrupted Matches

- a) Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First (see Appendix 2)
 - i) When playing time has been lost the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 14.28 overs per hour, which is inclusive of the provision of drinks intervals, in the total remaining time available for play.
 - ii) The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs. To constitute a match, a minimum of 20 overs have to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to a result not being achieved earlier.

- iii) As soon as the total minutes of playing time remaining is less than the completed overs faced by Team 1 multiplied by 4.2, then the first innings is terminated and the provisions of 12.4.2 (b) below take effect.
- iv) A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and also the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of 14.28 overs per hour. When calculating the length of playing time available for the match, or the length of either innings, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours, interruptions in play, and intervals, excluding those for drinks, will be taken into consideration. This calculation must not cause the match to finish earlier than the original or rescheduled time for cessation of play on the final scheduled day for play. If required the original time shall be extended to allow for one extra over for each team.
- v) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue until the required number of overs have been bowled or the innings is completed.
- vi) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer to ICC Code of Conduct).
- b) Delay or Interruption to the innings of the Team Batting Second (see Appendix 3)
 - i) When playing time has been lost and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 14.28 overs per hour, which is inclusive of the provision of drinks intervals, in respect of the lost playing time. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.
 - ii) In addition, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or re-scheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.
 - iii) To constitute a match, a minimum of 20 overs have to be bowled to the team batting second subject to a result not being achieved earlier.
 - iv) The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
 - v) A fixed time will be specified for the close of play by applying a rate of 14.28 overs per hour. With the exception of drinks intervals, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours and interruptions in play, will be taken into consideration in specifying this time.
 - vi) If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.
 - vii) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer ICC Code of Conduct).

12.5 Extra Time

The participating countries may agree to provide for extra time where the start of play is delayed or play is suspended.

12.6 Number of Overs per Bowler

No bowler shall bowl more than 10 overs in an innings.

In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed.

Where the total overs is not divisible by 5, one additional over shall be allowed to the maximum number per bowler necessary to make up the balance.

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

The scoreboard shall show the total number of overs bowled and the number of overs bowled by each bowler.

12.7 Law 12.4 – The toss

Law 12.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The captains shall toss for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of the ICC Match Referee, who shall supervise the toss. The toss shall take place not earlier than 30 minutes, nor later than 15 minutes before the scheduled or any re-scheduled time for the match to start. Note, however, the provisions of Law 1.3 (Captain).

Note: Law 12.5 requiring the captain of the side winning the toss to notify the opposing captain as soon as the toss is completed of his decision to bat or to field first shall apply.

13 LAW 13 - THE FOLLOW-ON

Law 13 shall not apply.

14 LAW 14 - DECLARATION AND FORFEITURE

Law 14 shall not apply.

15 LAW 15 - INTERVALS

15.1 Law 15.5 - Changing agreed times for intervals - Interval between Innings

If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier providing that this does not lead to an interval occurring more than 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval.

If the innings of the team batting first is completed more than 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval a 10 minute break will occur and the team batting second will commence its innings and the interval will occur as scheduled.

Where the innings of the side batting first is delayed or interrupted, the length of the interval will be reduced as follows:

- i) If up to 15 minutes of actual playing time is lost (total playing time lost less any extra time provided), then the interval will be reduced by the amount of actual playing time lost.
- ii) If more than 15 minutes of actual playing time is lost (total playing time lost less any extra time provided), then the interval will be reduced to 30 minutes (subject to (iii) below).
- iii) Note: The prescribed interval timings above may be reduced further by the ICC Match Referee taking into account the intention of not having a prolonged interval after a lengthy interruption close to the conclusion of the innings of the team batting first. However, the minimum interval shall not be less than ten minutes.

15.2 Law 15.9 - Intervals for drinks

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

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire (subject to the wearing of bibs – refer to the note in clause 2.2.3).

16 LAW 16 - START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

Law 16 shall apply subject to the following (see also clauses 15 and 12.4):

16.1 Start and Cessation Times

To be determined by the Home Board subject to there being 2 sessions of 3.5 hours each, separated by a 45 minute interval between innings.

Note: The playing hours of matches scheduled to take place at venues where dew is likely to be a factor should be determined so as to ensure that the effect of any dew is minimised.

16.2 Laws 16.6, 16.7 and 16.8 shall not apply.

16.3 Laws 16.9, 16.10, and 16.11 shall apply in so far as they are relevant to a one innings limited overs type match.

16.4 Minimum Over Rates

The minimum over rate to be achieved in ODI matches will be 14.28 overs per hour.

The actual over rate will be calculated at the end of the match by the umpires.

In calculating the actual over rate for the match, allowances will be given for the actual time lost as a result of any of the following:

- 16.4.1 treatment given to a player by an authorised medical personnel on the field of play;
- 16.4.2 a player being required to leave the field as a result of a serious injury;
- 16.4.3 all third umpire referrals and consultations;
- 16.4.4 time wasting by the batting side; and

16.4.5 all other circumstances that are beyond the control of the fielding side.

In the event of any time allowances being granted to the fielding team under 16.4.4 above (time wasting by batting team), then such time shall be deducted from the allowances granted to such batting team in the determination of its over rate.

If a side is bowled out within the time determined for that innings pursuant to these playing conditions (taking into account all of the time allowances set out above), the fielding side shall be deemed to have complied with the required minimum over rate.

17 LAW 17 - PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

Law 17 shall apply subject to the following:

17.1 Law 17.1 - Practice on the pitch or the rest of the square

Law 17.1 shall apply subject to the following:

- a) The use of the square for practice on any day of any match will be restricted to any netted practice area or bowling strips specifically prepared on the edge of the square for that purpose.
- b) Bowling practice on the bowling strips referred to in (a) above shall also be permitted during the interval (and change of innings if not the interval) unless the umpires consider that, in the prevailing conditions of ground and weather, it will be detrimental to the surface of the square.

17.2 Law 17.3 - Practice on the outfield between the call of play and the call of time

Law 17.3 shall apply save that Law 17.3 (c) shall be replaced with the following:

- c) There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the outfield. Bowling a ball, using a short run up to a player in the outfield is not to be regarded as bowling practice but shall be subject to the law.

18 LAW 18 - SCORING RUNS

Law 18 shall apply.

19 LAW 19 - BOUNDARIES

Law 19 shall apply subject to the following:

19.1 Law 19.1 - The boundaries of the field of play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.1:

The playing area shall be a minimum of 150 yards (137.16 metres) from boundary to boundary square of the pitch, with the shorter of the two square boundaries being a minimum 65 yards (59.43 metres). The straight boundary at both ends of the pitch shall be a minimum of 70 yards (64.00 metres). Distances shall be measured from the centre of the pitch to be used.

In all cases the aim shall be to provide the largest playing area, subject to no boundary exceeding 90 yards (82.29 meters) from the centre of the pitch to be used.

Any ground which has been approved to host international cricket prior to 1st October 2007 or which is currently under construction as of this date which is unable to conform to these new minimum dimensions shall be exempt. In such cases the regulations in force immediately prior to the adoption of these regulations shall apply.

19.2 Law 19.2 - Defining the boundary - boundary marking

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.2:

All boundaries must be designated by a rope or similar object of a minimum standard as authorised by the ICC from time to time. Where appropriate the rope should be a required minimum distance (3 yards [2.74 metres] minimum) inside the perimeter fencing or advertising signs. For grounds with a large playing area, the maximum length of boundary should be used before applying the minimum 3 yards (2.74 meters) between the boundary and the fence.

19.3 Law 19.3 - Scoring a boundary

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.3:

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

20 LAW 20 - LOST BALL

Law 20 shall apply.

21 LAW 21 - THE RESULT

Law 21 shall apply subject to the following:

21.1 Law 21.1 - A win - two innings match

Law 21.1 shall not apply.

21.2 Law 21.2 - A win - one innings match

Law 21.2 shall apply in addition to the following:

21.2.1 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing team's refusal to play (Law 21.3), a result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 20 overs, unless one team has been all out in less than 20 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 20 overs.

21.2.2 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing team's refusal to play (Law 21.3), all matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 20 overs, shall be declared no result.

21.3 Law 21.3 – Umpire (ICC Match Referee) awarding a match

Law 21.3 shall be replaced by the following:

- a) A match shall be lost by a side which either
 - i) concedes defeat or
 - ii) in the opinion of the ICC Match Referee refuses to play and the ICC Match Referee shall award the match to the other side.
- b) If an umpire considers that an action by any player or players might constitute a refusal by either side to play then the umpires together shall inform the ICC Match Referee of this fact. The ICC Match Referee shall together with the umpires ascertain the cause of the action. If the ICC Match Referee, after due consultation with the umpires,

then decides that this action does constitute a refusal to play by one side, he shall so inform the captain of that side. If the captain persists in the action the ICC Match Referee shall award the match in accordance with (a)(ii) above.*

- c) If action as in (b) above takes place after play has started and does not constitute a refusal to play the delay or interruption in play shall be dealt with in the same manner as provided for in clauses 12.4.2 and 15.1 above.

* N/B In addition to the consequences of any refusal to play prescribed under this clause, any such refusal, whether temporary or final, may result in disciplinary action being taken against the captain and team responsible under the Code of Conduct

21.4 Law 21.4 – Matches in which there is an agreement under Law 12.1 (b)

Law 21.4 shall not apply.

21.5 Law 21.5 (a) - A Tie

The following shall apply in addition to Law 21.5 (a):

If the scores are equal, the result shall be a tie and no account shall be taken of the number of wickets which have fallen.

21.6 Law 21.5 (b) - A Draw

Law 21.5 (b) shall not apply.

21.7 Prematurely Terminated Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

21.7.1 Interrupted Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

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

21.7.2 Prematurely Terminated Matches

If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least 20 overs bowled) and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison with the D/L 'Par Score' determined at the instant of the suspension by the Duckworth/Lewis method (refer Duckworth/Lewis Regulations). If the score is equal to the par score, the match is a Tie. Otherwise the result is a victory, or defeat, by the margin of runs by which the score exceeds, or falls short of, the Par Score.

21.8 Law 21.8 - Correctness of result

Any query on the result of the match as defined in Laws 21.2, 21.3, 21.5, 21.8 and 21.10 (as modified by these regulations) shall be resolved as soon as possible and a final decision made by the umpires at close of play.

21.9 Points

21.9.1 Preliminary Matches

In a competition with three or four Members with ODI status and with a final match or series, the home Board will institute a points system as follows:

Win, with bonus point	5
Win, without bonus point	4
Tie or No Result	2
Loss	0

In the event of teams finishing on equal points, the right to play in the final match or series will be determined as follows:

- The team with the most number of wins
- If still equal, the team with the most number of wins over the other team(s) who are equal on points and have the same number of wins
- If still equal, the team with the highest number of bonus points
- If still equal, the team with the highest net run rate

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

21.9.2 Net Run Rate

A team's net run rate is calculated by deducting from the average runs per over scored by that team throughout the competition, the average runs per over scored against that team throughout the competition.

In the event of a team being all out in less than its full quota of overs, the calculation of its net run rate shall be based on the full quota of overs to which it would have been entitled and not on the number of overs in which the team was dismissed.

Only those matches where results are achieved will count for the purpose of net run rate calculations. Where a match is abandoned, but a result is achieved under Duckworth/Lewis, for net run rate purposes Team 1 will be accredited with Team 2's Par Score on abandonment off the same number of overs faced by Team 2. Where a match is concluded but with Duckworth/Lewis having been applied at an earlier point in the match, Team 1 will be accredited with 1 run less than the final Target Score for Team 2 off the total number of overs allocated to Team 2 to reach the target.

21.9.3 Bonus Points

The team that achieves a run rate of 1.25 times that of the opposition shall be awarded one bonus point. A team's run rate will be calculated by reference to the runs scored in an innings divided by the number of overs faced. Refer Appendix 6.

21.9.4 Final Match or Series

If no result is achieved in a final the match shall be declared drawn.

In the event of a drawn final, the prize money will be shared equally between the two competing teams.

22 LAW 22 - THE OVER

Law 22 shall apply subject to the following:

22.1 Law 22.5 - Umpire miscounting

The following shall apply in addition to Law 22.5:

Whenever possible the third umpire shall liaise with the scorers and if possible inform the on-field umpires if the over has been miscounted.

23 LAW 23 - DEAD BALL

Law 23 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to Law 23.4.

23.1 Law 23.4 – Umpire calling and signalling ‘Dead Ball’

In a match where cameras are being used on or over the field of play (e.g. Spydercam), should a ball that has been hit by the batsman make contact, while still in play, with the camera, its apparatus or its cable, either umpire shall call and signal ‘dead ball’. The ball shall not count as one of the over and no runs shall be scored. If the delivery was called a no ball it shall count and the no ball penalty applied, including if appropriate a free hit from the next delivery. No other runs (including penalty runs) apart from the no ball penalty shall be scored.

Should a ball thrown by a fielder make contact with a camera on or over the field of play, its apparatus or its cable, either umpire shall call and signal dead ball. Unless this was already a no-ball or wide, the ball shall count as one of the over. All runs scored to that point shall count, plus the run in progress if the batsmen have already crossed.

24 LAW 24 - NO BALL

Law 24 shall apply subject to the following:

24.1 Law 24.1 (b) - Mode of delivery

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

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

24.2 Free Hit after a foot-fault no ball

In addition to the above, the delivery following a no ball called for a foot fault (Law 24.5) shall be a free hit for whichever batsman is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of no ball or a wide ball) then the next delivery will become a free hit for whichever batsman is facing it.

For any free hit, the striker can be dismissed only under the circumstances that apply for a no ball, even if the delivery for the free hit is called wide ball.

Field changes are not permitted for free hit deliveries unless there is a change of striker (the provisions of clause 41.2 shall apply).

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

24.3 Fair Delivery - the feet

Law 24.5 shall apply, subject to the final paragraph being replaced by the following:

If the bowler's end umpire is satisfied that any of these three conditions have not been met, he shall call and signal No ball.

25 LAW 25 - WIDE BALL**25.1 Law 25.1 - Judging a Wide**

Law 25 shall apply with the following addition to Law 25.1:

Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.

Any offside or legside delivery which in the opinion of the umpire does not give the batsman a reasonable opportunity to score shall be called a wide.

A penalty of one run for a wide shall be scored. This penalty shall stand in addition to any other runs which are scored or awarded. All runs, which are run or result from a wide ball, which is not a no ball, shall be scored wide balls.

26 LAW 26 - BYE AND LEG BYE

Law 26 shall apply.

27 LAW 27 - APPEALS

Law 27 shall apply.

28 LAW 28 - THE WICKET IS DOWN

Law 28 shall apply.

29 LAW 29 - BATSMAN OUT OF HIS GROUND

Law 29 shall apply.

30 LAW 30 - BOWLED

Law 30 shall apply.

31 LAW 31 - TIMED OUT

Law 31 shall apply.

Refer also to clause 42.9 (Law 42.10).

32 LAW 32 - CAUGHT

Law 32 shall apply.

33 LAW 33 - HANDLED THE BALL

Law 33 shall apply.

34 LAW 34 - HIT THE BALL TWICE

Law 34 shall apply.

35 LAW 35 - HIT WICKET

Law 35 shall apply.

36 LAW 36 - LEG BEFORE WICKET

Law 36 shall apply.

37 LAW 37 - OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

Law 37 shall apply. For the avoidance of doubt, if an umpire feels that a batsman, in running between the wickets, has significantly changed his direction without probable cause and thereby obstructed a fielder's attempt to effect a run out, the batsman should, on appeal, be given out, obstructing the field. It shall not be relevant whether a run out would have occurred or not.

If the change of direction involves the batsman crossing the pitch, Law 42.14 shall also apply.

See also paragraph 2.4 of Appendix 7 and paragraph 5 of Appendix 9.

38 LAW 38 - RUN OUT

Law 38 shall apply.

39 LAW 39 - STUMPED

Law 39 shall apply.

40 LAW 40 - THE WICKET-KEEPER

Law 40 shall apply.

41 LAW 41 - THE FIELDER

Law 41 shall apply subject to the following:

41.1 Law 41.1 - Protective equipment

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41.1:

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

41.2 Restrictions on the placement of fieldsmen

41.2.1 At the instant of delivery, there may not be more than 5 fieldsmen on the leg side.

41.2.2 In addition to the restriction contained in clause 41.2.1 above, further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs during which they shall apply (hereinafter referred to as the Powerplay Overs) are set out in the following paragraphs.

41.2.3 The following fielding restrictions shall apply:

- a) Two semi-circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The semi-circles shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi-circles shall be 30 yards (27.43 metres). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. (Refer attached Appendix 5). The fielding restriction areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or 'dots' at 5 yard (4.57 metres) intervals, each 'dot' to be covered by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter.

During the first block of Powerplay Overs (as set out below), only two fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.

During the second block of Powerplay Overs only three fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.

- b) Two inner circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The circles shall have as their centres the centrepoint of the popping crease at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the circles shall be 15 yards (13.72 metres). These fielding restriction areas should be marked by 'dots'. The segment of the circles reserved for the slip positions shall not be demarcated (refer attached Appendix 5).

During the first block of Powerplay Overs (in an uninterrupted innings, the first 10), there must be a minimum of two stationary fieldsmen within the applicable fielding restriction area measured from the striker's end at the instant of delivery. When a fast bowler is bowling the two stationary fieldsmen may be permitted to stand deeper than 15 yards (13.72 metres) (in the undemarcated area) provided only that they are standing in slip, leg slip or gully positions.

- 41.2.4 During the non Powerplay Overs, no more than four fieldsmen shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in clause 41.2.3 (a) above.
- 41.2.5 Subject to the provisions of 41.2.6 below, the Powerplay Overs shall apply for 15 overs per innings to be taken as follows:
 - a) The first block of Powerplay Overs (block of 10 overs for an uninterrupted match) shall be at the commencement of the innings.
 - b) The second block of Powerplay Overs (block of 5 overs for an uninterrupted match) shall be taken at the discretion of either of the batsmen at the wicket. In an innings of scheduled duration of between 41 and 50 overs, it may not be completed later than the 40th over. (No equivalent restriction applies to innings of shorter scheduled duration.)
 - c) A batsman must nominate his team's Powerplay no later than the moment at which the umpire reaches the stumps at the bowler's end for the start of the next over.
 - d) Once a batsman has nominated a Powerplay, the decision cannot be reversed.
 - e) Should the batting side choose not to exercise their discretion, their Powerplay Overs will automatically commence at the latest available point in the innings (e.g. in a 50 over innings, this will begin at the start of the 36th over).

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

INNINGS DURATION	FIRST POWERPLAY	SECOND POWERPLAY	POWERPLAY TOTAL
20 - 21	4	2	6
22 - 24	5	2	7
25 - 28	5	3	8
29 - 31	6	3	9
32 - 34	7	3	10
35 - 38	7	4	11
39 - 41	8	4	12
42 - 44	9	4	13
45 - 48	9	5	14
49	10	5	15

- 41.2.7 Each block of Powerplay Overs must commence at the start of an over.

- 41.2.8 If play is interrupted not during the Powerplay overs, then on resumption, it is necessary to determine how any remaining Powerplay overs should be allocated. The total number of Powerplay overs for the innings is derived from the table in 41.2.6. Any Powerplay overs already taken prior to the interruption will be deemed to have been from the initial allocation followed by the batting side's allocation. The decision of the batting side of when to take any remaining Powerplay overs is made in the usual way.

Illustrations of 41.2.8:

A match starts as 50 overs, is interrupted after 12 overs and reduced to 43 overs. (The first 10 overs have been Powerplays (PP); the next two were not.) The new PP allocation is 9+4, so there are 3 overs left for the batting side. These must start no later than the 38th over in order to be completed by the 40th over.

- 41.2.9 If play is interrupted during the first Powerplay and on resumption the overs required to be bowled in that Powerplay have already been exceeded, then the second Powerplay will be assumed to have been taken immediately and will continue until it is completed.

Illustrations of 41.2.9

A 50 over innings is interrupted after 9.3 overs, and on resumption has been reduced to 43 overs. Powerplay overs are 9+4. 2nd Powerplay is in progress with 0.3 out of the 4 overs completed, i.e. it covers overs 10 to 13. The fielding restrictions relating to the second powerplay take immediate effect on resumption.

- 41.2.10 If following an interruption, on resumption the total number of Powerplay Overs for the innings has already been exceeded, then there will be no further Powerplay deliveries bowled in the innings. Note that this is the only circumstance under which the Powerplay status can be changed during an over.

Illustrations of 41.2.10

A 45 over innings is interrupted after 8.3 overs, and on resumption has been reduced to 28 overs. Powerplay overs are 5+3. All Powerplay overs have been completed. Non-Powerplay restrictions take effect immediately and do not need to wait until the end of the over.

- 41.2.11 If following an interruption while a Powerplay is not in progress, it is found on resumption that the recalculated number of Powerplay Overs remaining exceeds the number of overs to be bowled in the innings, then the Powerplays will commence at the start of the next over, with fewer than the scheduled number of Powerplay Overs being bowled in the innings.

Illustration of 41.2.11:

A 41 over innings in which only the 1st Powerplay has been taken is interrupted after 35.1 overs and reduced to 39 overs. Powerplay overs are still 8+4. Powerplays automatically resume for the start of the next over, but only 11 of the 12 scheduled Powerplay overs can be bowled in the innings.

- 41.2.12 At the commencement of the second block of Powerplay Overs, the umpire shall signal such commencement to the scorers by rotating his arm in a large circle.
- 41.2.13 The umpire shall also indicate to the fielding captain before any signal is made that the batting side has chosen its Powerplay.
- 41.2.14 A light or other indicator shall be displayed on the scoreboard whenever the Powerplay Overs are being bowled, along with the number of overs remaining in the current block of Powerplay Overs.
- 41.2.15 The public address system shall be used to keep the spectators informed.
- 41.2.16 In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the square leg umpire shall call and signal 'No Ball'.

42 LAW 42 - FAIR AND UNFAIR PLAY**42.1 Law 42.3 - The Match Ball - changing its condition**

Law 42.3 shall apply, subject to the following:

Law 42.3 (d) and (e) shall be replaced with the following:

If the umpires together agree that the deterioration of the ball is inconsistent with the use it has received, they shall consider that there has been a contravention of this Law. They shall then decide together whether they can identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct.

42.1.1 If it is possible to identify the player(s) responsible:

- a) Change the ball forthwith. The batsman at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of six other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

Additionally the bowler's end umpire shall:

- b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.
- c) Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.
- d) Inform the captain of the batting side as soon as practicable of what has occurred.

- e) Together with the other umpire report the incident to the ICC Match Referee who shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.1.2 If it is not possible to identify the player(s) responsible:

- a) Change the ball forthwith. The umpires shall choose the replacement ball for one of similar wear and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.
- b) The bowler's end umpire shall issue the captain with a first and final warning, and
- c) Advise him that should there be any further incident by that team during the remainder of the match or series, steps 42.1.1 a) to e) above will be adopted, with the captain deemed under e) to be the player responsible.

42.2 Law 42.4 - Deliberate attempt to distract striker

Law 42.4 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.3 Law 42.5 - Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batsman

Law 42.5 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpire shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.4 Law 42.6 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling

42.4.1 Law 42.6 (a) - The Bowling of Fast Short Pitched Balls

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

- a) A bowler shall be limited to two fast short-pitched deliveries per over.
- b) A fast short-pitched delivery is defined as a ball which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.
- c) The umpire at the bowlers end shall advise the bowler and the batsman on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- d) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation and subject to Clause 42.4.1 (f) below, a ball that passes above head height of the batsman, that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a wide.
- e) For the avoidance of doubt any fast short pitched delivery that is called a wide under this playing condition shall also count as one of the allowable short pitched deliveries in that over.
- f) In the event of a bowler bowling more than two fast short-pitched deliveries in an over as defined in Clause 42.4.1 (b) above, the umpire at the bowlers end shall call and signal no ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal 'no ball' and then tap the head with the other hand.

- g) If a bowler delivers a third fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of no ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- h) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than two fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is his final warning for the innings.
- i) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.
If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- j) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- k) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- l) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)
The above is not a substitute for Clause 42.5 below which umpires are able to apply at any time.

42.4.2 Law 42.6 (b) Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.6 (b) shall be replaced by the following:

- a) Any delivery, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease is deemed unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- b) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in Clause 42.4.2 (a) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal no ball.
If, in the opinion of the umpire, such a delivery is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman, the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred.
- c) Should there be any further instance (where a high full pitched ball is bowled and is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman) by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.

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

42.5 Law 42.7 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling - Action by the umpire

Law 42.7 shall be replaced by the following:

Regardless of any action taken by the umpire as a result of a breach of Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2 and 42.6 the following shall apply at any time during the match:

- 42.5.1 The bowling of fast short pitched balls is unfair if in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's end he considers that by their repetition and taking into account their length, height and direction, they are likely to inflict physical injury on the striker, irrespective of the protective clothing and equipment he may be wearing. The relative skill of the striker shall also be taken into consideration.
- 42.5.2 In the event of such unfair bowling, the umpire at the bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure:
 - a) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred.
 - b) If this caution is ineffective, he shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning.
 - c) Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply even though the bowler may later change ends.
 - d) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof. See Law 22.8. (Bowler Incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).
 - e) The bowler thus taken off shall not be able to bowl again in that innings.
 - f) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
 - g) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

42.6 Law 42.8 - Deliberate bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.8 shall be replaced by the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch delivery which is deemed unfair as defined in Clause 42.4.2 was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with.

The umpire at the bowler's end shall:

- 42.6.1 Call and signal no ball.
- 42.6.2 When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.
- 42.6.3 Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings.
- 42.6.4 Ensure that the over is completed by another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.
- 42.6.5 Report the occurrence to the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play Responsibility of the Captains).

42.7 Action by the umpires for dangerous and unfair Bowling

Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2, 42.5 and 42.6 such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

42.8 Law 42.9 - Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

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

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

- 42.8.1 Call and signal dead ball if necessary, and;
- 42.8.2 Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 42.17).
- 42.8.3 Inform the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.
- 42.8.4 Report the occurrence to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the team concerned under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.9 Law 42.10 - Batsman Wasting Time

Law 42.10 shall apply, subject to the following:

If the incoming batsman is not in position to take guard or his partner not ready to receive the next ball within 2 minutes of the fall of the previous wicket, the action should be regarded by the umpires as time wasting and the provisions of Law 42.10 shall apply.

In addition, the umpires will report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.10 Law 42.14 Batsman damaging the pitch

Law 42.14 shall apply.

See also clause 37 above.

42.11 Law 42.15 – Bowler attempting to run out non-striker before delivery

Law 42.15 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler is permitted, before releasing the ball and provided he has not completed his usual delivery swing, to attempt to run out the non-striker. Whether the attempt is successful or not, the ball shall not count as one of the over. If the bowler fails in an attempt to run out the non-striker, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon possible.

42.12 Use of Electronic Communications Equipment

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

APPENDIX 1

All penalty runs in the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 5th Edition - 2013) apply in International Cricket.

APPENDIX 2A

Calculation sheet for use when a delay or interruptions occur in the First Innings

Time

Net playing time available at start of the match	420 minutes	(A)
Time innings in progress	_____	(B)
Playing time lost	_____	(C)
Extra time available	_____	(D)
Time made up from reduced interval	_____	(E)
Effective playing time lost [C – (D + E)]	_____	(F)
Remaining playing time available (A - F)	_____	(G)
G divided by 4.2 (to 2 decimal places)	_____	(H)
Max overs per team [H/2] (round up fractions)	_____	(I)
Maximum overs per bowler [I / 5]	_____	
Duration of Powerplay Overs (initial, batting side)	_____ + _____	

Rescheduled Playing Hours

First session to commence or recommence	_____	(J)
Length of innings [I x 4.2] (round up fractions)	_____	(K)
Rescheduled first innings cessation time [J + (K – B)]	_____	(L)
Length of interval	_____	(M)
Second innings commencement time [L + M]	_____	(N)
Rescheduled second innings cessation time [N + K]	_____	*(O)

* Ensure that the match is not finishing earlier than the original or rescheduled cessation time by applying Clause 12.4.2 a) iv). If so, add at least one over to each team and recalculate (I) to (O) above to prevent this from happening.

APPENDIX 2B

Calculation sheet to check whether an interruption during the First Innings should terminate the innings

Proposed re-start time	_____	(P)
Rescheduled cut-off time allowing for full use of any extra time provision	_____	(Q)
Minutes between P and Q	_____	(R)
Potential overs to be bowled [R / 4.2] (round up fractions)	_____	(S)
Number of complete overs faced to date in first innings	_____	(T)

If S is greater than T then revert to Appendix 2A

If S is less than or equal to T then the first innings is terminated and go to Appendix 3A

APPENDIX 3A**Calculation sheet for the start of the Second Innings**

Maximum overs to be bowled:

(If first innings was terminated, S from Appendix 2B) _____ (A)

Scheduled length of innings: [$A \times 4.2$] (round up fractions) _____ (B)

Start time _____ (C)

Scheduled cessation time [$C + B$] _____ (D)

Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions

Maximum overs per bowler [$A / 5$] _____ overs

Duration of Powerplay overs (initial, batting side) _____ + _____

APPENDIX 3B**Calculation sheet for use when interruption occurs after the start of the Second Innings****Time**

Time at start of innings _____ (A)

Time at start of interruption _____ (B)

Time innings in progress _____ (C)

Restart time _____ (D)

Length of interruption [$D - B$] _____ (E)

Additional time available: (Any unused provision for 'Extra Time' or for earlier than scheduled start of second innings) _____ (F)

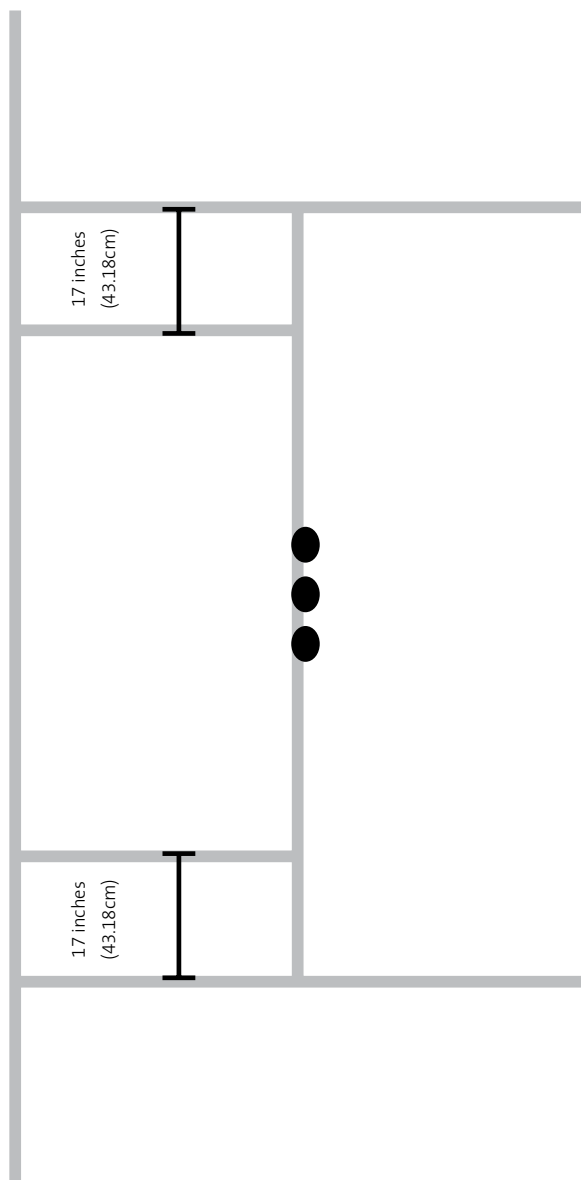
Total playing time lost [$E - F$] _____ (G)**Overs**

Maximum overs at start of innings _____ (H)

Overs lost [$G / 4.2$] (rounded down) _____ (I)Adjusted maximum length of innings [$H - I$] _____ (J)Rescheduled length of innings [$J \times 4.2$ rounded up] _____ (K)Amended cessation time of innings [$D + (K - C)$] _____ (L)**Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions**Maximum overs per bowler [$J / 5$] _____ overs

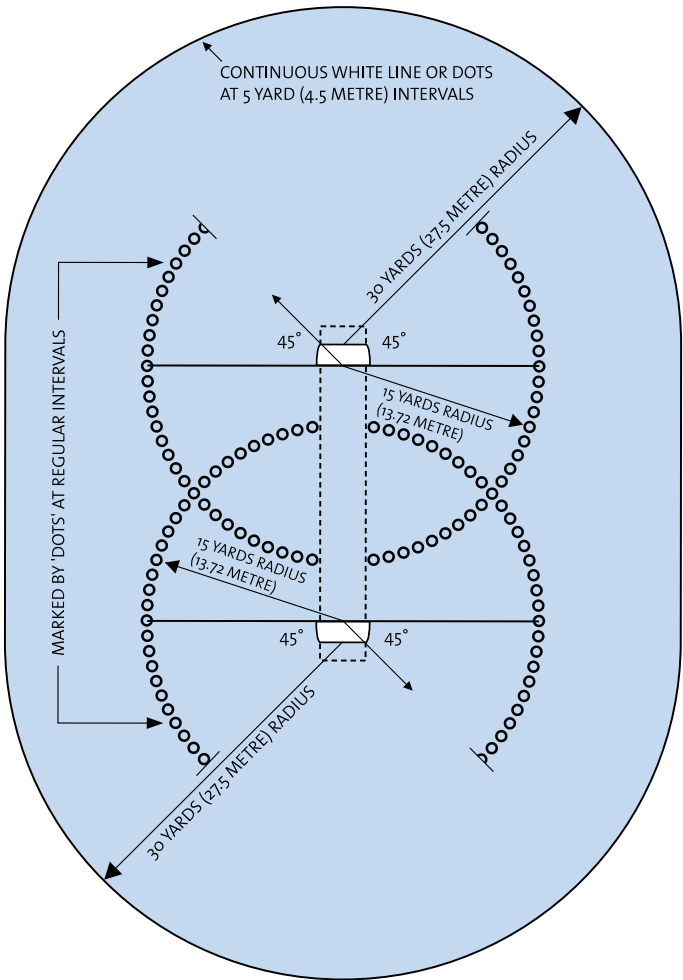
Duration of Powerplay overs (initial, batting side) _____ + _____

APPENDIX 4 - CREASE MARKINGS



APPENDIX 5

Restriction of the placement of fieldsmen



The final mark of the 15 yards radius shall be a line placed at an angle of 45°, measured from the popping crease at a point level with the middle stump.

APPENDIX 6

Bonus Point System

1 bonus point for any team that achieves victory with a run rate 1.25 times that of the opposition.

A team's run rate will be calculated by reference to the number of runs scored divided by the number of overs/balls faced.

Where a side is all out, the number of overs to be used is the maximum number of overs that side was otherwise eligible to face.

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

Whenever a target, or revised target, is set, the exact number of overs/balls within which the side batting second must achieve this target in order to gain the bonus point should be announced. Once these overs/balls have been bowled, if the target has not then been achieved the bonus point cannot be gained by any subsequent event, eg a multiple scoring shot, or extras.

a) Examples of criteria for the award of bonus points

TEAM BATTING FIRST		TEAM BATTING SECOND		TEAM BOWLING SECOND	
SCORE	RUN RATE	REQUIRED RUN RATE	BALLS TO WIN (OVERS)	REQUIRED RUN RATE	TARGET SCORE
300	6	7.5	40.0	4.8	240
275	5.5	6.875	40.0	4.4	220
250	5	6.25	40.0	4	200
225	4.5	5.625	40.1	3.6	180
200	4	5	40.1	3.2	160
175	3.5	4.375	40.1	2.8	140
150	3	3.75	40.1	2.4	120
125	2.5	3.125	40.1	2	100
100	2	2.5	40.2	1.6	80
75	1.5	1.875	40.3	1.2	60

Note: the 'target score' shown in the last column is the maximum total that the team batting second can make for the team batting first to qualify for the bonus point.

APPENDIX 7

Decision Review System (DRS) - Playing Conditions

1 GENERAL

- 1.1 The DRS includes:
 - The process for the referral by the on-field umpires of a decision to the third umpire and/or the consultation process (between the on-field umpire(s) and the third umpire) initiated by the on-field umpire(s) as set out in paragraph 2 below and which have been collectively termed in these playing conditions as an “Umpire Review”; and
 - The process initiated by the players for the review of an on-field umpire’s decision (by means of a consultation between the on-field umpire(s) and the third umpire) as set out in paragraph 3 below and which has been termed in these playing conditions as the “Player Review”.
- 1.2 The Home Board will be required to ensure that the television technology specifications set out in Appendix 8 are provided.
- 1.3 In particular, the Home Board is to ensure that a separate room is provided for the third umpire and that he has access to the television equipment and technology as specified in Appendix 8 so as to be in the best position to facilitate the referral and/or consultation processes referred to in paragraphs 2 (Umpire Review) and 3 (Player Review) below.
- 1.4 The ICC shall appoint an independent technology expert (ICC Technical Official) to be present at every series to assist the third umpire and to protect the integrity of the DRS process.

2 UMPIRE REVIEW

In the circumstances detailed in paragraphs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 below, the on-field umpire has the discretion to refer the decision to the third umpire or, in the case of 2.2.(a), 2.4 and 2.5, to consult with the third umpire before making the decision and should take a common sense approach.

Save for requesting the umpire to review his decision under paragraph 3 (Player Review) below, players may not appeal to the umpire to use the Umpire Review - breach of this provision would constitute dissent and the player could be liable for discipline under the ICC Code of Conduct.

The third umpire shall call for as many replays from any camera angle as is necessary to reach a decision. As a guide, a decision should be made within 30 seconds whenever possible, but the third umpire shall have the discretion to take more time.

2.1 Run Out, Stumping and Hit Wicket Decisions

- a) The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a run-out, stumping or hit wicket to the third umpire.
- b) An on-field umpire wishing to refer a decision to the third umpire shall signal to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands.
- c) In the case of a referral of a hit wicket or stumping decision, the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]). If the delivery was not a fair delivery he shall indicate that the batsman is not out and advise the on-field umpire to signal no ball. See also paragraph 3.10 below.

- d) Additionally, if the third umpire finds the batsman is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- e) If the third umpire decides the batsman is out a red light is displayed; a green light means not-out. Should the third umpire be temporarily unable to respond, a white light (where available) will remain illuminated throughout the period of interruption to signify to the on-field umpires that the TV replay system is temporarily unavailable, in which case the decision will be taken by the on-field umpire. (As an alternative to the red/green light system and where available, the big replay screen may be used for the purpose of conveying the third umpire's decision.)

2.2 Caught Decisions

In the event of an appeal for a caught decision:

- a) Clean Catches
 - i) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether or not a catch was taken cleanly, he shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
 - ii) Should both on-field umpires require assistance from the third umpire to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire, then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. Such consultation shall be initiated by the bowler's end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height. Following such consultation, the final decision will be made and given by the bowler's end umpire, who will take into account the on-field umpires' initial views and any other advice received from the third umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.
 - iii) The third umpire has to determine whether the batsman has been caught. However, in reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) and whether the batsman has hit the ball. If the delivery was not a fair delivery or if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman did not hit the ball he shall indicate to the on-field umpire that the batsman is not out caught, and in the case of an unfair delivery, advise the on-field umpire to signal no ball. See also paragraph 3.10 below. Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- b) Bump Ball
 - i) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether a catch was taken from a bump ball or not, he shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
 - ii) Should both on-field umpires be unable to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall be entitled to refer the decision to the third umpire to review a TV replay(s) of the batsman's stroke as in paragraph 2.1 (b).

- iii) The third umpire has to determine whether the ball was a bump ball or not. However, in reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) and whether the batsman has hit the ball. If the delivery was not a fair delivery or if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman did not hit the ball he shall indicate that the batsman is not out and, in the case of an unfair delivery, advise the on-field umpire to signal no ball. See also paragraph 3.10 below. Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- iv) The third umpire shall communicate his decision by the system as in paragraph 2.1 (d).

2.3 Boundary Decisions

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

Note: If the television evidence is inconclusive as to whether or not a boundary has been scored, the status quo will remain, and it shall be treated as runs scored by the batting side.

- b) An on-field umpire wishing the assistance of the third umpire in this circumstance shall communicate with the third umpire by use of a two-way radio and the third umpire will convey his decision to the on-field umpire by this method.
- c) The third umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows a boundary line infringement or incident that appears not to have been acted upon by the on-field umpires.

2.4 Obstructing the Field

- a) Following an appeal from the fielding side, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to consult with the third umpire if he feels that the batsman has obstructed the field.
- b) The bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire (if necessary), then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. Such consultation shall be initiated by the bowlers end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height.
- c) Following such consultation with the third umpire, the final decision shall be indicated in the normal fashion by the bowlers end umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.

2.5 Batsmen Running to the Same End

- a) In the event of both batsmen running to the same end and the umpires are uncertain over which batsmen made his ground first, the on-field umpire may consult with the third umpire.
- b) The procedure in paragraph 2.3 (b) shall apply.

3 PLAYER REVIEW

The following clauses shall operate in addition to and in conjunction with paragraph 2 (Umpire Review).

3.1 Circumstances in which a Player Review may be requested

- a) A player may request a review of any decision taken by the on-field umpires concerning whether or not a batsman is dismissed, with the exception of 'Timed Out' (Player Review).
- b) For the avoidance of doubt, no other decisions made by the umpires are eligible for a Player Review.
- c) Only the batsman involved in a dismissal may request a Player Review of an 'Out' decision and only the captain (or acting captain) of the fielding team may request a Player Review of a 'Not Out' decision.
- d) A decision concerning whether or not a batsman is dismissed that could have been the subject of a Umpire Review under paragraph 2 is eligible for a Player Review as soon as it is clear that the on-field umpire has chosen not to initiate the Umpire Review.

3.2 The manner of requesting the Player Review

- a) The request should be made by the player making a 'T' sign with both forearms at head height.
- b) The total time elapsed between the ball becoming dead and the review request being made should be no more than 15 seconds. The on-field umpire should provide the player with a prompt after 10 seconds if the request has not been made at that time and the player should request the review immediately thereafter. If the umpires believe that a request has not been made within the 15 second time frame, they will decline to review the decision.
- c) The captain may consult with the bowler and other fielders or the two batsmen may consult with each other prior to deciding whether to request a Player Review. However in order to meet the requirement of (b) above, such consultation will need to occur almost instantly and be very brief. Under no circumstances is any player permitted to query an umpire about any aspect of a decision before deciding on whether or not to request a Player Review. If the umpires believe that the captain or batsman has received direct or indirect input emanating other than from the players on the field, then they may at their discretion decline the request for a Player Review. In particular, signals from the dressing room must not be given.
- d) No replays, either at normal speed or slow motion, should be shown on a big screen to spectators until the time allowed for the requesting of a Player Review has elapsed. See also paragraph 3.11 below.

- e) If either on-field umpire initiates an Umpire Review under paragraph 2, this does not preclude a player seeking a Player Review of a separate incident from the same delivery. The Player Review request may be made after the Umpire Review provided it is still within the timescale described in (b) above. (See 3.8 (b) and 3.8 (c) below for the process for addressing both an Umpire and Player Review).
- f) A request for a Player Review may not be withdrawn once it has been made.

3.3 The process of consultation

- a) On receipt of an eligible and timely request for a Player Review, the on-field umpire will make the sign of a television with his hands in the normal way.
- b) He will initiate communication with the third umpire by confirming the decision that has been made and that the player has requested a Player Review.
- c) The third umpire must then work alone, independent of outside help or comment, other than when consulting the on-field umpire.
- d) A two-way consultation process should begin to investigate whether there is anything that the third umpire can see or hear which would indicate that the on-field umpire should change his decision.
- e) This consultation should be on points of fact, where possible phrased in a manner leading to yes or no answers. Questions requiring a single answer based on a series of judgements, such as “do you think that was LBW?” are to be avoided.
- f) The third umpire shall not withhold any factual information which may help in the decision making process, even if the information is not directly prompted by the on-field umpire’s questions. In particular, in reviewing a dismissal, if the third umpire believes that the batsman may instead be out by any other mode of dismissal, he shall advise the on-field umpire accordingly. The process of consultation described in this paragraph in respect of such other mode of dismissal shall then be conducted as if the batsman has been given not out.
- g) The third umpire should initially check whether the delivery is fair (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) where appropriate advising the on-field umpire accordingly. See also paragraph 3.10 below.
- h) If despite the available technology, the third umpire is unable to answer with a high degree of confidence a particular question posed by the on-field umpire, then he should report that the replays are ‘inconclusive’. The third umpire should not give answers conveying likelihoods or probabilities.
- i) Subject to paragraph 3.3 (j) below, specifically when advising on LBW decisions, the requirement for a high degree of confidence should be interpreted as follows:
 - i) With regard to determining the point of pitching the evidence provided by technology should be regarded as definitive and the Laws as interpreted in clause 3.9 (a) below should be strictly applied.

- ii) With regard to the point of impact
 - If a 'not out' decision is being reviewed, in order to report that the point of impact is between wicket and wicket (i.e. in line with the stumps), the evidence provided by technology should show that the centre of the ball at the moment of interception is in line within an area demarcated by a line drawn down the middle of the outer stumps.
 - If an 'out' decision is being reviewed, in order to report that the point of impact is not between wicket and wicket (i.e. outside the line of the stumps), the evidence provided by technology should show that no part of the ball at the moment of interception is between wicket and wicket.
- iii) With regard to determining whether the ball was likely to have hit the stumps:
 - If a 'not out' decision is being reviewed, in order to report that the ball is hitting the stumps, the evidence provided by technology should show that the centre of the ball would have hit the stumps within an area demarcated by a line drawn below the lower edge of the bails and down the middle of the outer stumps.

However, where the evidence shows that the ball would have hit the stumps within the demarcated area as set out above but that:

 - The point of impact is 300cm or more from the stumps; or
 - The point of impact is more than 250cm but less than 300cm from the stumps and the distance between point of pitching and point of impact is less than 40cm,the original decision will stand (i.e. not out).
 - If an 'out' decision is being reviewed, in order to report that the ball is missing the stumps, the evidence of the technology should show that no part of the ball would have made contact with any part of the stumps or bails.
- iv) With regard to determining whether the ball was likely to have hit the stumps after striking the pad on the full and being predicted to pitch before striking or passing the stumps:
 - The technology should predict the line of the delivery in accordance with Law 36.2b and show this path from directly above the stumps in the simulation.
 - The 3rd umpire shall advise the on-field umpire whether the ball was going to intercept the line of the stumps based on the prediction of the technology, and make no comment on the predicted height of the ball after pitching, which shall remain a judgment of the on-field umpire.
- j) In circumstances where the television technology (all or parts thereof) is not available to the third umpire or fails for whatever reason, the third umpire shall advise the on-field umpire of this fact but still provide any relevant factual information that may be ascertained from the available television replays and other technology. See also paragraph 3.5 (d).
- k) The on-field umpire must then make his decision based on those factual questions that were answered by the third umpire, any other factual information offered by the third umpire and his recollection and opinion of the original incident.

- l) The on-field umpire will reverse his decision if the nature of the supplementary information received from the third umpire leads him to conclude that his original decision was incorrect.

3.4 The process for communicating the final decision

- a) When the on-field umpire has reached a decision, he should advise the TV director (directly or via the third umpire).
- b) For Player Reviews concerning potential dismissals, he should then indicate "Out" by raising his finger above his head in a normal yet prominent manner or indicate "Not Out" by the call of 'not out' and by crossing his hands in a horizontal position side to side in front and above his waist three times (as per a 'safe' decision in baseball). Where the decision is a reversal of the on-field umpire's previous decision, he should make the 'revoke last signal' indication immediately prior to the above.
- c) If the mode of dismissal is not obvious or not the same as that on which the original decision was based, then the umpire should advise the official scorers via the third umpire.

3.5 Number of Player Review requests permitted

- a) Each team is allowed to make one unsuccessful Player Review requests per innings. If a Player Review results in the umpire reversing his original decision, then the request has been successful and does not count towards the innings limit. If the umpire's decision is unchanged, the Player Review is unsuccessful. After one unsuccessful request by one team, no further Player Review requests will be allowed by that team during the current innings.
- b) If following a Player Review, an umpire upholds a decision of 'Out', but for a different mode of dismissal from that for which the original decision was given, then the request will still be regarded as unsuccessful.
- c) If following a Player Review, an umpire upholds a decision of 'Not Out' on account of the delivery being a no ball for any reason, thereby not requiring any review of the ball's subsequent trajectory, then this will not be counted as an unsuccessful request and not count towards the innings limit.
- d) If a Player Review and an Umpire Review occur from the same delivery and the decision from the Umpire Review renders the Player Review unnecessary (see 3.8 (b) and 3.8 (c)), then the Player Review request will be ignored and not be counted as unsuccessful.
- e) An unsuccessful review may be re-instated by the Match Referee at his sole discretion (if appropriate after consultation with the ICC Technical Official and/or the television broadcast director), if the review could not properly be concluded due to a failure of the technology. Any such decision shall be final and should be taken as soon as possible once all the relevant facts have been ascertained by the Match Referee. An unsuccessful review shall not be re-instated if, despite any technical failures, the correct decision could still have been made using the other available technology. Similarly, no reinstatement shall be made where the technology worked as intended, but the evidence gleaned from its use was "inconclusive".
- f) The third umpire shall be responsible for counting the number of unsuccessful Player Reviews and advising the on-field umpires once either team has exhausted their allowance for that innings.
- g) The scoreboard shall display, for the innings in progress, the number of Player Reviews remaining available to each team.

3.6 Dead ball

- a) If following a Player Review request, an original decision of 'Out' is changed to 'Not Out', then the ball is still deemed to have become dead when the original decision was made (as per Law 23.1(a)(iii)). The batting side, while benefiting from the reversal of the dismissal, will not benefit from any runs that may subsequently have accrued from the delivery had the on-field umpire originally made a 'Not Out' decision, other than any No Balls penalty that could arise under 3.3 (g) above.
- b) If an original decision of 'Not Out' is changed to 'Out', the ball will retrospectively be deemed to have become dead from the moment of the dismissal event. All subsequent events, including any runs scored, are ignored.

3.7 Use of technology

- a) The following technology may be used by the third umpire.
 - Slow motion replays from all available cameras
 - Super slow motion replays from all available cameras
 - Ultra motion camera replays from all available cameras
 - Sound from the stump microphones with the replays at normal speed and slow motion
 - Approved ball tracking technology
 - The mat, generated by the provider of ball tracking technology, not by the broadcaster
 - Hot Spot cameras
 - Real-Time Snickometer
 - Zing Wickets (using the lights to indicate if the wicket is broken).

In addition, other forms of technology may be used subject to ICC being satisfied that the required standards of accuracy and time efficiency can be met.

- b) Where practical usage or further testing indicates that any of the above forms of technology cannot reliably provide accurate and timely information, then it may be removed prior to or during a match. The final decision regarding the technology to be used in a given match will be taken by the ICC Match Referee in consultation with the ICC Technical Official, ICC Management and the competing teams' governing bodies.

3.8 Combining Umpire Reviews with Player Reviews

- a) If an Umpire Review (under Clause 2) and a Player Review request are made following the same delivery but relating to separate modes of dismissal, the following procedure shall apply.
- b) The Umpire Review should be carried out prior to the Player Review if **all** of the following conditions apply:
 - i) The Player Review has been requested by the fielding side
 - ii) The Umpire Review and the Player Review both relate to the dismissal of the same batsman
 - iii) If the batsman is out, the number of runs scored from the delivery would be the same for both modes of dismissal
 - iv) If the batsman is out, the batsman on strike for the next delivery would be the same for both modes of dismissal.

- c) If the Umpire Review leads the third umpire to make a decision of 'Out', then this will be displayed in the usual manner and the Player Review will not be performed. If the Umpire Review results in a not out decision, then the third umpire will make no public decision but proceed to address the Player Review request.

For illustration, following an unsuccessful lbw appeal, the striker sets off for a run, is sent back and there is an appeal for his run out. The players request that the lbw decision is reviewed and the umpires request that the run out be reviewed. The four criteria above are satisfied, so the run out referral is determined first. Should the appeal for run out be 'Out', then there is no requirement for the lbw review to take place.

- d) In all other circumstances, the two incidents shall be addressed in chronological order. If the conclusion from the first incident is that a batsman is dismissed, then the ball would be deemed to have become dead at that point, rendering investigation of the second incident unnecessary.

3.9 Interpretation of Laws

- a) When using technology to determine where the ball pitched (as per Law 36.1(b)), the third umpire should refer to the "point" (or centre) of the ball. Therefore if at least 50% of the ball pitches outside the line of leg stump, then no LBW dismissal is possible.
- b) When using a replay to determine the moment at which the wicket has been put down (as per Law 28.1), the third umpire should deem this to be the first frame in which one of the bails is shown (or can be deduced) to have lost **all** contact with the top of the stumps and subsequent frames show the bail permanently removed from the top of the stumps.

3.10 No Balls

Following any mode of dismissal that is not permitted off a no ball and which is not the subject of an Umpire or Player Review, if the on-field umpire is uncertain as the fairness of the delivery, he shall be entitled to request the batsman to delay leaving the field and to check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) with the third umpire. Consultation with the third umpire shall be by way of two way radio. If the delivery was not a fair delivery the on-field umpire shall indicate that the batsman is not-out and signal no-ball. For the avoidance of doubt, the third umpire shall apply clause 24.2 when deciding whether a no-ball should have been called.

3.11 Big Screen Policy

The current ICC big screen policy will apply.

See also 3.2(d)

APPENDIX 8

DRS Third Umpire Room and Television Broadcast Specifications

Specifications will be circulated separately.

APPENDIX 9**Third Umpire TV Replay System – Playing Conditions****1 GENERAL**

- 1.1 Save with the express written consent of the Chief Executive Officer of the ICC the Home Board will ensure the live television broadcast of all ODI Matches played in its country.
- 1.2 Where matches are broadcast the camera specification set out in Appendix 9 A shall be mandatory as a minimum requirement.
- 1.3 Where matches are not broadcast the camera specifications set out in Appendix 9 B shall be mandatory as a minimum requirement.
- 1.4 The Home Board will ensure a separate room is provided for the third umpire and that he has access to television monitors and direct sound link with the television control broadcast director to facilitate as many replays as is necessary to assist him in making a decision.
- 1.5 The provisions of clauses 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 above shall not apply for series between a Full Member country and Associate/Affiliate Member countries (whose matches have been granted ODI status) and for series between such Associate/Affiliate Member countries.
- 1.6 In the circumstances detailed in paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 below, the on-field umpire has the discretion to refer the decision to the third umpire or, in the case of paragraph 3, 1, 5 and 6 to consult with the third umpire before making his decision and should take a common sense approach.

Players may not appeal to the umpire to use the replay system - breach of this provision would constitute dissent and the player could be liable for discipline under the ICC Code of Conduct.
- 1.7 The third umpire shall call for as many replays from any camera angle as is necessary to reach a decision. As a guide, a decision should be made within 30 seconds whenever possible, but the third umpire shall have a discretion to take more time in order to finalise a decision.
- 1.8 The third umpire shall only have access to TV replays for the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 below. Other technology which may be in use by the broadcaster for broadcast purposes (Hot Spot, ball tracking, Snicko) shall not be permitted.

2 RUN OUT, STUMPING AND HIT WICKET DECISIONS

- 2.1 The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a run-out, stumping or hit wicket to the third umpire.
- 2.2 An on-field umpire wishing to refer a decision to the third umpire shall signal to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands.
- 2.3 If the third umpire decides the batsman is out a red light is displayed; a green light means not-out. Should the third umpire be temporarily unable to respond, a white light (where available) will remain illuminated throughout the period of interruption to signify to the on-field umpires that the TV replay system is temporarily unavailable, in which case the decision will be taken by the on-field umpire. (As an alternative to the red/green light system and where available, the big screen may be used for the purpose of conveying the third umpire's decision.)
- 2.4 In the case of a referral of a hit wicket or stumping decision, the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type

of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball)) Additionally, if the third umpire finds the batsman is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.

- 2.5 Zing Wickets are permitted to be used for run-out, stumping and hit wicket decisions (using the lights to determine if the wicket is broken).

3 CAUGHT DECISIONS

The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a caught decision to the third umpire in the following circumstances:

3.1 Clean Catches

- a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether or not a catch was taken cleanly, he shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- b) Should both on-field umpires require assistance from the third umpire to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire, then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. Such consultation shall be initiated by the bowler's end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height. Following such consultation, the final decision will be made and given by the bowler's end umpire, who will take into account the on-field umpires' initial views and any other advice received from the third umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the batsman has been caught. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]). Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- d) The final decision shall be indicated in the normal fashion by the bowler's end umpire.

3.2 Bump Ball

- a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether a catch was taken from a bump ball or not, he shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- b) Should both on-field umpires be unable to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall be entitled to refer the decision to the third umpire to review a TV replay(s) of the batsman's stroke as in paragraph 2.2.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the ball was a bump ball or not. However, in reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) and whether the batsman has hit the ball. If the delivery was not a fair delivery or if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman did not hit the ball he shall indicate that the batsman is not out and, in the case of an unfair delivery, advise the on-field umpire

to signal no ball. See also paragraph 3.10 below. Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.

- d) The third umpire shall communicate his decision by the system as in paragraph 2.3.

4 BOUNDARY DECISIONS

- 4.1 The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer to the third umpire for a decision about whether the fieldsman had any part of his person in contact with the ball when he touched the boundary or when he had any part of his person grounded beyond the boundary, or whether a four or six had been scored. A decision is to be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter.
- 4.2 An on-field umpire wishing the assistance of the third umpire in this circumstance shall communicate with the third umpire by use of a two-way radio and the third umpire will convey his decision to the on-field umpire by this method.
- 4.3 The third umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows a boundary line infringement or incident that appears not to have been acted upon by the on-field umpires.

5 OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

- a) Following an appeal from the fielding side, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to consult with the third umpire if he feels that the batsman has obstructed the field.
- b) The bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire (if necessary), then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. Such consultation shall be initiated by the bowler's end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height.
- c) Following such consultation with the third umpire, the final decision shall be indicated in the normal fashion by the bowler's end umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.

6 BATSMEN RUNNING TO THE SAME END

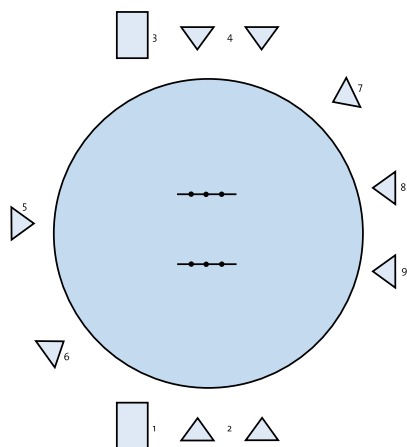
- 6.1 In the event of both batsmen running to the same end and the umpires are uncertain over which batsman made his ground first, the on-field umpire may consult with the third umpire.
- 6.2 The procedure in paragraph 4.2 shall apply.

7 NO BALLS

Following any mode of dismissal that is not permitted off a no ball, if the on-field umpire is uncertain as to the fairness of the delivery, he shall be entitled to request the batsman to delay leaving the field and to check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) with the third umpire. Consultation with the third umpire shall be by way of two-way radio. If the delivery was not a fair delivery the on-field umpire shall indicate that the batsman is not-out and signal no-ball. For the avoidance of doubt, the third umpire shall apply clause 24.2 when deciding whether a no-ball should have been called.

APPENDIX 9A

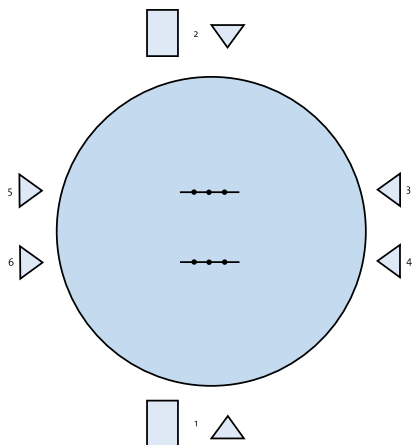
Generic Camera Layout - Basic TV Coverage



- 1 Wicket to Wicket
- 2 Follow
- 3 Wicket to Wicket
- 4 Follow
- 5 Square Leg/Mid Wicket
- 6 Slips
- 7 Slips
- 8 Line / Run out Cam
- 9 Line / Run out Cam

APPENDIX 9B

Generic Camera Layout - Third Umpire Coverage



- 1 Follow
- 2 Follow
- 3 Line / Run out Cam
- 4 Line / Run out Cam
- 5 Line / Run out Cam
- 6 Line / Run out Cam

APPENDIX 10

Application of the Reserve Day

Example 1:

Match starts at 50 overs per side and there is an interruption at 19 overs. Overs are reduced to 46 overs per side and play is about to resume.

Before another ball is bowled it rains and play is abandoned for the day.

As the match didn't resume under the revised overs, the match should continue on the reserve day at the original 50 overs per side with the overs reduced if necessary during the day.

Example 2:

The same start as in example 1 i.e. match starts at 50 overs per side and there is an interruption at 19 overs. Overs are reduced to 46 overs per side and play is about to resume.

This time, play starts and after an over has been bowled it rains and play is abandoned for the day.

As the match has resumed, it is continued on the reserve day at 46 overs per side with the overs reduced if necessary during the day.

Example 3:

The toss occurs on the scheduled day but the match is abandoned for the day without a ball being bowled.

When play commences on the reserve day:

- The captains shall not be entitled to re-toss (and nominate new teams) unless by agreement between the two captains; and
- These matches shall always be regarded in the records as a single match.

Note: If the reserve day is utilised, the hours of play on the reserve day are the same as the scheduled hours of play on the scheduled day, including any provision for extra time. The amount of extra time available on the reserve day cannot exceed that which was available on the scheduled day.

STANDARD **TWENTY20 INTERNATIONAL**
MATCH PLAYING CONDITIONS

STANDARD TWENTY20 INTERNATIONAL MATCH PLAYING CONDITIONS

These playing conditions are applicable to all Twenty20 Internationals from 1st October 2014 and supersede the previous version dated 1st October 2013. Included in this version are amendments to clause 3.5.3, 12.4.2, 16.1, 16.2, Appendices 2, 3 and 6 and new clauses 1.2.3, 3.5.3 b) and Appendix 6 clause 5 b).

Except as varied hereunder the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 5th Edition - 2013) shall apply.

Note: All references to 'Governing Body' within the Laws of Cricket shall be replaced by 'ICC Match Referee'.

1 LAW 1 THE PLAYERS

1.1 Law 1.1 - Number of Players

Law 1.1 shall be replaced by the following:

A match is played between two sides. Each side shall consist of 11 players, one of whom shall be captain.

1.2 Law 1.2 - Nomination of Players

Law 1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

- 1.2.1 Each captain shall nominate 11 players plus a maximum of 4 substitute fielders in writing to the ICC Match Referee before the toss. No player (member of the playing eleven) may be changed after the nomination without the consent of the opposing captain.
- 1.2.2 Only those nominated as substitute fielders shall be entitled to act as substitute fielders during the match, unless the ICC Match Referee, in exceptional circumstances, allows subsequent additions.
- 1.2.3 A player or player support personnel who has been suspended from participating in a match shall not, from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter:
 - a) Be nominated as, or carry out any of the duties or responsibilities of a substitute fielder, or
 - b) Enter any part of the playing area (which shall include the field of play and the area between the boundary and the perimeter boards) at any time, including any scheduled or unscheduled breaks in play.

A player who has been suspended from participating in a match shall be permitted from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter be permitted to enter the players' dressing room provided that the players' dressing room (or any part thereof) for the match is not within the playing area described in b) above (for example, the player is not permitted to enter the on-field 'dug-out').

- 1.2.4 In addition, by their nomination, the nominees shall be deemed to have agreed to abide by all the applicable ICC Regulations pertaining to international cricket and in particular, the Clothing and Equipment Regulations, the Code of Conduct for Players and Player Support Personnel (hereafter referred to as the ICC Code of Conduct), the Anti-Racism Code for Players and Player Support Personnel, the Anti-Doping Code and the Anti-Corruption Code.

1.3 Law 1.3 – Captain

The following shall apply in addition to Law 1.3 (a):

The deputy must be one of the nominated members of the playing eleven.

Each Member Board must nominate its 'T20 Team Captain' to the ICC when appointed.

If the 'T20 Team Captain' is not participating in a series, the relevant Home Board must nominate a replacement 'T20 Team Captain' for the series. The Home Board shall advise the series Match Referee.

If the 'T20 Team Captain' plays in a match without being the nominated captain for that match, he will be deemed to be the captain should any penalties be applied for over rate breaches under the Code of Conduct.

2 LAW 2 - SUBSTITUTES AND RUNNERS, BATSMAN OR FIELDER LEAVING THE FIELD, BATSMAN RETIRING, BATSMAN COMMENCING INNINGS

Law 2 shall apply subject to the following:

2.1 Law 2.1 Substitutes and Runners

Law 2.1 (a) (ii), 2.7 and 2.8 shall not apply. A runner for a batsman when batting is not permitted.

Law 2.1 (b) shall be amended as follows:

The umpires shall have discretion to allow, for other wholly acceptable reasons, a substitute fielder to act for a nominated player, at the start of the match, or at any subsequent time.

2.2 Law 2.5 - Fielder absent or leaving the field

Law 2.5 shall be replaced by the following:

If a fielder fails to take the field with his side at the start of the match or at any later time, or leaves the field during a session of play, the umpire shall be informed of the reason for his absence, and he shall not thereafter come on to the field during a session of play without the consent of the umpire. (See Law 2.6 as modified). The umpire shall give such consent as soon as practicable.

If the player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes:

2.2.1 the player shall not be permitted to bowl in that innings after his return until he has been on the field for at least that length of playing time for which he was absent.

2.2.2 the player shall not be permitted to bat unless or until, in the aggregate, he has returned to the field and/or his side's innings has been in progress for at least that length of playing time for which he has been absent or, if earlier, when his side has lost five wickets.

The restriction in Clauses 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 above shall not apply if the player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to an internal injury such as a pulled muscle) whilst participating earlier in the match and consequently been forced to leave the field. Nor shall it apply if the player has been absent for very exceptional and wholly acceptable reasons (other than injury or illness).

In the event of a batsman or a fieldsman already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, he shall be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided that he personally informs the umpires when he is

fit enough to take the field had play been in progress. Similarly, if at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, a player is on the field but still has some unexpired penalty time remaining from a previous absence, he shall automatically be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time.

- 2.2.3 Substitute fielders shall only be permitted in cases of injury, illness or other wholly acceptable reasons. 'Wholly acceptable reasons' should be limited to extreme circumstances and should not include what is commonly referred to as a 'comfort break'.

Note: Squad members of the fielding team who are not playing in the match and who are not acting as substitute fielders shall be required to wear a team training bib whilst on the playing area (including the area between the boundary and the perimeter fencing).

3 LAW 3 - THE UMPIRES

3.1 Law 3.1 - Appointment and attendance

Law 3.1 shall be replaced by the following:

The following rules for the selection and appointment of umpires shall be followed as far as it is practicable to do so:

- 3.1.1 The umpires shall control the game as required by the Laws (as read with these playing conditions), with absolute impartiality and shall be present at the ground at least two hours before the scheduled start of play.
- 3.1.2 ICC shall establish an 'Elite Panel' of umpires who shall be contracted to the ICC.
- 3.1.3 Each Full Member country shall nominate from its panel of first class umpires two umpires to an 'International Panel' and one umpire to a 'TV Panel'. (A third umpire may be nominated to the 'International Panel' with the written consent of the ICC).
- 3.1.4 The Home Board shall appoint both umpires to stand in each T20i match. Such umpires shall be selected from the 'Elite Panel' or the 'International Panel'.
- 3.1.5 The Home Board shall appoint a third umpire for each T20i match who shall act as the emergency umpire and officiate in regard to TV replays. Such appointment must be made from the 'International Panel' or the 'TV Panel'.
- 3.1.6 The Home Board shall also appoint a fourth umpire for each T20i match from its panel of first class umpires. The fourth umpire shall act as the emergency third umpire.
- 3.1.7 ICC shall appoint a match referee for all matches (ICC Match Referee).
- 3.1.8 The ICC Match Referee shall not be from the same country as the participating teams.
- 3.1.9 Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire's or match referee's appointment.

3.2 Third Umpires / TV Replay System

The playing conditions set out in Appendix 6 shall apply.

3.3 Law 3.2 - Change of Umpire

Law 3.2 shall be replaced by the following:

An umpire shall not be changed during the match, other than in exceptional circumstances, unless he is injured or ill.

3.4 Law 3.4 - To inform captains and scorers

The following shall apply in addition to Law 3.4 (i):

The Home Board may provide for the ringing of a bell, which shall be rung 5 minutes before the termination of an interval, when the umpires shall go to the wickets. The Home Board shall inform the ICC Match Referee and the Manager of the visiting team at the start of the tour that this practice is to be adopted.

3.5 Law 3.8 - Fitness for play and Law 3.9 - Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable conditions

3.5.1 The safety of all persons within the ground is of paramount importance to the ICC. In the event that any threatening circumstance, whether actual or perceived, comes to the attention of any umpire (including for example weather, pitch invasions, act of God, etc. See also clauses 3.5.4 and 3.5.5 below), then the players and officials should immediately be asked to leave the field of play in a safe and orderly manner and to relocate to a secure and safe area (depending on each particular threat) pending the satisfactory passing or resolution of such threat or risk to the reasonable satisfaction of the umpires, ICC Match Referee, the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security and/or the police as the circumstances may require.

Laws 3.8 & 3.9 shall be replaced by:

3.5.2 The umpires shall be the final judges of the fitness of the ground, weather and light for play. See clause 3.5.3 below and Law 7.2 (Fitness of the pitch for play).

3.5.3 Suspension of play for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light

- a) All references to ground include the pitch. See Law 7.1 (Area of pitch).
- b) If at any time the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place, then they shall immediately suspend play, or not allow play to commence or to restart. The decision as to whether conditions are so bad as to warrant such action is one for the umpires alone to make following consultation with the ICC Match Referee.

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

If circumstances are warranted, the umpires shall stop play and instruct the ground staff to take whatever action they can and use whatever equipment is necessary to remove as much dew as possible from the outfield when conditions

become unreasonable or dangerous. The umpires may also instruct the ground staff to take such action during scheduled and unscheduled breaks in play.

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

- c) When there is a suspension of play it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor the conditions. They shall make inspections as often as appropriate. Immediately the umpires together agree that conditions are suitable for play they shall call upon the players to resume the game.
 - d) If play is in progress up to the start of an agreed interval then it will resume after the interval unless the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place.
- 3.5.4 Play may be suspended due to safety and security concerns by the umpires on the advice of the ICC Match Referee, the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security or the police.
- 3.5.5 Where play is suspended under Clause 3.5.4 above the decision to abandon or resume play shall be the responsibility of the ICC Match Referee who shall act only after consultation with the head of ground security and the police.

3.6 Light Meters

- 3.6.1 It is the responsibility of the ICC to supply light meters to the match officials to be used in accordance with these playing conditions.
- 3.6.2 All light meters shall be uniformly calibrated.
- 3.6.3 The umpires shall be entitled to use light meter readings as a guideline for determining whether the light is fit for play in accordance with the criteria set out in clause 3.5.3 (b) above.
- 3.6.4 Light meter readings may accordingly be used by the umpires:
 - a) To determine whether there has been at any stage a deterioration or improvement in the light.
 - b) As benchmarks for the remainder of a stoppage, match and/or series/event.

3.7 Use of artificial lights

In the event of power failure or lights malfunction, the provisions relating to the delay or interruption of play due to bad weather or light shall apply.

3.8 Day Night matches

- 3.8.1 Pads and players' and umpires' clothing shall be coloured.
- 3.8.2 Sight screens will be black.

3.9 Advertising on grounds, perimeter boards and sightcreens

3.9.1 Advertising on grounds

The logos on outfields are to be positioned as follows:

- a) Behind the stumps – a minimum of 25.15 yards (23 meters) from the stumps.

- b) Midwicket/cover area – no advertising to be positioned within the 30 yard (27.50 meters) circle.

Note: Advertising closer to the stumps as set out above which is required to meet 3D requirements for broadcasters may be permitted, subject to prior ICC approval having been obtained.

3.9.2 Perimeter Boards

- a) Advertising on perimeter boards placed in front of the sightscreens is permitted save that the predominant colour of such advertising shall be of a contrasting colour to that of the ball.
- b) Advertising on perimeter boards behind the stumps at both ends shall not contain moving, flashing or flickering images and operators should ensure that the images are only changed or moved at a time that will not be distracting to the players or the umpires.
- c) In addition, the brightness of any electronic images shall be set at a level so that it is not a distraction to the players or umpires.

3.9.3 Sightscreens

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

4 LAW 4 - THE SCORERS

Law 4 shall apply.

5 LAW 5 - THE BALL

5.1 Law 5.2 - Approval and control of balls

Law 5.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The Home Board shall provide cricket balls of an approved standard for T20I cricket and spare used balls for changing during a match, which shall also be of the same brand. Note: The Home Board shall be required to advise the Visiting Boards of the brand of ball to be used in the match(es) at least 30 days prior to the start of the match(es).

The fielding captain or his nominee may select the ball with which he wishes to bowl from the supply provided by the Home Board. The fourth umpire shall take a box containing at least 6 new balls to the dressing room and supervise the selection of the ball.

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket or any other disruption in play. Where day/night matches are scheduled in a series white balls will be used in all matches (including day matches). Each fielding team shall have one new ball for its innings.

5.2 Law 5.4 - New ball in match of more than one day's duration

Law 5.4 shall not apply.

5.3 Law 5.5 - Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

Law 5.5 shall be replaced by the following:

- 5.3.1 In the event of a ball during play being lost or in the opinion of the umpires, being unfit for play through normal use, the umpires shall allow it to be replaced by one that in their opinion has had a similar amount of wear.
- 5.3.2 In the event of the ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, or a white ball becoming significantly discoloured and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced for a ball that has similar amount of wear, even though it has not gone out of shape.
- 5.3.3 If the ball is to be replaced, the umpire shall inform the batsmen and the fielding captain. Either batsman or bowler may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

5.4 Law 5.6 - Specifications

Law 5.6 shall not apply.

6 LAW 6 - THE BAT

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6:

Only Type A bats shall be used in T20I matches.

7 LAW 7 - THE PITCH**7.1 Law 7.3 - Selection and preparation**

The following will apply in addition to Law 7.3:

- 7.1.1 The ground staff shall ensure that during the period prior to the start of play and during intervals, the pitch area shall be roped off so as to prevent unauthorised access. (The pitch area shall include an area at least 2 metres beyond the rectangle made by the crease markings at both ends of the pitch).
- 7.1.2 The fourth umpire shall ensure that, prior to the start of play and during any intervals, only authorised ground staff, the ICC match officials, players, team coaches and authorised television personnel shall be allowed access to the pitch area. Such access shall be subject to the following limitations:
 - a) Only captains and team coaches may walk on the actual playing surface of the pitch area (outside of the crease markings).
 - b) Access to the pitch area by television personnel shall be restricted to one camera crew (including one or two television commentators) of the official licensed television broadcaster(s) (but not news crews).
 - c) No spiked footwear shall be permitted.
 - d) No one shall be permitted to bounce a ball on the pitch, strike it with a bat or cause damage to the pitch in any other way.
 - e) Access shall not interfere with pitch preparation.
- 7.1.3 In the event of any dispute, the ICC Match Referee will rule and his ruling will be final.

7.2 Law 7.4 - Changing the pitch

Law 7.4 shall be replaced by the following:

- 7.2.1 In the event of a pitch being considered too dangerous for play to continue in the estimation of the on-field umpires, they shall stop play and immediately advise the ICC Match Referee.
- 7.2.2 The on-field umpires and ICC Match Referee shall consult with both captains.
- 7.2.3 If the captains agree to continue, play shall resume.
- 7.2.4 If the decision is not to resume play, the on-field umpires together with the ICC Match Referee shall consider whether the existing pitch can be repaired and the match resumed from the point it was stopped. In considering whether to authorise such repairs, the ICC Match Referee must consider whether this would place either side at an unfair advantage, given the play that had already taken place on the dangerous pitch.
- 7.2.5 If the decision is that the existing pitch cannot be repaired, then the match is to be abandoned with the following consequences:
 - a) In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match having been completed at the time the match is abandoned, the result shall be determined according to the provisions of clause 21.7.2.
 - b) In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match not having been completed, the match will be abandoned as a no result.
- 7.2.6 If the match is abandoned as a no result, the ICC Match Referee shall consult with the Home Board with the objective of finding a way for a new match to be commenced and completed on the same date (including any reserve day) and venue.
- 7.2.7 Such a match may be played either on the repaired pitch or on another pitch, subject to the ICC Match Referee and the relevant ground authority both being satisfied that the new pitch will be of the required T20i standard. The playing time lost between the scheduled start time of the original match and the actual start time of the new match will be covered by the provisions of clauses 12 and 16 below.
- 7.2.8 If it is not possible to play a new match on the scheduled day of the match (including any reserve day), the relevant officials from the participating Boards shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing tour schedule.
- 7.2.9 Throughout the above decision making processes, the ICC Match Referee shall keep informed both captains and the head of the ground authority. The head of the ground authority shall ensure that suitable and prompt public announcements are made.

7.3 Law 7.5 - Non-turf pitches

Law 7.5 shall not apply.

All matches shall be played on natural turf pitches. The use of PVA and other adhesives in the preparation of pitches is not permitted.

8 LAW 8 - THE WICKETS**8.1 Law 8.2 - Size of stumps**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 8.2:

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

8.2 Zing Wickets

The use of Zing wickets is permitted.

Refer also to Appendix 6 clause 2.5.

9 LAW 9 - THE BOWLING, POPPING AND RETURN CREASES**9.1 Law 9.3 - The Popping Crease**

Law 9.3 shall apply, except that the reference to 'a minimum of 6 ft' shall be replaced by 'a minimum of 15 yards (13.71 metres)'.

9.2 Additional Crease Markings

The following shall apply in addition to Law 9:

As a guideline to the umpires for the calling of wides on the offside the crease markings detailed in Appendix 4 shall be marked in white at each end of the pitch.

10 LAW 10 - PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA**10.1 Law 10.1 - Rolling**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.1:

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

10.1.2 The umpires may instruct the ground curator to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

10.1.3 An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

10.2 Law 10.6 - Maintenance of footholes

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.6:

The umpires shall see that wherever possible and whenever it is considered necessary, action is taken during all intervals in play to do whatever is practicable to improve the bowler's foot holes.

10.3 Protection and preparation of adjacent pitches during matches

The protection (by way of an appropriate cover) and preparation of pitches which are adjacent to the match pitch will be permitted during the match subject to the following:

- i) Such measures will only be possible if requested by the ground curator and approved by the umpires before the start of the match.
- ii) Approval should only be granted where such measures are unavoidable and will not compromise the safety of the players or their ability to execute their actions with complete freedom.
- iii) The preparation work shall be carried out under the supervision of the fourth umpire.
- iv) Any necessary watering shall be carried out only to the extent necessary for such preparations and shall not be permitted in circumstances which may in any way affect the match pitch.
- v) The consent of the captains is not required but the umpires shall advise both captains and the ICC Match Referee before the start of the match on what has been agreed.

11 LAW 11 - COVERING THE PITCH

11.1 Law 11.1 - Before the match

The following shall apply in addition to Law 11.1:

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to commencement of play.

11.2 Law 11.2 - During the match

Law 11.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play and for the duration of the period of the match.

The covers must totally protect the pitch and also the pitch surroundings, a minimum 5 metres either side of the pitch and any worn or soft areas in the outfield.

11.3 Law 11.3 - Covering bowlers' run ups

Law 11.3 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowlers' run-ups shall be covered in inclement weather, in order to keep them dry, to a distance of at least 10 x 10 metres.

11.4 Law 11.4 - Removal of covers

Law 11.4 shall be replaced by the following:

All covers (including "hessian" or "scrim" covers used to protect the pitch against the sun) shall be removed not later than 2½ hours before the scheduled start of play provided it is not raining at the time, but the pitch will be covered again if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

Attention is drawn to clauses 3.5 and 10.3 above.

12 LAW 12 - INNINGS

Law 12 shall apply subject to the following (see also clauses 15 and 16 below):

12.1 Law 12.1 - Number of innings

Law 12.1 shall be replaced by the following:

All matches will consist of one innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of 20 overs. All matches shall be of one day's scheduled duration.

12.2 Law 12.2 - Alternate innings

Law 12.2 shall not apply.

12.3 Law 12.3 - Completed innings

Laws 12.3 (c), (d) and (e) (iii) shall not apply.

12.4 Length of Innings**12.4.1 Uninterrupted Matches.**

- a) Each team shall bat for 20 overs unless all out earlier.
- b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The interval shall not be extended and the second session shall commence at the schedule time. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of 20 overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.
- c) If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 20 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 20 overs.
- d) If the team fielding second fails to bowl 20 overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result is achieved.
- e) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer ICC Code of Conduct).

12.4.2 Delayed or Interrupted Matches

- a) Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First (see Appendix 2)
 - i) When playing time has been lost the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 14.11 overs per hour in the total remaining time available for play.
 - ii) The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs. To constitute a match, a minimum of 5 overs have to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to a result not being achieved earlier.
 - iii) As soon as the total minutes of playing time remaining is less than the completed overs faced by Team 1 multiplied by 4.25, then the first innings is terminated and the provisions of 12.4.2 b) below take effect.
 - iv) A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and also the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of 14.11 overs per hour. When calculating the length of playing time available for the match, or the length of either innings, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours, interruptions in play, and the interval will be taken into consideration. This calculation must not cause the match to finish earlier than the original or rescheduled time for cessation of play on the final scheduled day for play. If required the original time shall be extended to allow for one extra over for each team.

- v) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue until the required number of overs have been bowled or the innings is completed.
- vi) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer to ICC Code of Conduct).
- b) Delay or Interruption to the innings of the Team Batting Second (see Appendix 3)
 - i) When playing time has been lost and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 14.11 overs per hour in respect of the lost playing time. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.
 - ii) In addition, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or re-scheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.
 - iii) To constitute a match, a minimum of 5 overs have to be bowled to the team batting second subject to a result not being achieved earlier.
 - iv) The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
 - v) A fixed time will be specified for the close of play by applying a rate of 14.11 overs per hour. The timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours and interruptions in play, will be taken into consideration in specifying this time.
 - vi) If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.
 - vii) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer ICC Code of Conduct).

12.5 Extra Time

The participating countries may agree to provide for extra time where the start of play is delayed or play is suspended.

12.6 Number of Overs per Bowler

No bowler shall bowl more than 4 overs in an innings.

In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed.

Where the total overs is not divisible by 5, one additional over shall be allowed to the maximum number per bowler necessary to make up the balance.

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

The scoreboard shall show the total number of overs bowled and the number of overs bowled by each bowler.

12.7 Law 12.4 – The toss

Law 12.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The captains shall toss for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of the ICC Match Referee, who shall supervise the toss. The toss shall take place not earlier than 30 minutes, nor later than 15 minutes before the scheduled or any re-scheduled time for the match to start. Note, however, the provisions of Law 1.3 (Captain).

Note: Law 12.5 requiring the captain of the side winning the toss to notify the opposing captain as soon as the toss is completed of his decision to bat or to field first shall apply.

13 LAW 13 - THE FOLLOW-ON

Law 13 shall not apply.

14 LAW 14 - DECLARATION AND FORFEITURE

Law 14 shall not apply.

15 LAW 15 - INTERVALS

Law 15 shall apply subject to the following:

15.1 Law 15.5 - Changing agreed times for intervals - Interval between Innings

If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier. In circumstances where the side bowling first has not completed the allotted number of overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled cessation time for the first innings, the umpires shall reduce the length of the interval by the amount of time that the first innings over-ran. The minimum time for the interval will be 10 minutes.

However, following a lengthy delay or interruption prior to the completion of the innings of the team batting first, the Match Referee may, at his discretion, reduce the interval between innings from 20 minutes to not less than 10 minutes.

Such discretion should only be exercised after determining the adjusted overs per side based on a 20 minute interval. If having exercised this discretion, the rescheduled finishing time for the match is earlier than the latest possible finishing time, then these minutes should be deducted from the length of any interruption during the second innings before determining the overs remaining.

15.2 Law 15.9 - Intervals for drinks

No drinks intervals shall be permitted.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire (subject to the wearing of bibs – refer to the note in clause 2.2.3).

16 LAW 16 - START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

Law 16 shall apply subject to the following (see also clauses 15 and 12.4):

16.1 Law 16.1 – Start and Cessation Times

To be determined by the Home Board subject to there being 2 sessions of 1 hour 25 minutes each, separated by a 20 minute interval between innings.

16.2 Minimum Over Rates

The minimum over rate to be achieved in a T20I match will be 14.11 overs per hour.

The actual over rate will be calculated at the end of the match by the umpires.

In calculating the actual over rate for the match, allowances will be given for the actual time lost as a result of any of the following:

- treatment given to a player by an authorised medical personnel on the field of play;
- a player being required to leave the field as a result of a serious injury;
- all third umpire referrals and consultations;
- time wasting by the batting side; and
- all other circumstances that are beyond the control of the fielding side.

In the event of any time allowances being granted to the fielding team under 16.2 (d) above (time wasting by batting team), then such time shall be deducted from the allowances granted to such batting team in the determination of its over rate.

In addition to the allowances as provided for above,

- in the case of an innings that has been reduced due to any delay or interruption in play, an additional allowance of 1 minute for every full 3 overs by which the innings is reduced will be granted.
- an additional allowance of 1 minute will be given for each of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th wickets taken during an innings.

If a side is bowled out within the time determined for that innings pursuant to these playing conditions (taking into account all of the time allowances set out above), the fielding side will be deemed to have complied with the required minimum over rate.

17 LAW 17 - PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

Law 17 shall apply subject to the following:

17.1 Law 17.1 - Practice on the pitch or the rest of the square

Law 17.1 shall apply subject to the following:

- The use of the square for practice on any day of any match will be restricted to any netted practice area or bowling strips specifically prepared on the edge of the square for that purpose.
- Bowling practice on the bowling strips referred to in (a) above shall also be permitted during the interval (and change of innings if not the interval) unless the umpires consider that, in the prevailing conditions of ground and weather, it will be detrimental to the surface of the square.

17.2 Law 17.3 - Practice on the outfield between the call of play and the call of time

Law 17.3 shall apply save that Law 17.3 (c) shall be replaced with the following:

- c) There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the outfield. Bowling a ball, using a short run up to a player in the outfield is not to be regarded as bowling practice but shall be subject to the law.

18 LAW 18 - SCORING RUNS

Law 18 shall apply.

19 LAW 19 - BOUNDARIES

Law 19 shall apply subject to the following:

19.1 Law 19.1 - The boundaries of the field of play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.1:

The playing area shall be a minimum of 150 yards (137.16 metres) from boundary to boundary square of the pitch, with the shorter of the two square boundaries being a minimum 65 yards (59.43 metres). The straight boundary at both ends of the pitch shall be a minimum of 70 yards (64.00 metres). Distances shall be measured from the centre of the pitch to be used.

In all cases the aim shall be to provide the largest playing area, subject to no boundary exceeding 90 yards (82.29 meters) from the centre of the pitch to be used.

Any ground which has been approved to host international cricket prior to 1st October 2007 or which is currently under construction as of this date which is unable to conform to these new minimum dimensions shall be exempt. In such cases the regulations in force immediately prior to the adoption of these regulations shall apply.

19.2 Law 19.2 - Defining the boundary - boundary marking

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.2:

All boundaries must be designated by a rope or similar object of a minimum standard as authorised by the ICC from time to time. Where appropriate the rope should be a required minimum distance (3 yards (2.74 metres) minimum) inside the perimeter fencing or advertising signs. For grounds with a large playing area, the maximum length of boundary should be used before applying the minimum 3 yards (2.74 meters) between the boundary and the fence.

19.3 Law 19.3 - Scoring a boundary

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.3:

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

20 LAW 20 - LOST BALL

Law 20 shall apply.

21 LAW 21 - THE RESULT

Law 21 shall apply subject to the following:

21.1 Law 21.1 - A win - two innings match

Law 21.1 shall not apply.

21.2 Law 21.2 - A win - one innings match

Law 21.2 shall apply in addition to the following:

21.2.1 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing team's refusal to play (Law 21.3), a result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 5 overs, unless one team has been all out in less than 5 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 5 overs.

21.2.2 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing team's refusal to play (Law 21.3), all matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 5 overs, shall be declared no result.

21.3 Law 21.3 – Umpire (ICC Match Referee) awarding a match

Law 21.3 shall be replaced by the following:

- a) A match shall be lost by a side which either
 - i) concedes defeat or
 - ii) in the opinion of the ICC Match Referee refuses to play and the ICC Match Referee shall award the match to the other side.
- b) If an umpire considers that an action by any player or players might constitute a refusal by either side to play then the umpires together shall inform the ICC Match Referee of this fact. The ICC Match Referee shall together with the umpires ascertain the cause of the action. If the ICC Match Referee, after due consultation with the umpires, then decides that this action does constitute a refusal to play by one side, he shall so inform the captain of that side. If the captain persists in the action the ICC Match Referee shall award the match in accordance with (a)(ii) above.*
- c) If action as in (b) above takes place after play has started and does not constitute a refusal to play the delay or interruption in play shall be dealt with in the same manner as provided for in clause 12.4.2 above.

* N/B In addition to the consequences of any refusal to play prescribed under this clause, any such refusal, whether temporary or final, may result in disciplinary action being taken against the captain and team responsible under the Code of Conduct.

21.4 Law 21.4 – Matches in which there is an agreement under Law 12.1 (b)

Law 21.4 shall not apply.

21.5 Law 21.5 (a) - A Tie

The following shall apply in addition to Law 21.5 (a):

If the scores are equal, the result will be a tie and no account shall be taken of the number of wickets which have fallen. In the event of a tied match the teams shall compete in a Super Over to determine the winner. Refer attached Appendix 7.

21.6 Law 21.5 (b) - A Draw

Law 21.5 (b) shall not apply.

21.7 Interrupted or Prematurely Terminated Matches - Calculation of the Target Score**21.7.1 Interrupted Matches - Calculation of the Target Score**

If, due to suspension of play after the start of the match, the number of overs in the innings of either team has to be revised to a lesser number than originally allotted (minimum of 5 overs), then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. This revised target is to be calculated using the current Duckworth/Lewis method. The target set will always be a whole number and one run less will constitute a Tie. (Refer Duckworth/Lewis Regulations).

21.7.2 Prematurely Terminated Matches

If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least 5 overs bowled) and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison with the D/L 'Par Score' determined at the instant of the suspension by the Duckworth/Lewis method (Refer Duckworth/Lewis Regulations). If the score is equal to the par score, the match is a Tie. Otherwise the result is a victory, or defeat, by the margin of runs by which the score exceeds, or falls short of, the Par Score.

21.8 Correctness of result

Any query on the result of the match as defined in Laws 21.2, 21.3, 21.5, 21.8 and 21.10 (as modified by these regulations) shall be resolved as soon as possible and a final decision made by the umpires at close of play.

22 LAW 22 - THE OVER

Law 22 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to Law 22.5:

22.1 Law 22.5 - Umpire miscounting

Whenever possible the third umpire shall liaise with the scorers and if possible inform the on-field umpires if the over has been miscounted.

23 LAW 23 - DEAD BALL

Law 23 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to Law 23.4.

23.1 Law 23.4 – Umpire calling and signalling 'Dead Ball'

In a match where cameras are being used on or over the field of play (e.g. Spydercam), should a ball that has been hit by the batsman make contact, while still in play, with the camera, its apparatus or its cable, either umpire shall call and signal 'dead ball'. The ball shall not count as one of the over and no runs shall be scored. If the delivery was called a no ball it shall count and the no ball penalty applied, including if appropriate a free hit from the next delivery. No other runs (including penalty runs) apart from the no ball penalty shall be scored.

Should a ball thrown by a fielder make contact with a camera on or over the field of play, its apparatus or its cable, either umpire shall call and signal dead ball. Unless this was already a no-ball or wide, the ball shall count as one of the over. All runs scored to that point shall count, plus the run in progress if the batsmen have already crossed.

24 LAW 24 - NO BALL

Law 24 shall apply subject to the following:

24.1 Law 24.1 (b) Mode of delivery

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

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

24.2 Free Hit after a foot-fault no ball

In addition to the above, the delivery following a no ball called for a foot fault (Law 24.5) shall be a free hit for whichever batsman is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of no ball or a wide ball), then the next delivery will become a free hit for whichever batsman is facing it.

For any free hit, the striker can be dismissed only under the circumstances that apply for a no ball, even if the delivery for the free hit is called wide ball.

Field changes are not permitted for free hit deliveries unless there is a change of striker (the provisions of clause 41.2 shall apply).

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

24.3 Fair Delivery - the feet

Law 24.5 shall apply, subject to the final paragraph being replaced by the following:

If the bowler's end umpire is satisfied that any of these three conditions have not been met, he shall call and signal No ball.

25 LAW 25 - WIDE BALL

25.1 Law 25.1 - Judging a Wide

Law 25 shall apply with the following addition to Law 25.1:

Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.

Any offside or legside delivery which in the opinion of the umpire does not give the batsman a reasonable opportunity to score shall be called a wide.

A penalty of one run for a wide shall be scored. This penalty shall stand in addition to any other runs which are scored or awarded. All runs, which are run or result from a wide ball, which is not a no ball, shall be scored wide balls.

26 LAW 26 - BYE AND LEG BYE

Law 26 shall apply.

27 LAW 27 - APPEALS

Law 27 shall apply.

28 LAW 28 - THE WICKET IS DOWN

Law 28 shall apply.

29 LAW 29 - BATSMAN OUT OF HIS GROUND

Law 29 shall apply.

30 LAW 30 - BOWLED

Law 30 shall apply.

31 LAW 31 - TIMED OUT

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

Dugouts shall be provided.

32 LAW 32 - CAUGHT

Law 32 shall apply.

33 LAW 33 - HANDLED THE BALL

Law 33 shall apply.

34 LAW 34 - HIT THE BALL TWICE

Law 34 shall apply.

35 LAW 35 - HIT WICKET

Law 35 shall apply.

36 LAW 36 - LEG BEFORE WICKET

Law 36 shall apply.

37 LAW 37 - OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

Law 37 shall apply. For the avoidance of doubt, if an umpire feels that a batsman, in running between the wickets, has significantly changed his direction without probable cause and thereby obstructed a fielder's attempt to effect a run out, the batsman should, on appeal, be given out, obstructing the field. It shall not be relevant whether a run out would have occurred or not.

If the change of direction involves the batsman crossing the pitch, Law 42.14 shall also apply.

38 LAW 38 - RUN OUT

Law 38 shall apply.

39 LAW 39 - STUMPED

Law 39 shall apply.

40 LAW 40 - THE WICKET-KEEPER

Law 40 shall apply.

41 LAW 41 – THE FIELDER

Law 41 shall apply subject to the following:

41.1 Law 41.1 - Protective equipment

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41.1:

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

41.2 Restrictions on the placement of fieldsmen

41.2.1 At the instant of delivery, there may not be more than 5 fieldsmen on the leg side.

41.2.2 In addition to the restriction contained in clause 41.2.1 above, further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs during which they shall apply (hereinafter referred to as the Powerplay overs) are set out in the following paragraphs.

- a) Subject to 41.2.3 below these additional fielding restrictions shall apply to the first 6 overs of each innings (Powerplay overs).
- b) Two semi-circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The semi-circles shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi-circles shall be 30 yards (27.43 metres). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. (Refer attached Appendix 5). These fielding restriction areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or 'dots' at 5 yard (4.57 metres) intervals, each 'dot' to be covered by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter.
- c) During the Powerplay overs only two fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.
- d) During the non Powerplay overs, no more than 5 fieldsmen shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in clause 41.2.2 (b) above.

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

TOTAL OVERS IN INNINGS	NO. OF OVERS FOR WHICH FIELDING RESTRICTIONS IN CLAUSES 41.2.2 (a) & 41.2.2 (c) ABOVE WILL APPLY
5-8	2
9-11	3
12-14	4
15-18	5
19-20	6

41.2.4 If an innings is interrupted during an over and if on the resumption of play, due to the reduced number of overs of the batting team, the required number of Powerplay overs have already been bowled, the remaining deliveries in the over to be completed shall not be subject to the fielding restrictions.

- 41.2.5 In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the square leg umpire shall call and signal 'No Ball'.

42 LAW 42 - FAIR AND UNFAIR PLAY

42.1 Law 42.3 - The Match Ball - changing its condition

Law 42.3 shall apply, subject to the following:

Law 42.3 (d) and (e) shall be replaced with the following:

If the umpires together agree that the deterioration of the ball is inconsistent with the use it has received, they shall consider that there has been a contravention of this Law. They shall then decide together whether they can identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct.

42.1.1 If it is possible to identify the player(s) responsible:

- a) Change the ball forthwith. The batsman at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of six other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

Additionally the bowler's end umpire shall:

- b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.
- c) Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.
- d) Inform the captain of the batting side as soon as practicable of what has occurred.
- e) Together with the other umpire report the incident to the ICC Match Referee who shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.1.2 If it is not possible to identify the player(s) responsible:

- a) Change the ball forthwith. The umpires shall choose the replacement ball for one of similar wear and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.
- b) The bowler's end umpire shall issue the captain with a first and final warning, and
- c) Advise him that should there be any further incident by that team during the remainder of the match or series, steps 42.1.1 a) to e) above will be adopted, with the captain deemed under e) to be the player responsible.

42.2 Law 42.4 - Deliberate attempt to distract striker

Law 42.4 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.3 Law 42.5 - Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batsman

Law 42.5 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpire shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.4 Law 42.6 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling**42.4.1 Law 42.6 (a) - The Bowling of Fast Short Pitched Balls**

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

- a) A bowler shall be limited to one fast short-pitched delivery per over.
- b) A fast short-pitched delivery is defined as a ball which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.
- c) The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batsman on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- d) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation and subject to Clause 42.4.1 (f) below, a ball that passes above head height of the batsman, that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a wide.
- e) For the avoidance of doubt any fast short pitched delivery that is called a wide under this playing condition shall also count as the allowable short pitched delivery in that over
- f) In the event of a bowler bowling more than one fast short-pitched delivery in an over as defined in Clause 42.4.1 (b) above, the umpire at the bowlers end shall call and signal no ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal 'no ball' and then tap the head with the other hand.
- g) If a bowler delivers a second fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of no ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- h) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than one fast short pitched delivery in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is his final warning for the innings.
- i) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- j) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- k) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- l) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

The above is not a substitute for Clause 42.5 below which umpires are able to apply at any time.

42.4.2 Law 42.6 (b) Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.6 (b) shall be replaced by the following:

- a) Any delivery which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease is deemed unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- b) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in Clause 42.4.2 (a) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal no ball.

If, in the opinion of the umpire, such a delivery is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman, the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred.

- c) Should there be any further instance (where a high full pitched ball is bowled and is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman) by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- d) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- e) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsman at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- f) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

42.5 Law 42.7 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling - Action by the umpire

Law 42.7 shall be replaced by the following:

Regardless of any action taken by the umpire as a result of a breach of Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2 and 42.6 the following shall apply at any time during the match:

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

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

- a) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred.

- b) If this caution is ineffective, he shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning.
- c) Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply even though the bowler may later change ends.
- d) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof. See Law 22.8. (Bowler Incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).
- e) The bowler thus taken off shall not be able to bowl again in that innings.
- f) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- g) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

42.6 Law 42.8 - Deliberate bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.8 shall be replaced by the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch delivery which is deemed unfair as defined in Clause 42.4.2 was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with.

The umpire at the bowler's end shall:

- 42.6.1 Call and signal no ball.
- 42.6.2 When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.
- 42.6.3 Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings.
- 42.6.4 Ensure that the over is completed by another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.
- 42.6.5 Report the occurrence to the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play Responsibility of the Captains).

42.7 Action by the umpires for dangerous and unfair Bowling

Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2, 42.5 and 42.6 such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

42.8 Law 42.9 - Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

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

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

- a) Call and signal dead ball if necessary, and;
- b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 42.17).
- c) Inform the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.
- d) Report the occurrence to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the team concerned under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.9 Law 42.10 - Batsman Wasting Time

Law 42.10 shall apply, subject to the following:

In addition, the umpires will report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.10 Law 42.14 Batsman damaging the pitch

Law 42.14 shall apply, subject to the following:

See also clause 37 above.

42.11 Law 42.15 – Bowler attempting to run out non-striker before delivery

Law 42.15 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler is permitted, before releasing the ball and provided he has not completed his usual delivery swing, to attempt to run out the non-striker. Whether the attempt is successful or not, the ball shall not count as one of the over. If the bowler fails in an attempt to run out the non-striker, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon possible.

42.12 Use of Electronic Communications Equipment

The use of electronic communication devices and equipment of any kind to communicate with players on the field of play shall not be permitted, except that broadcaster to player communication shall, with the prior consent of the participating countries, be allowed.

APPENDIX 1

All penalty runs in the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 5th Edition - 2013) now apply in International Cricket. Some penalty runs can be referred to the ICC Match Referee for further action if necessary.

APPENDIX 2A

Calculation sheet for use when a delay or interruptions occur in the First Innings

Time

Net playing time available at start of the match	170 minutes	(A)
Time innings in progress	_____	(B)
Playing time lost	_____	(C)
Extra time available	_____	(D)
Time made up from reduced interval	_____	(E)
Effective playing time lost [C – (D + E)]	_____	(F)
Remaining playing time available [A - F]	_____	(G)
G divided by 4.25 (to 2 decimal places)	_____	(H)
Max overs per team [H/2] (round up fractions)	_____	(I)
Maximum overs per bowler [I / 5]	_____	
Number of Powerplay overs	_____	

Rescheduled Playing Hours

First session to commence or recommence	_____	(J)
Length of innings [I x 4.25]	_____	(K)
Rescheduled first innings cessation time [J + (K – B)]	_____	(L)
Length of interval	_____	(M)
Second innings commencement time [L + M]	_____	(N)
Rescheduled second innings cessation time [N + K]	_____	*(O)

* Ensure that the match is not finishing earlier than the original or rescheduled cessation time by applying Clause 12.4.2 a) iv). If so, add at least one over to each team and recalculate (I) to (O) above to prevent this from happening.

APPENDIX 2B

Calculation sheet to check whether an interruption during the First Innings should terminate the innings

Proposed re-start time	_____	(P)
Rescheduled cut-off time allowing for full use of any extra time provision	_____	(Q)
Minutes between P and Q	_____	(R)
Potential overs to be bowled [R / 4.25] (round up fractions)	_____	(S)
Number of complete overs faced to date in first innings	_____	(T)

If S is greater than T then revert to Appendix 2A

If S is less than or equal to T then the first innings is terminated and go to Appendix 3A

APPENDIX 3A

Calculation sheet for the start of the Second Innings

Maximum overs to be bowled:

(If first innings was terminated, S from Appendix 2B) _____ (A)

Scheduled length of innings: [$A \times 4.25$] _____ (B)

Start time _____ (C)

Scheduled cessation time [$C + B$] _____ (D)

Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions

Maximum overs per bowler [$A / 5$] _____

Number of Powerplay overs _____

APPENDIX 3B

Calculation sheet for use when interruption occurs after the start of the Second Innings

Time

Time at start of innings _____ (A)

Time at start of interruption _____ (B)

Time innings in progress _____ (C)

Restart time _____ (D)

Length of interruption [$D - B$] _____ (E)

Additional time available: (Any unused provision for 'Extra Time' or for earlier than scheduled start of second innings) _____ (F)

Total playing time lost [$E - F$] _____ (G)

Overs

Maximum overs at start of innings _____ (H)

Overs lost [$G / 4.25$] (rounded down) _____ (I)

Adjusted maximum length of innings [$H - I$] _____ (J)

Rescheduled length of innings [$J \times 4.25$] _____ (K)

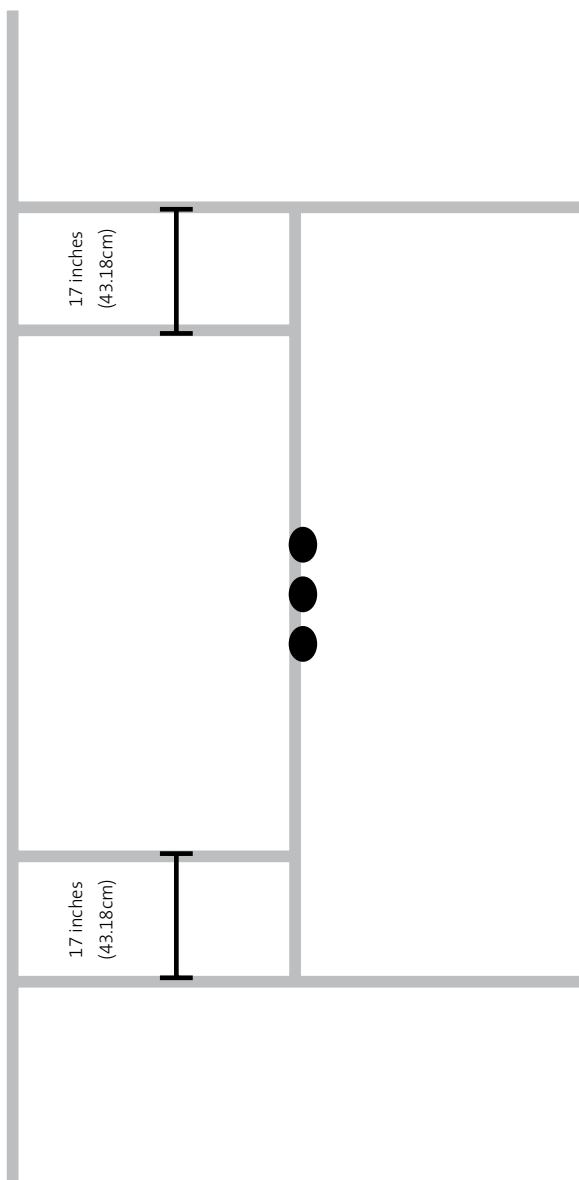
Amended cessation time of innings [$D + (K - C)$] _____ (L)

Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions

Maximum overs per bowler [$J / 5$] _____

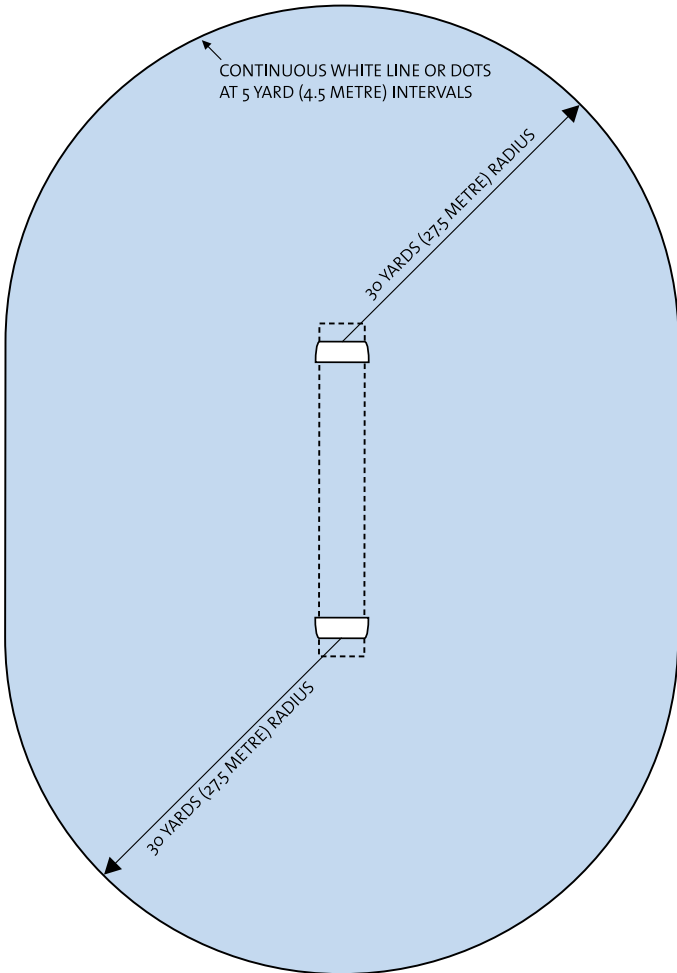
Number of Powerplay overs _____

APPENDIX 4 - CREASE MARKINGS



APPENDIX 5

Restriction of the placement of fieldsmen



APPENDIX 6

Third Umpire TV Replay System – Playing Conditions

1 GENERAL

- 1.1 Save with the express written consent of the Chief Executive Officer of the ICC the Home Board will ensure the live television broadcast of all T20I matches played in its country.
- 1.2 Where matches are broadcast the camera specification set out in Appendix 6A shall be mandatory as a minimum requirement.
- 1.3 Where matches are not broadcast the camera specifications set out in Appendix 6B shall be mandatory as a minimum requirement.
- 1.4 The Home Board will ensure a separate room is provided for the third umpire and that he has access to television monitors and direct sound link with the television control broadcast director to facilitate as many replays as is necessary to assist him in making a decision.
- 1.5 The provisions of clauses 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 above shall not apply for series between a Full Member country and Associate/Affiliate Member countries (whose matches have been granted ODI status) and for series between such Associate/Affiliate Member countries.
- 1.6 In the circumstances detailed in paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 below, the on-field umpire has the discretion whether to refer the decision to the third umpire or, in the case of paragraph 3, 1, 5 and 6, to consult with the third umpire before making his decision and should take a common sense approach.

Players may not appeal to the umpire to use the replay system - breach of this provision would constitute dissent and the player could be liable for discipline under the ICC Code of Conduct.
- 1.7 The third umpire shall call for as many replays from any camera angle as is necessary to reach a decision. As a guide, a decision should be made within 30 seconds whenever possible, but the third umpire shall have a discretion to take more time in order to finalise a decision.
- 1.8 The third umpire shall only have access to TV replays for the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 below. Other technology which may be in use by the broadcaster for broadcast purposes (Hot Spot, ball tracking, Snicko) shall not be permitted.

2 RUN OUT, STUMPING AND HIT WICKET DECISIONS

- 2.1 The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a run-out, stumping or hit wicket to the third umpire.
- 2.2 An on-field umpire wishing to refer a decision to the third umpire shall signal to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands.
- 2.3 If the third umpire decides the batsman is out a red light is displayed; a green light means not-out. Should the third umpire be temporarily unable to respond, a white light (where available) will remain illuminated throughout the period of interruption to signify to the on-field umpires that the TV replay system is temporarily unavailable, in which case the decision will be taken by the on-field umpire. (As an alternative to the red/green light system and where available, the big screen may be used for the purpose of conveying the third umpire's decision.)
- 2.4 In the case of a referral of a hit wicket or stumping decision, the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type

of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball)). Additionally, if the third umpire finds the batsman is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.

- 2.5 Zing Wickets are permitted to be used for run-out, stumping and hit wicket decisions (using the lights to determine if the wicket is broken).

3 CAUGHT DECISIONS

The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a caught decision to the third umpire in the following circumstances:

3.1 Clean Catches

- a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether or not a catch was taken cleanly, he shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- b) Should both on-field umpires require assistance from the third umpire to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire, then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. Such consultation shall be initiated by the bowler's end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height. Following such consultation, the final decision will be made and given by the bowler's end umpire, who will take into account the on-field umpires' initial views and any other advice received from the third umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the batsman has been caught. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]). Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- d) The final decision shall be indicated in the normal fashion by the bowler's end umpire.

3.2 Bump Ball

- a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether a catch was taken from a bump ball or not, he shall first consult with the square leg umpire
- b) Should both on-field umpires be unable to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall be entitled to refer the decision to the third umpire to review a TV replay(s) of the batsman's stroke as in paragraph 2.2.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the ball was a bump ball or not. However, in reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) and whether the batsman has hit the ball. If the delivery was not a fair delivery or if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman did not hit the ball he shall indicate that the batsman is not out and, in the case of an unfair delivery, advise the on-field umpire to signal no ball. See also paragraph 3.10 below. Additionally, if it is clear to

the third umpire that the batsman is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.

- d) The third umpire shall communicate his decision by the system as in paragraph 2.3.

4 BOUNDARY DECISIONS

- 4.1 The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer to the third umpire for a decision about whether the fieldsman had any part of his person in contact with the ball when he touched the boundary or when he had any part of his person grounded beyond the boundary, or whether a four or six had been scored. A decision is to be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter.
- 4.2 An on-field umpire wishing the assistance of the third umpire in this circumstance shall communicate with the third umpire by use of a two-way radio and the third umpire will convey his decision to the on-field umpire by this method.
- 4.3 The third umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows a boundary line infringement or incident that appears not to have been acted upon by the on-field umpires.

5 OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

- a) Following an appeal from the fielding side, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to consult with the third umpire if he feels that the batsman has obstructed the field.
- b) The bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire (if necessary), then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. Such consultation shall be initiated by the bowler's end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height.
- c) Following such consultation with the third umpire, the final decision shall be indicated in the normal fashion by the bowler's end umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.

6 BATSMEN RUNNING TO THE SAME END

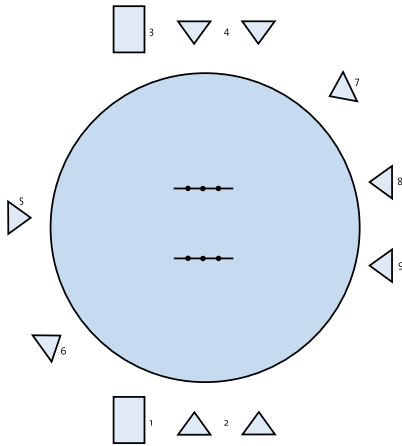
- 6.1 In the event of both batsmen running to the same end and the umpires are uncertain over which batsmen made his ground first, the on-field umpire may consult with the third umpire.
- 6.2 The procedure in paragraph 4.2 shall apply.

7 NO BALLS

Following any mode of dismissal that is not permitted off a no ball, if the on-field umpire is uncertain as to the fairness of the delivery, he shall be entitled to request the batsman to delay leaving the field and to check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) with the third umpire. Consultation with the third umpire shall be by way of two way radio. If the delivery was not a fair delivery the on-field umpire shall indicate that the batsman is not-out and signal no-ball. For the avoidance of doubt, the third umpire shall apply clause 24.2 when deciding whether a no-ball should have been called.

APPENDIX 6A

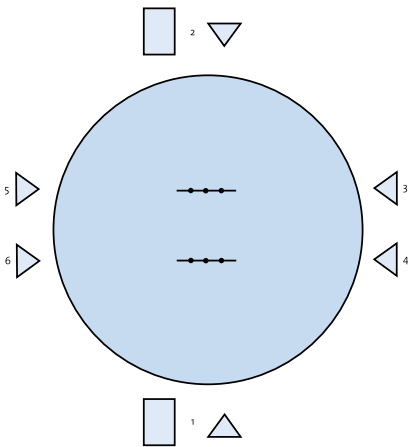
Generic Camera Layout - Basic TV Coverage



- 1 Wicket to Wicket
- 2 Follow
- 3 Wicket to Wicket
- 4 Follow
- 5 Square Leg/Mid Wicket
- 6 Slips
- 7 Slips
- 8 Line / Run out Cam
- 9 Line / Run out Cam

APPENDIX 6B

Generic Camera Layout - Third Umpire Coverage



- 1 Follow
- 2 Follow
- 3 Line / Run out Cam
- 4 Line / Run out Cam
- 5 Line / Run out Cam
- 6 Line / Run out Cam

APPENDIX 7**Procedure for the Super Over**

The following procedure will apply should the provision for a Super Over be adopted in any match.

- 1 Subject to weather conditions the Super Over will take place on the scheduled day of the match at a time to be determined by the ICC Match Referee. In normal circumstances it shall commence 10 minutes after the conclusion of the match.
- 2 The amount of extra time allocated to the Super Over is the greater of (a) the extra time allocated to the original match less the amount of extra time actually utilised and (b) the gap between the actual end of the match and the time the original match would have been scheduled to finish had the whole of the extra time provision been utilised. Should play be delayed prior to or during the Super Over once the playing time lost exceeds the extra time allocated, the Super Over shall be abandoned. See clause 15.
- 3 The Super Over will take place on the pitch allocated for the match (the designated pitch) unless otherwise determined by the umpires in consultation with the ground authority and the ICC Match Referee.
- 4 The umpires shall stand at the same end as that in which they finished the match.
- 5 In both innings of the Super Over, the fielding side shall choose from which end to bowl.
- 6 Only nominated players in the main match may participate in the Super Over. Should any player (including the batsmen and bowler) be unable to continue to participate in the Super Over due to injury, illness or other wholly acceptable reasons, the relevant Laws and Playing Conditions as they apply in the main match shall also apply in the Super Over.
- 7 Any penance time being served in the main match shall be carried forward to the Super Over.
- 8 Each team's over is played with the same fielding restrictions as apply for the last over in a normal T20 International match.
- 9 The team batting second in the match will bat first in the Super Over.
- 10 The fielding captain or his nominee shall select the ball with which he wishes to bowl his over in the Super Over from the box of spare balls provided by the umpires. Such box to include the balls used in the main match, but no new balls. The team fielding first in the Super Over shall have first choice of ball. The team fielding second may choose to use the same ball as chosen by the team bowling first. If the ball needs to be changed, then playing conditions as stated for the main match shall apply.
- 11 The loss of two wickets in the over ends the team's one over innings.
- 12 In the event of the teams having the same score after the Super Over has been completed, if the original match was a tie under the D/L method, clause 14 immediately applies. Otherwise, the team whose batsmen hit the most number of boundaries combined from its two innings in both the main match and the Super Over shall be the winner.
- 13 If the number of boundaries hit by both teams is equal, the team whose batsmen scored more boundaries during its innings in the main match (ignoring the Super Over) shall be the winner.

- 14 If still equal, a count-back from the final ball of the Super Over shall be conducted. The team with the higher scoring delivery shall be the winner. If a team loses two wickets during its over, then any unbowled deliveries will be counted as dot balls. Note that for this purpose, the runs scored from a delivery is defined as the total team runs scored since the completion of the previous legitimate ball, i.e including any runs resulting from wides, no ball or penalty runs.

Example:

RUNS SCORED FROM:	TEAM 1	TEAM 2
Ball 6	1	1
Ball 5	4	4
Ball 4	2	1
Ball 3	6	2
Ball 2	0	1
Ball 1	2	6

In this example both teams scored an equal number of runs from the 6th and 5th ball of their innings. However team 1 scored 2 runs from its 4th ball while team 2 scored a single so team 1 is the winner.

- 15 Clause 2 examples:

Scheduled finish 5.00, 30 minutes extra time available, so scheduled finish time if the whole of the extra time provision is utilised is 5.30.

- No extra time is utilised in the original match which overruns ten minutes and finishes at 5.10. The Super Over is scheduled to start at 5.20 with 30 minutes extra time available. It starts on time but is interrupted at 5.25. Play must resume by 5.55 otherwise the Super Over is abandoned.
- 20 minutes of extra time was utilised, with the match scheduled to finish at 5.20, but it actually finishes at 5.10. Therefore the extra time allocated to the Super Over is the greater of a) 10 minutes (30 minutes extra time less 20 already utilised) and b) 20 minutes (the gap from the actual finish time of 5.10 and the scheduled finish had the full extra time been utilised of 5.30). The Super Over was due to start at 5.20, but is delayed by rain. It must therefore start by 5.40 or the Super Over is abandoned.
- The match finishes at 5.40 (having started 30 minutes late and overrun by 10 minutes). There is no extra time allocated to the Super Over which should start at 5.50. Any delay or interruption after 5.50 means the Super Over is abandoned.

DUCKWORTH-LEWIS METHOD OF RE-CALCULATING THE TARGET SCORE IN AN INTERRUPTED MATCH

DUCKWORTH-LEWIS METHODOLOGY FOR RE-CALCULATING THE TARGET SCORE IN AN INTERRUPTED MATCH

The Stern Edition of the Duckworth-Lewis methodology (the DLS method) shall be used in all matches. If any match is suspended after it has started such that the number of overs available to be faced by either side is reduced from that determined when the match started, the revised target shall be computed using the latest version of the 'ICC Duckworth-Lewis-Stern Calculator' as distributed by ICC in accordance with the instructions provided with that software.

Where possible, arrangements shall be made for the provision of back-up capability, in case of computer malfunction, for the operation or continued operation of the DLS method. In the event of computer non-availability or malfunction where no such provision has been made, the D-L Standard Edition (the method in use prior to October 2003) shall be used.

The regulations given below describe only the operation of the D-L Standard Edition, except that Clauses 4, 6 and 7 are also applicable to the DLS method.

1 INTRODUCTION

The D-L method sets revised targets in rain-interrupted limited-overs matches in accordance with the relative run scoring resources which are at the disposal of the two sides.

These are not in direct proportion to the number of overs available to be faced, as with the average run rate method of correction. Instead they depend on how many overs are to go and how many wickets are down when the interruptions occur.

To calculate the revised targets, you need to know the resources available at the stage of the match when suspensions and resumption of play occur. All possible values of resources have been pre-calculated and these are listed in the accompanying table.

The table covers each individual ball in a game of up to 50-overs per side. The figures given in the table are percentages of the resources available for a complete 50-over innings.

For matches with less than 50-overs per innings before they start, the resource percentages available at the start of an innings will be less than 100%. But the same table and the same method of calculation are used whatever the number of overs per innings.

The single sheet over-by-over version of the table can be used for cases when play is suspended before the start of a new over.

When Team 2 (the side batting second) have less run scoring resources at their disposal than had Team 1 (the side batting first), their target is adjusted downwards using the ratio of the resources available to the two sides.

But when Team 1's innings has been interrupted, it often happens that Team 2 have more resources at their disposal than had Team 1 and it is now necessary to adjust Team 2's target upwards. In this case the adjustment is based on the runs that would be expected to be scored on average from the extra resources at their disposal. The number of these extra runs required is calculated by applying the excess resource percentage to the average total score in a 50-over innings, referred to here as **G50**.

For matches involving ICC full member nations, or for matches between teams that play first class cricket, the value of **G50** should be 245.

For lower levels of the game:

- under 19 international matches
- under 15 international matches
- women's international matches
- matches between associate ICC member nations

the value of **G50** should be 200.

2 DEFINITIONS

- The team batting first are referred to as 'Team 1' and the team batting second are referred to as 'Team 2'.
- In the table decimal fractions of an over are expressed in standard cricket notation; i.e. 4.3 overs means 4 overs plus 3 balls.
- The terms 'target' and 'revised target' are reserved exclusively for the minimum score Team 2 need to win.
- As with an uninterrupted match, if Team 2 make a score which is one run short of the target, the match is tied.

The following symbols are used throughout:

N is the number of overs per innings for the match as decided at the moment of delivery of the first ball of the match.

S is Team 1's total score.

R1 is the resource percentage (relative to a full 50-over innings) available to Team 1.

R2 is the resource percentage (relative to a full 50-over innings) available to Team 2.

T is Team 2's target score.

3 CALCULATION OF THE PERCENTAGE RESOURCE LOST BY A SUSPENSION IN PLAY

To compensate for any loss of overs due to a suspension in play during either Team 1's or Team 2's innings, it is necessary first to calculate the resource percentage that has been lost on account of this suspension.

If the suspension occurs between overs, use the sheet of the table which gives the figures for whole numbers of overs. If it occurs mid-over, use the sheets of the table which provide the figures for each individual ball.

3.1 For the start of the suspension in play, from the table note the resource percentage that remained for the appropriate number of overs/balls left and wickets lost.

3.2 For the resumption of play after the suspension, from the table note the resource percentage now remaining for the revised number of overs/balls left and for the same number of wickets lost.

3.3 Subtract the resource percentage in 3.2 from that in 3.1 to give the resource percentage lost.

3.4 If a suspension in play causes the innings to be terminated, the resource percentage on resumption (3.2) is zero and the percentage lost is the resource percentage which was remaining when the suspension occurred (3.1).

- 3.5 If more than one suspension in play occurs, the resource percentages lost are calculated as described in 3.1 to 3.4 and are accumulated to give updated values for the total resource percentage lost or resource available for the innings. This is done after each suspension as described in 5.2 and 5.5.

4 PENALTIES FOR SLOW OVER RATES

No overs penalties are imposed for slow over rates and hence slow over rates have no effect on revised target calculations.

5 CALCULATION OF REVISED TARGETS

- 5.1 Note the number of overs per innings decided at the start of the game, **N**. From the table note the resource percentage available to Team 1 at the start of their innings.
(For **N = 50** this is 100%).
- 5.2 For all suspensions and any premature termination of Team 1's innings, calculate the total resource percentage lost using the procedure described in section 3. Subtract this from the starting resource percentage (5.1) to give **R1**, the resource which was available to Team 1 for their innings. Note Team 1's total score, **S**.
- 5.3 There is no overs penalty for slow over rates by either side.
- 5.4 Note the number of overs allocated to Team 2 at the start of their innings and from the table note the resource percentage for this number of overs remaining and 0 wicket lost. This is **R2**, the resource percentage available to Team 2. If **R2** differs from **R1**, which will happen if Team 1's innings was interrupted and/or Team 2's was delayed, a revised target must be set. Calculate this revised target, **T**, as described in 5.6 below.
- 5.5 For each suspension of play during Team 2's innings or for premature termination of the match, update the resource percentage available, **R2**, by subtracting the resource percentage lost calculated as in section 3. Calculate the revised target, **T**, after each suspension as described in 5.6 below. If the match has to be terminated, the result is decided by comparing Team 2's score at the time with the 'par score', this being the value as calculated in the formulae for **T** in 5.6 below, but without the one run added.
If it is greater, Team 2 win. If it is equal, the match is tied. If it is less, Team 1 win.
- 5.6 If **R2** is less than **R1**, Team 2's revised target is obtained by reducing Team 1's score **S** in the ratio of **R2** to **R1**, ignoring any figures after the decimal point, and adding one run
i.e. $T = (S \times R2/R1) + 1$ (rounded down to a whole number, if necessary).
If **R2** is equal to **R1**, no revision is needed and Team 2's target is one more run than Team 1's score.
i.e. $T = S + 1$
If **R2** is greater than **R1**, calculate the amount of excess resources, **R2 - R1**, and take this percentage of the average 50-over total, **G50**, to give the extra runs needed, ignoring any figures after the decimal point.
i.e. $T = S + (R2 - R1) \times G50/100 + 1$ (rounded down to a whole number, if necessary)

6 PENALTY RUNS

6.1 During Team 1's innings

If penalty runs are awarded to the batting side, then their score shall advance accordingly and be taken into account when performing any future D/L calculation.

If penalty runs are awarded to the fielding side, then any D/L calculation in between innings will be performed as normal, and their innings will commence with the score equivalent to the number of penalty runs that they have been awarded.

6.2 During Team 2's innings

If penalty runs are awarded to the batting side, then their score shall advance accordingly. These penalty runs do not affect any subsequent D/L calculation.

If penalty runs are awarded to the fielding side, then there will be no recalculation of any D/L target. Instead, the target score and the entire schedule of par scores will advance by the appropriate number of penalty runs. If a loss of overs occurs after such a penalty has been awarded, then the D/L target will be calculated based upon the original score of the side batting first, and this target, and all par scores, will then be raised by the appropriate number of penalty runs.

7 THE RESULT AND ITS DESCRIPTION

When a revised target has been calculated and the match has been played out to its completion, the result is described exactly as in the case of an uninterrupted match; if Team 2 achieve their revised target they win by the number of wickets they have in hand when they reach this score; if they fall short of their revised target by exactly one run the result is a tie, and if they make a lower score Team 1 win by the margin of runs by which Team 2 fall short of the score needed to achieve a tie.

When a match has to be abandoned with Team 2's innings in progress (provided sufficient overs have been bowled to constitute a viable match), the result is decided by comparing Team 2's score with the 'par score' as defined in 5.5 and the winning margin is described in terms of the number of runs by which their score differs from the 'par score', regardless of whether Team 1 or Team 2 are the victors.

Whenever a completed game has involved the use of the D/L method, the description should be qualified by appending '(D/L method)'.

7.1 Examples of result description:

- i Team 2 are set a revised target of 186. But they only succeed in making 180 in their allocation of overs. They thus fall 5 runs short of the 185 runs needed to tie the match and the result is described as 'Team 1 win by 5 runs (D/L method)'.
- ii Team 2 are chasing a target of 201 in a 50-over per innings match and reach 105/4 after 25 overs when rain causes the match to be abandoned. At this point the 'par score' is 100. Team 2 have exceeded this by 5 runs and so the result is described as 'Team 2 win by 5 runs (D/L method)'.

Example 1 (Suspension during Team 1's innings)

In a 50 over-per-innings match, Team 1 reaches 79/3 after 20 overs and then there is a suspension in play. It is decided that 20 overs of the match should be lost, 10 of these by each team. Team 1 resumes to reach a final total of 180 in its revised allocation of 40 overs.

Number of overs per innings at the start of match, $N = 50$

Resource percentage available to Team 1 at start of innings = 100% (5.1)

Resource percentage remaining at suspension (30 overs left, 3 wkts lost) = 61.6% (3.1)

Resource percentage remaining at resumption (20 overs left, 3 wkts lost) = 49.1% (3.2)

Resource percentage lost due to suspension = $61.6 - 49.1 = 12.5\%$ (3.3)

Resource percentage available to Team 1, $R_1 = 100 - 12.5 = 87.5\%$ (5.2)

Number of overs available to Team 2 at the start of its innings = 40

Resource percentage available (40 overs left, 0 wkt lost), $R_2 = 89.3\%$ (5.4)

R_2 is greater than R_1 , i.e. Team 2 has more resource available than had Team 1, so its target should be increased. $S = 180$

Team 2's revised target (5.6) is

$T = S + G50 \times (R_2 - R_1)/100 + 1 = 180 + 245 \times (89.3 - 87.5)/100 + 1 = 185$ (rounded down).

Example 2 (delay to start of Team 2's innings)

In a match in a competition which has 45 overs per innings, Team 1 scores 212 in its allocated 45 overs. Rain then causes Team 2's response to be delayed and it is decided that it should be shortened to 35 overs.

Number of overs at start of match, $N = 45$

Resource percentage available to Team 1 at start of its innings (45 overs left, 0 wkt lost) = 95.0% (5.1).

The innings was not interrupted, so $R_1 = 95.0\%$

Number of overs available to Team 2 at start of its innings = 35

Resource percentage available to Team 2 at start of innings (35 overs left, 0 wkt lost) $R_2 = 82.7\%$ (5.4)

R_2 is less than R_1 ; $S = 212$

Team 2's revised target (5.6) is

$T = S \times R_2/R_1 + 1 = 212 \times 82.7/95.0 + 1 = 185$ (rounded down).

Example 3 (suspension during Team 2's innings)

In an One Day International match (50 overs per innings), Team 1 has scored 250 from its allocation of 50 overs in an uninterrupted innings. Team 2 has received 12 overs and has scored 40/1. Then play is suspended and 10 overs are lost.

Number of overs at start of match, $N = 50$.

Team 1's innings was uninterrupted, so its resource percentage available, $R_1 = 100\%$ (5.1).

Resource percentage available to Team 2 at start of innings = 100% (5.4).

Resource percentage remaining at suspension (38 overs left, 1 wkt lost) = 82.0% (3.1).

Resource percentage remaining at resumption (28 overs left, 1 wkt lost) = 68.8% (3.2).

Resource percentage lost due to suspension = $82.0 - 68.8 = 13.2\%$ (3.3).

Resource percentage available to Team 2, $R_2 = 100 - 13.2 = 86.8\%$ (5.5).

R_2 is less than R_1 ; $S = 250$.

Team 2's revised target (5.6) is

$T = S \times R_2/R_1 + 1 = 250 \times 86.8/100 + 1 = 218$, and it needs a further 178 runs from 28 overs.

Example 4 (multiple suspensions and abandonment)

Suppose that in Example 3, play continues for a further 10 overs during which Team 2 takes its score on to 98/3, whereupon there is another suspension in play and 2 more overs are lost. A further 8.2 overs are bowled and Team 2 is 154/6 when rain washes out the match.

Team 1's resource percentage is still $R_1 = 100\%$.

Team 2's resource percentage has been reduced further.

Resource percentage remaining at start of second suspension (18 overs left, 3 wkts lost) = 45.9% (3.1).

Resource percentage remaining at end of second suspension (16 overs left, 3 wkts lost) = 42.3% (3.2).

Resource percentage lost due to second suspension = $45.9 - 42.3 = 3.6\%$ (3.3).

Resource percentage available to Team 2, $R_2 = 86.8 - 3.6 = 83.2\%$ (5.5).

R_2 is less than R_1 ; $S = 250$.

Team 2's revised target (5.6) is

$T = S \times R_2/R_1 + 1 = 250 \times 83.2/100 + 1 = 209$ and it needs a further 111 runs from 16 overs.

When the innings had to be terminated, there were 7.4 overs remaining.

Resource percentage remaining at termination of Team 2's innings (7.4 overs left, 6 wkts lost) = 19.4% .

This remaining resource is lost by the termination.

Resource percentage available to Team 2, $R_2 = 83.2 - 19.4 = 63.8\%$ (5.5).

R_2 is less than R_1 ; $S = 250$.

Team 2's par score (5.5 and 5.6) is $S \times R_2/R_1 = 250 \times 63.8/100 = 159$ (rounded down); the par score at the instant of abandonment is 159 and with a score of 154 it has lost by 5 runs.

Team 1 wins by 5 runs (D-L method) (7).

Example 5 (suspension and termination of Team 1's innings mid-over and delay to Team 2's innings)

This is taken from an actual ODI: India (Team 1) versus Pakistan (Team 2), Singapore, April 1996. Team 1 scores 226/8 in 47.1 of a scheduled 50 overs. Rain then terminates Team 1's innings and delays that of Team 2, which is given a reduced allocation of 33 overs.

Number of overs per innings at start of match, $N = 50$

Team 1's innings:

Resource percentage at start of innings is 100% (5.1).

Resource percentage remaining at termination (2.5 overs left, 8 wkts lost) = 6.9% (3.1).

Resource percentage lost due to termination = 6.9% (3.4).

Resource percentage available, $R_1 = 100 - 6.9 = 93.1\%$ (5.2).

Team 2's innings (allocated 33 overs):

Resource percentage available at start of innings (33 overs left, 0 wkts lost),

$R_2 = 79.8\%$ (5.4).

R_2 is less than R_1 ; $S = 226$.

Team 2's revised target (5.6) is

$T = S \times R_2 / R_1 + 1 = 226 \times 79.8 / 93.1 + 1 = 194$ (rounded down).

Example 6 (as Example 5 but with a further interruption during Team 2's innings)

In the match of the previous example, Team 2 has scored 140 for 2 after 25 overs when a further 5 overs are lost to the weather.

Team 1's resource percentage is still $R_1 = 93.1\%$.

Team 2's innings:

Resource percentage at start of innings (33 overs left, 0 wkt lost) = 79.8% (5.4).

Resource percentage remaining at suspension (8 overs left, 2 wkts lost) = 25.5% (3.1).

Resource percentage remaining at resumption (3 overs left, 2 wkts lost) = 10.4% (3.2).

Resource percentage lost due to suspension = 25.5 - 10.4 = 15.1% (3.3).

Resource percentage available, $R_2 = 79.8 - 15.1 = 64.7\%$ (5.2).

R_2 is less than R_1 ; $S = 226$.

Team 2's revised target (5.6) is

$T = S \times R_2 / R_1 + 1 = 226 \times 64.7 / 93.1 + 1 = 158$ (rounded down) and it needs a further 18 runs from 3 overs.

The D-L (Duckworth/Lewis) method of adjusting target scores in interrupted one-day cricket matches - Standard Edition

***Use only when Professional Edition is not available.**

Table of resource percentages remaining - over by over

Overs left 50 to 0

OVERS LEFT	WICKETS LOST										OVERS LEFT
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
50	100.0	93.4	85.1	74.9	62.7	49.0	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	50
49	99.1	92.6	84.5	74.4	62.5	48.9	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	49
48	98.1	91.7	83.8	74.0	62.2	48.8	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	48
47	97.1	90.9	83.2	73.5	61.9	48.6	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	47
46	96.1	90.0	82.5	73.0	61.6	48.5	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	46
45	95.0	89.1	81.8	72.5	61.3	48.4	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	45
44	93.9	88.2	81.0	72.0	61.0	48.3	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	44
43	92.8	87.3	80.3	71.4	60.7	48.1	34.7	22.0	11.9	4.7	43
42	91.7	86.3	79.5	70.9	60.3	47.9	34.7	22.0	11.9	4.7	42
41	90.5	85.3	78.7	70.3	59.9	47.8	34.6	22.0	11.9	4.7	41
40	89.3	84.2	77.8	69.6	59.5	47.6	34.6	22.0	11.9	4.7	40
39	88.0	83.1	76.9	69.0	59.1	47.4	34.5	22.0	11.9	4.7	39
38	86.7	82.0	76.0	68.3	58.7	47.1	34.5	21.9	11.9	4.7	38
37	85.4	80.9	75.0	67.6	58.2	46.9	34.4	21.9	11.9	4.7	37
36	84.1	79.7	74.1	66.8	57.7	46.6	34.3	21.9	11.9	4.7	36
35	82.7	78.5	73.0	66.0	57.2	46.4	34.2	21.9	11.9	4.7	35
34	81.3	77.2	72.0	65.2	56.6	46.1	34.1	21.9	11.9	4.7	34
33	79.8	75.9	70.9	64.4	56.0	45.8	34.0	21.9	11.9	4.7	33
32	78.3	74.6	69.7	63.5	55.4	45.4	33.9	21.9	11.9	4.7	32
31	76.7	73.2	68.6	62.5	54.8	45.1	33.7	21.9	11.9	4.7	31
30	75.1	71.8	67.3	61.6	54.1	44.7	33.6	21.8	11.9	4.7	30
29	73.5	70.3	66.1	60.5	53.4	44.2	33.4	21.8	11.9	4.7	29
28	71.8	68.8	64.8	59.5	52.6	43.8	33.2	21.8	11.9	4.7	28
27	70.1	67.2	63.4	58.4	51.8	43.3	33.0	21.7	11.9	4.7	27
26	68.3	65.6	62.0	57.2	50.9	42.8	32.8	21.7	11.9	4.7	26
25	66.5	63.9	60.5	56.0	50.0	42.2	32.6	21.6	11.9	4.7	25
24	64.6	62.2	59.0	54.7	49.0	41.6	32.3	21.6	11.9	4.7	24
23	62.7	60.4	57.4	53.4	48.0	40.9	32.0	21.5	11.9	4.7	23
22	60.7	58.6	55.8	52.0	47.0	40.2	31.6	21.4	11.9	4.7	22
21	58.7	56.7	54.1	50.6	45.8	39.4	31.2	21.3	11.9	4.7	21
20	56.6	54.8	52.4	49.1	44.6	38.6	30.8	21.2	11.9	4.7	20
19	54.4	52.8	50.5	47.5	43.4	37.7	30.3	21.1	11.9	4.7	19
18	52.2	50.7	48.6	45.9	42.0	36.8	29.8	20.9	11.9	4.7	18
17	49.9	48.5	46.7	44.1	40.6	35.8	29.2	20.7	11.9	4.7	17
16	47.6	46.3	44.7	42.3	39.1	34.7	28.5	20.5	11.8	4.7	16
15	45.2	44.1	42.6	40.5	37.6	33.5	27.8	20.2	11.8	4.7	15
14	42.7	41.7	40.4	38.5	35.9	32.2	27.0	19.9	11.8	4.7	14
13	40.2	39.3	38.1	36.5	34.2	30.8	26.1	19.5	11.7	4.7	13
12	37.6	36.8	35.8	34.3	32.3	29.4	25.1	19.0	11.6	4.7	12
11	34.9	34.2	33.4	32.1	30.4	27.8	24.0	18.5	11.5	4.7	11
10	32.1	31.6	30.8	29.8	28.3	26.1	22.8	17.9	11.4	4.7	10
9	29.3	28.9	28.2	27.4	26.1	24.2	21.4	17.1	11.2	4.7	9
8	26.4	26.0	25.5	24.8	23.8	22.3	19.9	16.2	10.9	4.7	8
7	23.4	23.1	22.7	22.2	21.4	20.1	18.2	15.2	10.5	4.7	7
6	20.3	20.1	19.8	19.4	18.8	17.8	16.4	13.9	10.1	4.6	6
5	17.2	17.0	16.8	16.5	16.1	15.4	14.3	12.5	9.4	4.6	5
4	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.2	12.7	12.0	10.7	8.4	4.5	4
3	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	7.2	4.2	3
2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.2	5.5	3.7	2
1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.5	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The D-L (Duckworth-Lewis) method of adjusting target scores in interrupted one-day cricket matches - Standard Edition

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Table of resource percentages remaining - ball by ball

Overs left 50 to 40

OVERS LEFT	WICKETS LOST									OVERS LEFT	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
50	100.0	93.4	85.1	74.9	62.7	49.0	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	50
49.5	99.8	93.2	85.0	74.8	62.7	49.0	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	49.5
49.4	99.7	93.1	84.9	74.7	62.6	48.9	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	49.4
49.3	99.5	93.0	84.8	74.6	62.6	48.9	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	49.3
49.2	99.4	92.8	84.7	74.6	62.5	48.9	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	49.2
49.1	99.2	92.7	84.6	74.5	62.5	48.9	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	49.1
49	99.1	92.6	84.5	74.4	62.5	48.9	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	49
48.5	98.9	92.4	84.4	74.4	62.4	48.9	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	48.5
48.4	98.7	92.3	84.3	74.3	62.4	48.8	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	48.4
48.3	98.6	92.2	84.2	74.2	62.3	48.8	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	48.3
48.2	98.4	92.0	84.0	74.1	62.3	48.8	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	48.2
48.1	98.2	91.9	83.9	74.1	62.2	48.8	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	48.1
48	98.1	91.7	83.8	74.0	62.2	48.8	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	48
47.5	97.9	91.6	83.7	73.9	62.2	48.7	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	47.5
47.4	97.8	91.5	83.6	73.8	62.1	48.7	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	47.4
47.3	97.6	91.3	83.5	73.8	62.1	48.7	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	47.3
47.2	97.4	91.2	83.4	73.7	62.0	48.7	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	47.2
47.1	97.3	91.0	83.3	73.6	62.0	48.7	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	47.1
47	97.1	90.9	83.2	73.5	61.9	48.6	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	47
46.5	96.9	90.8	83.1	73.4	61.9	48.6	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	46.5
46.4	96.7	90.6	82.9	73.4	61.8	48.6	34.9	22.0	11.9	4.7	46.4
46.3	96.6	90.5	82.8	73.3	61.8	48.6	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	46.3
46.2	96.4	90.3	82.7	73.2	61.7	48.6	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	46.2
46.1	96.2	90.2	82.6	73.1	61.7	48.5	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	46.1
46	96.1	90.0	82.5	73.0	61.6	48.5	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	46
45.5	95.9	89.9	82.4	73.0	61.6	48.5	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	45.5
45.4	95.7	89.7	82.3	72.9	61.5	48.5	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	45.4
45.3	95.5	89.6	82.1	72.8	61.5	48.5	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	45.3
45.2	95.4	89.4	82.0	72.7	61.4	48.4	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	45.2
45.1	95.2	89.3	81.9	72.6	61.4	48.4	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	45.1
45	95.0	89.1	81.8	72.5	61.3	48.4	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	45
44.5	94.8	89.0	81.7	72.4	61.3	48.4	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	44.5
44.4	94.6	88.8	81.5	72.4	61.2	48.3	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	44.4
44.3	94.5	88.7	81.4	72.3	61.2	48.3	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	44.3
44.2	94.3	88.5	81.3	72.2	61.1	48.3	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	44.2
44.1	94.1	88.4	81.2	72.1	61.1	48.3	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	44.1
44	93.9	88.2	81.0	72.0	61.0	48.3	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	44
43.5	93.7	88.1	80.9	71.9	61.0	48.2	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	43.5
43.4	93.5	87.9	80.8	71.8	60.9	48.2	34.8	22.0	11.9	4.7	43.4
43.3	93.4	87.7	80.7	71.7	60.8	48.2	34.7	22.0	11.9	4.7	43.3
43.2	93.2	87.6	80.5	71.6	60.8	48.1	34.7	22.0	11.9	4.7	43.2
43.1	93.0	87.4	80.4	71.5	60.7	48.1	34.7	22.0	11.9	4.7	43.1
43	92.8	87.3	80.3	71.4	60.7	48.1	34.7	22.0	11.9	4.7	43
42.5	92.6	87.1	80.1	71.3	60.6	48.1	34.7	22.0	11.9	4.7	42.5
42.4	92.4	86.9	80.0	71.3	60.6	48.0	34.7	22.0	11.9	4.7	42.4
42.3	92.2	86.8	79.9	71.2	60.5	48.0	34.7	22.0	11.9	4.7	42.3
42.2	92.0	86.6	79.7	71.1	60.4	48.0	34.7	22.0	11.9	4.7	42.2
42.1	91.8	86.4	79.6	71.0	60.4	48.0	34.7	22.0	11.9	4.7	42.1
42	91.7	86.3	79.5	70.9	60.3	47.9	34.7	22.0	11.9	4.7	42
41.5	91.5	86.1	79.3	70.8	60.3	47.9	34.7	22.0	11.9	4.7	41.5
41.4	91.3	85.9	79.2	70.7	60.2	47.9	34.7	22.0	11.9	4.7	41.4
41.3	91.1	85.8	79.1	70.6	60.1	47.8	34.7	22.0	11.9	4.7	41.3
41.2	90.9	85.6	78.9	70.5	60.1	47.8	34.7	22.0	11.9	4.7	41.2
41.1	90.7	85.4	78.8	70.4	60.0	47.8	34.6	22.0	11.9	4.7	41.1
41	90.5	85.3	78.7	70.3	59.9	47.8	34.6	22.0	11.9	4.7	41
40.5	90.3	85.1	78.5	70.2	59.9	47.7	34.6	22.0	11.9	4.7	40.5
40.4	90.1	84.9	78.4	70.1	59.8	47.7	34.6	22.0	11.9	4.7	40.4
40.3	89.9	84.7	78.2	69.9	59.7	47.7	34.6	22.0	11.9	4.7	40.3
40.2	89.7	84.6	78.1	69.8	59.7	47.6	34.6	22.0	11.9	4.7	40.2
40.1	89.5	84.4	77.9	69.7	59.6	47.6	34.6	22.0	11.9	4.7	40.1
40	89.3	84.2	77.8	69.6	59.5	47.6	34.6	22.0	11.9	4.7	40

The D/L (Duckworth-Lewis) method of adjusting target scores in interrupted one-day cricket matches - Standard Edition

*Use only when Professional Edition is not available.

Table of resource percentages remaining - ball by ball

Overs left 40 to 30

OVERS LEFT	WICKETS LOST									OVERS LEFT	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
40	89.3	84.2	77.8	69.6	59.5	47.6	34.6	22.0	11.9	4.7	40
39.5	89.1	84.0	77.7	69.5	59.5	47.5	34.6	22.0	11.9	4.7	39.5
39.4	88.9	83.9	77.5	69.4	59.4	47.5	34.6	22.0	11.9	4.7	39.4
39.3	88.6	83.7	77.4	69.3	59.3	47.5	34.6	22.0	11.9	4.7	39.3
39.2	88.4	83.5	77.2	69.2	59.3	47.4	34.5	22.0	11.9	4.7	39.2
39.1	88.2	83.3	77.1	69.1	59.2	47.4	34.5	22.0	11.9	4.7	39.1
39	88.0	83.1	76.9	69.0	59.1	47.4	34.5	22.0	11.9	4.7	39
38.5	87.8	83.0	76.8	68.9	59.0	47.3	34.5	21.9	11.9	4.7	38.5
38.4	87.6	82.8	76.6	68.7	59.0	47.3	34.5	21.9	11.9	4.7	38.4
38.3	87.4	82.6	76.5	68.6	58.9	47.3	34.5	21.9	11.9	4.7	38.3
38.2	87.2	82.4	76.3	68.5	58.8	47.2	34.5	21.9	11.9	4.7	38.2
38.1	87.0	82.2	76.2	68.4	58.8	47.2	34.5	21.9	11.9	4.7	38.1
38	86.7	82.0	76.0	68.3	58.7	47.1	34.5	21.9	11.9	4.7	38
37.5	86.5	81.8	75.8	68.2	58.6	47.1	34.4	21.9	11.9	4.7	37.5
37.4	86.3	81.6	75.7	68.0	58.5	47.1	34.4	21.9	11.9	4.7	37.4
37.3	86.1	81.5	75.5	67.9	58.4	47.0	34.4	21.9	11.9	4.7	37.3
37.2	85.9	81.3	75.4	67.8	58.4	47.0	34.4	21.9	11.9	4.7	37.2
37.1	85.6	81.1	75.2	67.7	58.3	46.9	34.4	21.9	11.9	4.7	37.1
37	85.4	80.9	75.0	67.6	58.2	46.9	34.4	21.9	11.9	4.7	37
36.5	85.2	80.7	74.9	67.4	58.1	46.9	34.4	21.9	11.9	4.7	36.5
36.4	85.0	80.5	74.7	67.3	58.0	46.8	34.4	21.9	11.9	4.7	36.4
36.3	84.8	80.3	74.6	67.2	58.0	46.8	34.3	21.9	11.9	4.7	36.3
36.2	84.5	80.1	74.4	67.1	57.9	46.7	34.3	21.9	11.9	4.7	36.2
36.1	84.3	79.9	74.2	66.9	57.8	46.7	34.3	21.9	11.9	4.7	36.1
36	84.1	79.7	74.1	66.8	57.7	46.6	34.3	21.9	11.9	4.7	36
35.5	83.8	79.5	73.9	66.7	57.6	46.6	34.3	21.9	11.9	4.7	35.5
35.4	83.6	79.3	73.7	66.6	57.5	46.6	34.3	21.9	11.9	4.7	35.4
35.3	83.4	79.1	73.6	66.4	57.4	46.5	34.3	21.9	11.9	4.7	35.3
35.2	83.2	78.9	73.4	66.3	57.4	46.5	34.2	21.9	11.9	4.7	35.2
35.1	82.9	78.7	73.2	66.2	57.3	46.4	34.2	21.9	11.9	4.7	35.1
35	82.7	78.5	73.0	66.0	57.2	46.4	34.2	21.9	11.9	4.7	35
34.5	82.5	78.3	72.9	65.9	57.1	46.3	34.2	21.9	11.9	4.7	34.5
34.4	82.2	78.0	72.7	65.8	57.0	46.3	34.2	21.9	11.9	4.7	34.4
34.3	82.0	77.8	72.5	65.6	56.9	46.2	34.2	21.9	11.9	4.7	34.3
34.2	81.7	77.6	72.3	65.5	56.8	46.2	34.2	21.9	11.9	4.7	34.2
34.1	81.5	77.4	72.2	65.3	56.7	46.1	34.1	21.9	11.9	4.7	34.1
34	81.3	77.2	72.0	65.2	56.6	46.1	34.1	21.9	11.9	4.7	34
33.5	81.0	77.0	71.8	65.1	56.5	46.0	34.1	21.9	11.9	4.7	33.5
33.4	80.8	76.8	71.6	64.9	56.4	46.0	34.1	21.9	11.9	4.7	33.4
33.3	80.5	76.6	71.4	64.8	56.3	45.9	34.1	21.9	11.9	4.7	33.3
33.2	80.3	76.3	71.3	64.6	56.2	45.9	34.0	21.9	11.9	4.7	33.2
33.1	80.0	76.1	71.1	64.5	56.1	45.8	34.0	21.9	11.9	4.7	33.1
33	79.8	75.9	70.9	64.4	56.0	45.8	34.0	21.9	11.9	4.7	33
32.5	79.5	75.7	70.7	64.2	55.9	45.7	34.0	21.9	11.9	4.7	32.5
32.4	79.3	75.5	70.5	64.1	55.8	45.7	34.0	21.9	11.9	4.7	32.4
32.3	79.0	75.2	70.3	63.9	55.7	45.6	33.9	21.9	11.9	4.7	32.3
32.2	78.8	75.0	70.1	63.8	55.6	45.5	33.9	21.9	11.9	4.7	32.2
32.1	78.5	74.8	69.9	63.6	55.5	45.5	33.9	21.9	11.9	4.7	32.1
32	78.3	74.6	69.7	63.5	55.4	45.4	33.9	21.9	11.9	4.7	32
31.5	78.0	74.3	69.6	63.3	55.3	45.4	33.9	21.9	11.9	4.7	31.5
31.4	77.8	74.1	69.4	63.2	55.2	45.3	33.8	21.9	11.9	4.7	31.4
31.3	77.5	73.9	69.2	63.0	55.1	45.2	33.8	21.9	11.9	4.7	31.3
31.2	77.3	73.6	69.0	62.8	55.0	45.2	33.8	21.9	11.9	4.7	31.2
31.1	77.0	73.4	68.8	62.7	54.9	45.1	33.8	21.9	11.9	4.7	31.1
31	76.7	73.2	68.6	62.5	54.8	45.1	33.7	21.9	11.9	4.7	31
30.5	76.5	72.9	68.4	62.4	54.7	45.0	33.7	21.9	11.9	4.7	30.5
30.4	76.2	72.7	68.2	62.2	54.5	44.9	33.7	21.9	11.9	4.7	30.4
30.3	75.9	72.5	68.0	62.0	54.4	44.9	33.7	21.8	11.9	4.7	30.3
30.2	75.7	72.2	67.8	61.9	54.3	44.8	33.6	21.8	11.9	4.7	30.2
30.1	75.4	72.0	67.6	61.7	54.2	44.7	33.6	21.8	11.9	4.7	30.1
30	75.1	71.8	67.3	61.6	54.1	44.7	33.6	21.8	11.9	4.7	30

The D/L (Duckworth-Lewis) method of adjusting target scores in interrupted one-day cricket matches - Standard Edition

*Use only when Professional Edition is not available.

Table of resource percentages remaining - ball by ball

Overs left 30 to 20

OVERS LEFT	WICKETS LOST									OVERS LEFT	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
30	75.1	71.8	67.3	61.6	54.1	44.7	33.6	21.8	11.9	4.7	30
29.5	74.9	71.5	67.1	61.4	54.0	44.6	33.6	21.8	11.9	4.7	29.5
29.4	74.6	71.3	66.9	61.2	53.8	44.5	33.5	21.8	11.9	4.7	29.4
29.3	74.3	71.0	66.7	61.1	53.7	44.4	33.5	21.8	11.9	4.7	29.3
29.2	74.1	70.8	66.5	60.9	53.6	44.4	33.5	21.8	11.9	4.7	29.2
29.1	73.8	70.5	66.3	60.7	53.5	44.3	33.5	21.8	11.9	4.7	29.1
29	73.5	70.3	66.1	60.5	53.4	44.2	33.4	21.8	11.9	4.7	29
28.5	73.2	70.0	65.9	60.4	53.2	44.2	33.4	21.8	11.9	4.7	28.5
28.4	73.0	69.8	65.6	60.2	53.1	44.1	33.4	21.8	11.9	4.7	28.4
28.3	72.7	69.5	65.4	60.0	53.0	44.0	33.3	21.8	11.9	4.7	28.3
28.2	72.4	69.3	65.2	59.8	52.8	43.9	33.3	21.8	11.9	4.7	28.2
28.1	72.1	69.0	65.0	59.7	52.7	43.9	33.3	21.8	11.9	4.7	28.1
28	71.8	68.8	64.8	59.5	52.6	43.8	33.2	21.8	11.9	4.7	28
27.5	71.5	68.5	64.5	59.3	52.4	43.7	33.2	21.8	11.9	4.7	27.5
27.4	71.3	68.2	64.3	59.1	52.3	43.6	33.2	21.8	11.9	4.7	27.4
27.3	71.0	68.0	64.1	58.9	52.2	43.5	33.1	21.8	11.9	4.7	27.3
27.2	70.7	67.7	63.9	58.7	52.0	43.4	33.1	21.8	11.9	4.7	27.2
27.1	70.4	67.5	63.6	58.5	51.9	43.4	33.1	21.7	11.9	4.7	27.1
27	70.1	67.2	63.4	58.4	51.8	43.3	33.0	21.7	11.9	4.7	27
26.5	69.8	66.9	63.2	58.2	51.6	43.2	33.0	21.7	11.9	4.7	26.5
26.4	69.5	66.7	62.9	58.0	51.5	43.1	33.0	21.7	11.9	4.7	26.4
26.3	69.2	66.4	62.7	57.8	51.3	43.0	32.9	21.7	11.9	4.7	26.3
26.2	68.9	66.1	62.5	57.6	51.2	42.9	32.9	21.7	11.9	4.7	26.2
26.1	68.6	65.9	62.2	57.4	51.1	42.8	32.8	21.7	11.9	4.7	26.1
26	68.3	65.6	62.0	57.2	50.9	42.8	32.8	21.7	11.9	4.7	26
25.5	68.0	65.3	61.7	57.0	50.8	42.7	32.8	21.7	11.9	4.7	25.5
25.4	67.7	65.0	61.5	56.8	50.6	42.6	32.7	21.7	11.9	4.7	25.4
25.3	67.4	64.8	61.3	56.6	50.5	42.5	32.7	21.7	11.9	4.7	25.3
25.2	67.1	64.5	61.0	56.4	50.3	42.4	32.6	21.7	11.9	4.7	25.2
25.1	66.8	64.2	60.8	56.2	50.2	42.3	32.6	21.7	11.9	4.7	25.1
25	66.5	63.9	60.5	56.0	50.0	42.2	32.6	21.6	11.9	4.7	25
24.5	66.2	63.6	60.3	55.8	49.8	42.1	32.5	21.6	11.9	4.7	24.5
24.4	65.9	63.3	60.0	55.6	49.7	42.0	32.5	21.6	11.9	4.7	24.4
24.3	65.6	63.1	59.8	55.4	49.5	41.9	32.4	21.6	11.9	4.7	24.3
24.2	65.2	62.8	59.5	55.2	49.4	41.8	32.4	21.6	11.9	4.7	24.2
24.1	64.9	62.5	59.3	54.9	49.2	41.7	32.3	21.6	11.9	4.7	24.1
24	64.6	62.2	59.0	54.7	49.0	41.6	32.3	21.6	11.9	4.7	24
23.5	64.3	61.9	58.7	54.5	48.9	41.5	32.2	21.6	11.9	4.7	23.5
23.4	64.0	61.6	58.5	54.3	48.7	41.4	32.2	21.6	11.9	4.7	23.4
23.3	63.7	61.3	58.2	54.1	48.5	41.2	32.1	21.6	11.9	4.7	23.3
23.2	63.3	61.0	58.0	53.8	48.4	41.1	32.1	21.5	11.9	4.7	23.2
23.1	63.0	60.7	57.7	53.6	48.2	41.0	32.0	21.5	11.9	4.7	23.1
23	62.7	60.4	57.4	53.4	48.0	40.9	32.0	21.5	11.9	4.7	23
22.5	62.4	60.1	57.2	53.2	47.9	40.8	31.9	21.5	11.9	4.7	22.5
22.4	62.0	59.8	56.9	52.9	47.7	40.7	31.8	21.5	11.9	4.7	22.4
22.3	61.7	59.5	56.6	52.7	47.5	40.6	31.8	21.5	11.9	4.7	22.3
22.2	61.4	59.2	56.3	52.5	47.3	40.4	31.7	21.5	11.9	4.7	22.2
22.1	61.0	58.9	56.1	52.3	47.1	40.3	31.7	21.4	11.9	4.7	22.1
22	60.7	58.6	55.8	52.0	47.0	40.2	31.6	21.4	11.9	4.7	22
21.5	60.4	58.3	55.5	51.8	46.8	40.1	31.5	21.4	11.9	4.7	21.5
21.4	60.0	58.0	55.2	51.5	46.6	40.0	31.5	21.4	11.9	4.7	21.4
21.3	59.7	57.7	55.0	51.3	46.4	39.8	31.4	21.4	11.9	4.7	21.3
21.2	59.3	57.3	54.7	51.1	46.2	39.7	31.4	21.4	11.9	4.7	21.2
21.1	59.0	57.0	54.4	50.8	46.0	39.6	31.3	21.3	11.9	4.7	21.1
21	58.7	56.7	54.1	50.6	45.8	39.4	31.2	21.3	11.9	4.7	21
20.5	58.3	56.4	53.8	50.3	45.6	39.3	31.1	21.3	11.9	4.7	20.5
20.4	58.0	56.1	53.5	50.1	45.4	39.2	31.1	21.3	11.9	4.7	20.4
20.3	57.6	55.7	53.2	49.8	45.2	39.0	31.0	21.3	11.9	4.7	20.3
20.2	57.3	55.4	52.9	49.6	45.0	38.9	30.9	21.2	11.9	4.7	20.2
20.1	56.9	55.1	52.6	49.3	44.8	38.8	30.9	21.2	11.9	4.7	20.1
20	56.6	54.8	52.4	49.1	44.6	38.6	30.8	21.2	11.9	4.7	20

The D/L (Duckworth-Lewis) method of adjusting target scores in interrupted one-day cricket matches - Standard Edition

*Use only when Professional Edition is not available.

Table of resource percentages remaining - ball by ball

Overs left 20 to 10

OVERS LEFT	WICKETS LOST									OVERS LEFT	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
20	56.6	54.8	52.4	49.1	44.6	38.6	30.8	21.2	11.9	4.7	20
19.5	56.2	54.4	52.1	48.8	44.4	38.5	30.7	21.2	11.9	4.7	19.5
19.4	55.9	54.1	51.8	48.6	44.2	38.3	30.6	21.2	11.9	4.7	19.4
19.3	55.5	53.8	51.5	48.3	44.0	38.2	30.6	21.1	11.9	4.7	19.3
19.2	55.1	53.4	51.1	48.0	43.8	38.0	30.5	21.1	11.9	4.7	19.2
19.1	54.8	53.1	50.8	47.8	43.6	37.9	30.4	21.1	11.9	4.7	19.1
19	54.4	52.8	50.5	47.5	43.4	37.7	30.3	21.1	11.9	4.7	19
18.5	54.1	52.4	50.2	47.2	43.2	37.6	30.2	21.0	11.9	4.7	18.5
18.4	53.7	52.1	49.9	47.0	42.9	37.4	30.1	21.0	11.9	4.7	18.4
18.3	53.3	51.7	49.6	46.7	42.7	37.3	30.0	21.0	11.9	4.7	18.3
18.2	52.9	51.4	49.3	46.4	42.5	37.1	30.0	21.0	11.9	4.7	18.2
18.1	52.6	51.0	49.0	46.1	42.3	36.9	29.9	20.9	11.9	4.7	18.1
18	52.2	50.7	48.6	45.9	42.0	36.8	29.8	20.9	11.9	4.7	18
17.5	51.8	50.3	48.3	45.6	41.8	36.6	29.7	20.9	11.9	4.7	17.5
17.4	51.5	50.0	48.0	45.3	41.6	36.4	29.6	20.8	11.9	4.7	17.4
17.3	51.1	49.6	47.7	45.0	41.3	36.3	29.5	20.8	11.9	4.7	17.3
17.2	50.7	49.3	47.4	44.7	41.1	36.1	29.4	20.8	11.9	4.7	17.2
17.1	50.3	48.9	47.0	44.4	40.9	35.9	29.3	20.7	11.9	4.7	17.1
17	49.9	48.5	46.7	44.1	40.6	35.8	29.2	20.7	11.9	4.7	17
16.5	49.5	48.2	46.4	43.8	40.4	35.6	29.1	20.7	11.9	4.7	16.5
16.4	49.2	47.8	46.0	43.6	40.1	35.4	29.0	20.6	11.9	4.7	16.4
16.3	48.8	47.5	45.7	43.3	39.9	35.2	28.9	20.6	11.9	4.7	16.3
16.2	48.4	47.1	45.4	43.0	39.6	35.0	28.8	20.5	11.9	4.7	16.2
16.1	48.0	46.7	45.0	42.7	39.4	34.8	28.6	20.5	11.8	4.7	16.1
16	47.6	46.3	44.7	42.3	39.1	34.7	28.5	20.5	11.8	4.7	16
15.5	47.2	46.0	44.3	42.0	38.9	34.5	28.4	20.4	11.8	4.7	15.5
15.4	46.8	45.6	44.0	41.7	38.6	34.3	28.3	20.4	11.8	4.7	15.4
15.3	46.4	45.2	43.6	41.4	38.4	34.1	28.2	20.3	11.8	4.7	15.3
15.2	46.0	44.8	43.3	41.1	38.1	33.9	28.1	20.3	11.8	4.7	15.2
15.1	45.6	44.5	42.9	40.8	37.8	33.7	27.9	20.2	11.8	4.7	15.1
15	45.2	44.1	42.6	40.5	37.6	33.5	27.8	20.2	11.8	4.7	15
14.5	44.8	43.7	42.2	40.2	37.3	33.3	27.7	20.1	11.8	4.7	14.5
14.4	44.4	43.3	41.8	39.8	37.0	33.1	27.5	20.1	11.8	4.7	14.4
14.3	44.0	42.9	41.5	39.5	36.8	32.8	27.4	20.0	11.8	4.7	14.3
14.2	43.5	42.5	41.1	39.2	36.5	32.6	27.3	20.0	11.8	4.7	14.2
14.1	43.1	42.1	40.8	38.9	36.2	32.4	27.1	19.9	11.8	4.7	14.1
14	42.7	41.7	40.4	38.5	35.9	32.2	27.0	19.9	11.8	4.7	14
13.5	42.3	41.3	40.0	38.2	35.6	32.0	26.9	19.8	11.8	4.7	13.5
13.4	41.9	40.9	39.6	37.9	35.3	31.8	26.7	19.7	11.8	4.7	13.4
13.3	41.5	40.5	39.3	37.5	35.0	31.5	26.6	19.7	11.7	4.7	13.3
13.2	41.0	40.1	38.9	37.2	34.8	31.3	26.4	19.6	11.7	4.7	13.2
13.1	40.6	39.7	38.5	36.8	34.5	31.1	26.3	19.5	11.7	4.7	13.1
13	40.2	39.3	38.1	36.5	34.2	30.8	26.1	19.5	11.7	4.7	13
12.5	39.8	38.9	37.7	36.1	33.9	30.6	25.9	19.4	11.7	4.7	12.5
12.4	39.3	38.5	37.4	35.8	33.6	30.4	25.8	19.3	11.7	4.7	12.4
12.3	38.9	38.1	37.0	35.4	33.2	30.1	25.6	19.3	11.7	4.7	12.3
12.2	38.5	37.7	36.6	35.1	32.9	29.9	25.5	19.2	11.7	4.7	12.2
12.1	38.0	37.2	36.2	34.7	32.6	29.6	25.3	19.1	11.6	4.7	12.1
12	37.6	36.8	35.8	34.3	32.3	29.4	25.1	19.0	11.6	4.7	12
11.5	37.1	36.4	35.4	34.0	32.0	29.1	24.9	18.9	11.6	4.7	11.5
11.4	36.7	36.0	35.0	33.6	31.7	28.8	24.8	18.9	11.6	4.7	11.4
11.3	36.2	35.5	34.6	33.2	31.3	28.6	24.6	18.8	11.6	4.7	11.3
11.2	35.8	35.1	34.2	32.9	31.0	28.3	24.4	18.7	11.6	4.7	11.2
11.1	35.3	34.7	33.8	32.5	30.7	28.0	24.2	18.6	11.5	4.7	11.1
11	34.9	34.2	33.4	32.1	30.4	27.8	24.0	18.5	11.5	4.7	11
10.5	34.4	33.8	32.9	31.7	30.0	27.5	23.8	18.4	11.5	4.7	10.5
10.4	34.0	33.4	32.5	31.4	29.7	27.2	23.6	18.3	11.5	4.7	10.4
10.3	33.5	32.9	32.1	31.0	29.3	26.9	23.4	18.2	11.5	4.7	10.3
10.2	33.1	32.5	31.7	30.6	29.0	26.6	23.2	18.1	11.4	4.7	10.2
10.1	32.6	32.0	31.3	30.2	28.6	26.4	23.0	18.0	11.4	4.7	10.1
10	32.1	31.6	30.8	29.8	28.3	26.1	22.8	17.9	11.4	4.7	10

The D/L (Duckworth-Lewis) method of adjusting target scores in interrupted one-day cricket matches - Standard Edition

*Use only when Professional Edition is not available.

Table of resource percentages remaining - ball by ball

Overs left 10 to 0

OVERS LEFT	WICKETS LOST									OVERS LEFT	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
10	32.1	31.6	30.8	29.8	28.3	26.1	22.8	17.9	11.4	4.7	10
9.5	31.7	31.1	30.4	29.4	27.9	25.8	22.6	17.7	11.4	4.7	9.5
9.4	31.2	30.7	30.0	29.0	27.6	25.5	22.3	17.6	11.3	4.7	9.4
9.3	30.7	30.2	29.6	28.6	27.2	25.2	22.1	17.5	11.3	4.7	9.3
9.2	30.3	29.8	29.1	28.2	26.8	24.9	21.9	17.4	11.3	4.7	9.2
9.1	29.8	29.3	28.7	27.8	26.5	24.5	21.7	17.2	11.2	4.7	9.1
9	29.3	28.9	28.2	27.4	26.1	24.2	21.4	17.1	11.2	4.7	9
8.5	28.8	28.4	27.8	26.9	25.7	23.9	21.2	17.0	11.1	4.7	8.5
8.4	28.3	27.9	27.3	26.5	25.3	23.6	20.9	16.8	11.1	4.7	8.4
8.3	27.9	27.5	26.9	26.1	25.0	23.3	20.7	16.7	11.1	4.7	8.3
8.2	27.4	27.0	26.4	25.7	24.6	22.9	20.4	16.5	11.0	4.7	8.2
8.1	26.9	26.5	26.0	25.3	24.2	22.6	20.2	16.4	11.0	4.7	8.1
8	26.4	26.0	25.5	24.8	23.8	22.3	19.9	16.2	10.9	4.7	8
7.5	25.9	25.6	25.1	24.4	23.4	21.9	19.6	16.0	10.9	4.7	7.5
7.4	25.4	25.1	24.6	24.0	23.0	21.6	19.4	15.9	10.8	4.7	7.4
7.3	24.9	24.6	24.1	23.5	22.6	21.2	19.1	15.7	10.7	4.7	7.3
7.2	24.4	24.1	23.7	23.1	22.2	20.9	18.8	15.5	10.7	4.7	7.2
7.1	23.9	23.6	23.2	22.6	21.8	20.5	18.5	15.3	10.6	4.7	7.1
7	23.4	23.1	22.7	22.2	21.4	20.1	18.2	15.2	10.5	4.7	7
6.5	22.9	22.6	22.3	21.7	20.9	19.8	17.9	15.0	10.5	4.7	6.5
6.4	22.4	22.1	21.8	21.3	20.5	19.4	17.6	14.8	10.4	4.7	6.4
6.3	21.9	21.6	21.3	20.8	20.1	19.0	17.3	14.6	10.3	4.7	6.3
6.2	21.4	21.1	20.8	20.3	19.7	18.6	17.0	14.4	10.2	4.7	6.2
6.1	20.8	20.6	20.3	19.9	19.2	18.2	16.7	14.1	10.1	4.7	6.1
6	20.3	20.1	19.8	19.4	18.8	17.8	16.4	13.9	10.1	4.6	6
5.5	19.8	19.6	19.3	18.9	18.3	17.4	16.0	13.7	10.0	4.6	5.5
5.4	19.3	19.1	18.8	18.5	17.9	17.0	15.7	13.5	9.8	4.6	5.4
5.3	18.8	18.6	18.3	18.0	17.4	16.6	15.4	13.2	9.7	4.6	5.3
5.2	18.2	18.1	17.8	17.5	17.0	16.2	15.0	13.0	9.6	4.6	5.2
5.1	17.7	17.5	17.3	17.0	16.5	15.8	14.7	12.7	9.5	4.6	5.1
5	17.2	17.0	16.8	16.5	16.1	15.4	14.3	12.5	9.4	4.6	5
4.5	16.6	16.5	16.3	16.0	15.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	9.2	4.6	4.5
4.4	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.5	15.1	14.5	13.6	11.9	9.1	4.6	4.4
4.3	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.0	14.7	14.1	13.2	11.6	8.9	4.6	4.3
4.2	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.2	13.6	12.8	11.3	8.8	4.5	4.2
4.1	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.0	13.7	13.2	12.4	11.0	8.6	4.5	4.1
4	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.2	12.7	12.0	10.7	8.4	4.5	4
3.5	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.0	12.7	12.3	11.6	10.4	8.3	4.5	3.5
3.4	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.2	11.8	11.2	10.1	8.1	4.4	3.4
3.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.3	10.8	9.7	7.9	4.4	3.3
3.2	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.3	9.4	7.7	4.3	3.2
3.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.4	9.9	9.0	7.4	4.3	3.1
3	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	7.2	4.2	3
2.5	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.0	8.3	6.9	4.2	2.5
2.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.5	7.9	6.7	4.1	2.4
2.3	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.5	6.4	4.0	2.3
2.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.1	6.1	3.9	2.2
2.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.1	6.7	5.8	3.8	2.1
2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.2	5.5	3.7	2
1.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.1	3.6	1.5
1.4	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.8	3.4	1.4
1.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.4	3.2	1.3
1.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.0	1.2
1.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.6	2.8	1.1
1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.5	1
0.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.2	0.5
0.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	0.4
0.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.3
0.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.2
0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

WOMEN'S **TEST MATCH**
PLAYING CONDITIONS

WOMEN'S TEST MATCH PLAYING CONDITIONS

These playing conditions are applicable to all Test Matches from 1st October 2014 and supersede the previous version dated 1st October 2013. Included in this version are amendments to clauses 2.2, 3.5.3, 5.2, Appendix 2, and new clauses 1.2.3, 3.5.3 b), and Appendix 2 clause 5 b)

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code - 5th Edition 2013) shall apply.

Note: All references to 'Governing Body' within the Laws of Cricket shall be replaced by 'ICC Match Referee'. The ICC Match Referee may or may not be present at the match.

1 LAW 1 THE PLAYERS

1.1 Law 1.1 - Number of Players

Law 1.1 shall be replaced by the following:

A match is played between two sides. Each side shall consist of 11 players, one of whom shall be captain.

1.2 Law 1.2 - Nomination of Players

Law 1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

- 1.2.1 Each captain shall nominate 11 players plus a maximum of 4 substitute fielders in writing to the ICC match referee before the toss. No player (member of the playing eleven) may be changed after the nomination without the consent of the opposing captain.
- 1.2.2 Only those nominated as substitute fielders shall be entitled to act as substitute fielders during the match, unless the match referee, in exceptional circumstances, allows subsequent additions.
- 1.2.3 A player or player support personnel who has been suspended from participating in a particular match shall not, from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter:
 - a) Be nominated as, or carry out any of the duties or responsibilities of a substitute fielder, or
 - b) Enter any part of the playing area (which shall include the field of play and the area between the boundary and the perimeter boards) at any time, including any scheduled or unscheduled breaks in play.

A player who has been suspended from participating in a match shall be permitted from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter be permitted to enter the players' dressing room provided that the players' dressing room (or any part thereof) for the match is not within the playing area described in b) above (for examples, the player is not permitted to enter the on-field 'dug-out')

- 1.2.4 All those nominated including those nominated as substitute fielders, must be eligible to play for that particular team and by such nomination the nominees shall warrant that they are so eligible.
- 1.2.5 In addition, by their nomination, the nominees shall be deemed to have agreed to abide by all the applicable ICC Regulations pertaining to international cricket and in particular, the Clothing and Equipment Regulations, the Code of Conduct for Players and Player Support Personnel (hereafter referred to as the ICC Code of Conduct), the Anti-Racism Code for Players and Player Support Personnel, the Anti-Doping Code and the Anti-Corruption Code.

1.3 Law 1.3 – Captain

The following shall apply in addition to Law 1.3 (a):

The deputy must be one of the nominated members of the playing eleven.

Each Member Board must nominate its 'Test Captain' to the ICC when appointed.

If the 'Test Team Captain' is not participating in a series, the relevant Home Board must nominate a replacement 'Test Team Captain' for the series. The Home Board shall advise the series Match Referee.

If the 'Test Team Captain' plays in a match without being the nominated captain for that match, she will be deemed to be the captain should any penalties be applied for the over rate breaches under the Code of Conduct.

2 LAW 2 - SUBSTITUTES AND RUNNERS

2.1 Law 2.1 Substitutes and Runners

Law 2.1 (a) (ii), 2.7 and 2.8 shall not apply. A runner for a batter when batting is not permitted.

Law 2.1 (b) shall be amended as follows:

The umpires shall have discretion to allow, for other wholly acceptable reasons, a substitute fielder to act for a nominated player, at the start of the match, or at any subsequent time.

2.2 Law 2.5 - Fielder absent or leaving the field

Law 2.5 shall be replaced by the following:

If a fielder fails to take the field with her side at the start of the match or at any later time, or leaves the field during a session of play, the umpire shall be informed of the reason for her absence, and she shall not thereafter come on to the field during a session of play without the consent of the umpire. (See Law 2.6 as modified). The umpire shall give such consent as soon as practicable.

If the player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes, the following restrictions shall apply to their future participation in the match:

2.2.1 The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until he has either been able to field, or his team has subsequently been batting, for the total length of playing time for which he was absent (hereafter referred to as penance time), subject to a maximum cumulative penance time of 120 minutes. If any unexpired penance time remains at the end of an innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.

2.2.2 The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until his team's batting innings has been in progress for the length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired penance time carried forward from the previous innings, subject to a maximum cumulative penance time of 120 minutes. However, once his side has lost five wickets in its batting innings, he may bat immediately. If any unexpired penance time remains at the end of that batting innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.

For the purposes of 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, playing time shall comprise the time play is in progress excluding lunch and tea intervals, intervals between innings and official drinks intervals. For clarity, a player's penance time will continue to expire after he is dismissed, for the remainder of his team's batting innings.

However, in the event of a batsman or a fieldsman already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, he shall be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided that he personally informs the umpires when he is fit enough to take the field had play been in progress.

Similarly, if at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, a player is on the field but still has some unexpired penalty time remaining from a previous absence, he shall automatically be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided he returns to the field of play immediately after the interruption.

The restriction in clauses 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 above shall not apply if the player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to an internal injury such as a pulled muscle) whilst participating earlier in the match and consequently been forced to leave the field. Nor shall it apply if the player has been absent for very exceptional and wholly acceptable reasons (other than injury or illness).

- 2.2.3 Substitute fielders shall only be permitted in cases of injury, illness or other wholly acceptable reasons. 'Wholly acceptable reasons' should be limited to extreme circumstances and should not include what is commonly referred to as a 'comfort break'.

Note: Squad members of the fielding or batting team who are not playing in the match and who are not acting as substitute fielders shall be required to wear a team training bib whilst on the playing area (including the area between the boundary and the perimeter fencing).

3 LAW 3 - THE UMPIRES

3.1 Law 3.1 - Appointment and attendance

Law 3.1 shall be replaced by the following:

The following rules for the selection and appointment of Test Match umpires shall be followed as far as it is practicable to do so:

- 3.1.1 Depending on the nature of the tournament, the Home Board shall appoint ICC approved umpires for on-field and third umpire duties. For televised matches the responsibility of the third umpire will be to act as an emergency umpire and officiate in regard to TV replays. For non-televised matches, the responsibility of the third umpire will be to act as an emergency umpire and carry out the tasks prescribed for the third and fourth umpires (note: a fourth umpire is not required for international women's matches).
- 3.1.2 Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire's appointment.
- 3.1.3 The umpires shall be present at the ground at least 90 minutes before the scheduled start of play.

3.2 Third Umpire/TV Replays

The playing conditions set out in Appendix 2 shall apply

3.3 Law 3.2 - Change of umpire

Law 3.2 shall be replaced by the following:

An umpire shall not be changed during the match, other than in exceptional circumstances, unless they are injured or ill.

3.4 Law 3.4 - To inform captains and scorers

The following shall apply in addition to Law 3.4 (i):

The host country may provide for the ringing of a bell, which shall be rung 5 minutes before the termination of an interval, when the umpires shall go to the wickets. The host country shall inform the visiting country at the start of the tour that this practice is to be adopted.

3.5 Law 3.8 - Fitness for play and Law 3.9 - Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable conditions.

3.5.1 The safety of all persons within the ground is of paramount importance to the ICC. In the event that any threatening circumstance, whether actual or perceived, comes to the attention of any umpire (including for example weather, pitch invasions, act of God, etc. See also 3.6), then the players and officials should immediately be asked to leave the field of play in a safe and orderly manner and to relocate to a secure and safe area (depending on each particular threat) pending the satisfactory passing or resolution of such threat or risk to the reasonable satisfaction of the umpires, ICC Match Referee, the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security and/or the police as the circumstances may require.

Laws 3.8 & 3.9 shall be replaced by:

3.5.2 The umpires shall be the final judges of the fitness of the ground, weather and light for play. See 3.5.3 below and Law 7.2 (Fitness of the pitch for play).

3.5.3 Suspension of play for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light.

a) All references to ground include the pitch. See Law 7.1 (Area of pitch).

b) If at any time the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place, then they shall immediately suspend play, or not allow play to commence or to restart. The decision as to whether conditions are so bad as to warrant such action is one for the umpires alone to make, following consultation with the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground)

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

If circumstances are warranted, the umpires shall stop play and instruct the ground staff to take whatever action they can and use whatever equipment is necessary to remove as much dew as possible from the outfield when conditions become unreasonable or dangerous. The umpires may also instruct the ground staff to take such action during scheduled and unscheduled breaks in play.

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

- c) When there is a suspension of play it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor the conditions. They shall make inspections as often as appropriate. Immediately the umpires together agree that conditions are suitable for play they shall call upon the players to resume the game.
 - d) If play is in progress up to the start of an agreed interval then it will resume after the interval unless the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place.
- 3.5.4 Play may be suspended due to safety and security concerns by the umpires on the advice of the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the match), the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security or the police.
- 3.5.5 Where play is suspended under Clause 3.5.4 above the decision to abandon or resume play shall be the responsibility of the ICC Match Referee (or umpires if no match referee is present and on duty at the match) who shall act only after consultation with the head of ground security and the police.

3.6 Light Meters

- 3.6.1 It is the responsibility of each Home Board to supply light meters to all umpires standing in international matches in accordance herewith.
- a) All light meters shall be uniformly calibrated.
 - b) The umpires shall be entitled to use light meter readings as a guideline for determining whether the light is fit for play in accordance with the criteria set out in clause 3.5.3 (b) above.
 - c) Light meter readings may accordingly be used by the umpires:
 - d) To determine whether there has been at any stage a deterioration or improvement in the light.
 - e) As benchmarks for the remainder of a stoppage, match and/or series/event.

3.7 Use of artificial lights

If in the opinion of the umpires, natural light is deteriorating to an unfit level, they shall authorize the ground authorities to use the available artificial lighting so that the match can continue in acceptable conditions.

The lights are only to be used to enable a full days play to be completed as provided in Clause 16 Hours of Play, Intervals and Minimum Overs in the Day.

In the event of power failure or lights malfunction, the existing provisions of Clauses 15 and 16 shall apply.

The use of artificial lighting is to be determined by the Home Board and the Home Board is to advise the visiting Board as to whether this may occur during a tour.

The suitability of lights at all venues will be established prior to the commencement of the series.

3.8 Advertising on grounds, perimeter boards and sightscreens

3.8.1 Advertising on grounds

The logos on outfielders are to be positioned as follows:

- Behind the stumps – a minimum of 25.15 yards (23 meters) from the stumps.
- Midwicket/cover area – no advertising to be positioned within 25.15 yards (23 meters) of the centre of the pitch being used for the match.

Note: Advertising closer to the stumps as set out above which is required to meet 3D requirements for broadcasters may be permitted, subject to prior ICC approval having been obtained.

3.8.2 Perimeter Boards

- Advertising on perimeter boards placed in front of the sightscreens is permitted save that the predominant colour of such advertising shall be of a contrasting colour to that of the ball.
- Advertising on perimeter boards behind the stumps at both ends shall not contain moving, flashing or flickering images and operators should ensure that the images are only changed or moved at a time that will not be distracting to the players or the umpires.
- In addition, the brightness of any electronic images shall be set at a level so that it is not a distraction to the players or umpires.

3.8.3 Sightscreens

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

4 LAW 4 - THE SCORERS

Law 4 shall apply.

5 LAW 5 - THE BALL

5.1 Law 5.2 - Approval and control of balls

Law 5.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The Home Board shall provide the best available high quality cricket balls (e.g. Kookaburra 'Turf' or its equivalent) and spare used balls for changing during a match, which shall also be of the same brand. Note: The Home Board shall be required to advise the visiting Board of the brand of ball to be used in the match(es) at least 30 days prior to the start of the match(es).

The fielding captain or her nominee may select the ball with which she wishes to bowl from the supply provided by the Home Board. The third umpire shall take a box containing at least 6 new balls to the dressing room and supervise the selection of the ball.

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

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

5.2 Law 5.4 - New ball in a match of more than one day's duration

The following shall apply in addition to Law 5.4:

The prescribed number of overs shall be 80.

The umpire shall inform the other umpire and indicate to the batter and the scorers whenever a new ball is taken into play.

5.3 Law 5.5 - Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

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

5.4 Law 5.6 - Specifications

Law 5.6 (i) shall apply.

6 LAW 6 - THE BAT

6.1 Law 6.1 - Width and length

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6 (as amended in 2008):

Only Type A bats shall be used in Test matches.

7 LAW 7 - THE PITCH

7.1 Law 7.3 - Selection and preparation

The following will apply in addition to Law 7.3:

- 7.1.1 The ground staff shall ensure that during the period prior to the start of play and during intervals, the pitch area shall be roped off so as to prevent unauthorised access. (The pitch area shall include an area at least 2 metres beyond the rectangle made by the crease markings at both ends of the pitch).
- 7.1.2 The third umpire shall ensure that, prior to the start of play and during any intervals, only authorised staff, the ICC match officials, players, team coaches and authorised television personnel shall be allowed access to the pitch area. Such access shall be subject to the following limitations:
 - a) Only captains and team coaches may walk on the actual playing surface of the pitch area (outside of the crease markings).
 - b) Access to the pitch area by television personnel shall be restricted to one camera crew (including one or two television commentators) of the official licensed television broadcasters(s) (but not news crews).
 - c) No spiked footwear shall be permitted.
 - d) No one shall be permitted to bounce a ball on the pitch, strike it with a bat or cause damage to the pitch in any other way.
 - e) Access shall not interfere with pitch preparation.
- 7.1.3 In the event of any dispute, the ICC Match Referee will rule and their ruling will be final.

7.2 Law 7.4 - Changing the pitch

The following shall apply, except that the reference to ICC Match Referee will only apply if one is present and on duty at the ground.

Law 7.4 shall be replaced by the following:

- 7.2.1 In the event of a pitch being considered too dangerous for play to continue in the estimation of the on-field umpires, they shall stop play and immediately advise the ICC Match Referee.
- 7.2.2 The on-field umpires and ICC Match Referee shall consult with both captains.
- 7.2.3 If the captains agree to continue, play shall resume.
- 7.2.4 If the decision is not to resume play, the on-field umpires together with the ICC Match Referee or umpires shall consider whether the existing pitch can be repaired and the match resumed from the point it was stopped. In considering whether to authorise such repairs, the ICC Match Referee or umpires must consider whether this would place either side at an unfair advantage, given the play that had already taken place on the dangerous pitch.
- 7.2.5 If the decision is that the existing pitch cannot be repaired, then the match is to be abandoned as a draw.
- 7.2.6 If the abandonment occurs on the first scheduled day of the match, the ICC Match Referee or umpires shall consult with the Home Board with the objective of finding a way for a new match to commence on the same date and venue. Such a match may be played either on the repaired pitch or on another pitch, subject to the ICC Match Referee or umpires and the relevant ground authority both being satisfied that the new pitch will be of the required Test standard. The playing time lost between the scheduled start time of the original match and the actual start time of the new match will be covered by the provisions of clause 16.
- 7.2.7 If it is not possible to start a new match on the scheduled first day of the original match, the relevant officials from the participating Boards shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing tour schedule.
- 7.2.8 Throughout the above decision making processes, the ICC Match Referee or umpires shall keep informed both captains and the head of the ground authority. The head of the ground authority shall ensure that suitable and prompt public announcements are made.

7.3 Law 7.5 - Non-turf pitches

Law 7.5 shall not apply.

All matches shall be played on natural turf pitches. The use of PVA and other adhesives in the preparation of pitches is not permitted.

8 LAW 8 - THE WICKETS

8.1 Law 8.2 - Size of stumps

The following shall apply in addition to Law 8.2:

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

9 LAW 9 - THE BOWLING, POPPING AND RETURN CREASES**9.1 Law 9.3 - The popping crease**

Law 9.3 shall apply, except that the reference to 'a minimum of 6 ft' shall be replaced by 'a minimum of 15 yards (13.71 metres)'.

10 LAW 10 - PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA**10.1 Law 10.1 - Rolling**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.1:

- 10.1.1 Prior to tossing for choice of innings the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the ground manager. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the ground manager, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.
- 10.1.2 The umpires may instruct the ground manager to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.
- 10.1.3 An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

10.2 Law 10.6 - Maintenance of footholes

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.6:

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

10.3 Watering the outfield

The watering of the outfield will be permitted during the match subject to the following:

- 10.3.1 Such watering shall only be possible if the "watering plan" is requested by the ground curator and approved by the umpires before the match has started. Once the match has started, any such request will not be considered.
- 10.3.2 The consent of the captains is not required but the umpires shall advise both captains and the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground) before the start of the match on what has been agreed.
- 10.3.3 The watering shall occur as soon as possible after the conclusion of the day's play.
- 10.3.4 The watering shall only be carried out to the extent that it is necessary to retain the good condition of the outfield.
- 10.3.5 The square and bowlers' run ups will be adequately covered prior to any watering taking place.
- 10.3.6 All ongoing matters of interpretation and implementation of watering requirements and regulations shall be resolved between the umpires and ground curator, but with the umpires retaining ultimate discretion over whether to approve any watering.

10.4 Protection and preparation of adjacent pitches during matches

The protection (by way of an appropriate cover) and preparation of pitches which are adjacent to the match pitch will be permitted during the match subject to the following:

- 10.4.1 Such measures will only be possible if requested by the ground curator and approved by the umpires before the start of the match.
- 10.4.2 Approval should only be granted where such measures are unavoidable and will not compromise the safety of the players or their ability to execute their actions with complete freedom.
- 10.4.3 The preparation work shall be carried out under the supervision of the fourth umpire.
- 10.4.4 Any necessary watering shall be carried out only to the extent necessary for such preparations and shall not be permitted in circumstances which may in any way affect the match pitch.
- 10.4.5 The consent of the captains is not required but the umpires shall advise both captains and the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground) before the start of the match on what has been agreed.

11 LAW 11 - COVERING THE PITCH

11.1 Law 11.1 - Before the match

The following shall apply in addition to Law 11.1:

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play.

11.2 Law 11.2 - During the match

Law 11.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play and for the duration of the period of the match. It shall be wholly covered at the termination of each day's play or providing the weather is fine, within a period of two hours thereafter.

Note: the covers must totally protect the pitch and also the pitch surroundings, a minimum 5 metres either side of the pitch and any worn or soft areas in the outfield.

11.3 Law 11.3 - Covering bowlers' run ups

Law 11.3 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler's run-ups shall be covered, in inclement weather, in order to keep them dry, to a distance of at least 10 x 10 metres.

11.4 Law 11.4 - Removal of covers

Law 11.4 shall be replaced by the following:

All covers (including "hessian" or "scrim" covers used to protect the pitch against the sun) shall be removed not later than 2½ hours before the scheduled start of play provided it is not raining at the time, but the pitch will be covered again if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

Attention is drawn to clauses 3.5 and 10.4 above.

12 LAW 12 - INNINGS

Law 12 shall apply subject to the following:

- 12.1 Law 12.1 (a) shall be replaced by the following: A match shall be two innings per side subject to the provisions of Law 13.1.
- 12.2 Law 12.1 (b) and 12.3 (e) shall not apply.
- 12.3 Matches shall be of four days scheduled duration, and of two innings per side. The two participating countries may:
 - a) Provide for a rest day during the match, and/or a reserve day after the scheduled days of play.
 - b) Play on any scheduled rest day, conditions and circumstances permitting, should a full day's play be lost on any day prior to the rest day.
 - c) Play on any scheduled reserve day, conditions and circumstances permitting, should a full day's play be lost on any day. Play shall not take place on more than 4 days.
 - d) Make up time lost in excess of five minutes in each day's play due to circumstances outside the game other than Acts of God.

12.4 Law 12.4 - The toss

Law 12.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The captains shall toss for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground), who shall supervise the toss. The toss shall take place not earlier than 30 minutes, nor later than 15 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the match to start. Note, however, the provisions of Law 1.3 (Captain).

Note: Law 12.5 requiring the captain of the side winning the toss to notify the opposing captain as soon as the toss is completed of his decision to bat or to field shall apply.

13 LAW 13 - THE FOLLOW-ON**13.1 Law 13.3 - First day's play lost**

If the provision of Clause 16.1.3 (b) is applied, the additional time is regarded as part of that day's play, i.e. it is the number of days remaining, and not the total number of hours available.

14 LAW 14 - DECLARATION AND FORFEITURE

Law 14 shall apply.

15 LAW 15 - INTERVALS**15.1 Law 15.3 - Duration of intervals**

15.1.1 Luncheon Interval: The interval shall be of 40 minutes duration.

15.1.2 Tea Interval: The interval shall be of 20 minutes duration.

15.2 Law 15.8 - Tea interval- 9 wickets down

Law 15.8 shall apply.

In addition, the provisions of Law 15.8 as applicable to the tea interval shall also apply to the lunch interval.

15.3 Law 15.9 - Intervals for Drinks

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

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire. (subject to the wearing of bibs – refer to the note in clause 2.2.3).

16 LAW 16 - START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

Law 16 shall apply subject to the following:

16.1 Start and Cessation Times

The Home Board shall determine the hours of play, subject to there being 6 hours scheduled play per day (Pakistan, a minimum of 5.½ hours), and subject to:

16.1.1 Minimum Overs in the Day

Subject to clause 16.1.2 below:

- a) On days other than the last day, play shall continue on each day until the completion of a minimum target of 100 overs (or a minimum of 17 overs per hour) or the completion of the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, which ever is the later but provided that play shall not continue for more than 30 minutes beyond the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time.
(permitted overtime). For the sake of clarity, if any of the minimum target number of overs have not been bowled at the completion of the permitted overtime, play shall cease upon completion of the over in progress. The overs not bowled shall not be made up on any subsequent day.
- b) On the last day, a minimum of 83 overs (or a minimum of 17 overs per hour) shall be bowled during the playing time other than the last hour of the match. If any of the minimum of 83 overs, or as recalculated, have not been bowled when one hour of the scheduled playing time remains, the last hour of the match shall be the hour immediately following the completion of these overs.

16.1.2 Reduction in minimum overs

Except in the last hour of the match, for which Law 16.6 makes provision, if play is suspended due to adverse weather or light or any other reason (other than normal intervals) for more than 1 hour on any day, the minimum number of overs shall be reduced by 1 over for each 3.52 minutes of the aggregate playing time lost. For the avoidance of doubt, the aggregate of 1 hour shall be inclusive of any time that may have been brought forward from previous days due to playing time lost on such previous days under clause 16.1.3 b. below.

16.1.3 Making Up Lost Time

- a) On The Day

Subject to weather and light, except in the last hour of the match, in the event of play being suspended for any reason other than normal intervals, the playing time on that day shall be extended by the amount of time lost up to a maximum of 1 hour. For the avoidance of doubt, the maximum of 1 hour

shall be inclusive of any time that may have been added to the scheduled playing time due to playing time having been lost on previous days under clause 16.1.3 b. below.

b) On Subsequent Days

If any time is lost and cannot be made up under clause 16.1.3 a., additional time up to a maximum of 30 minutes per day shall be added to the scheduled playing hours for the next day, and subsequent day(s) as required (to make up as much lost time as possible). Where appropriate this additional time shall be added prior to the scheduled start of the first session.

In circumstances where it is not possible to add this additional time prior to the scheduled start of the first session, the additional time may be added to the second and/or the third sessions (see also 16.1.4). When such additional time is added, the minimum overs for that day shall be increased by one over for each 3.52 minutes of additional time or part thereof.

c) On the Last Day only

Clause 16.1.3 (a) applies. However, for the purposes of this clause, the definition of playing time shall exclude the last hour. No time is made up in respect of any interruptions that commence after the start of the last hour.

Should play be interrupted prior to the last hour being signalled, the playing time lost will be made up (subject to the maximum of 1 hour described in (a) above) with the previously scheduled time for the last hour being updated to reflect the time made up during this interruption.

In order to determine the minimum overs to be bowled prior to the last hour and the rescheduled starting time for the last hour, it is necessary to complete the template in Appendix 5.

16.1.4 Change of Intervals

- a) If play has been suspended for any reason other than normal intervals for 30 minutes or more prior to the commencement of the scheduled or rescheduled tea interval on that day, the tea interval shall be delayed for 1/2 hour.
- b) Notwithstanding the provisions of clause a above, the timings of intervals can be altered under Law 15.5 at any time on any day if playing time has been lost irrespective of whether the time has been lost on that day or on any previous days.

16.1.5 Change of Innings

Where there is a change of innings during a days play (except where the change of innings occurs at lunch or tea or when play is suspended for any reason) 2 overs will be deducted from the minimum number of overs to be bowled.

The over in progress at the end of an innings is regarded as a completed over for the purposes of determining the minimum number of remaining overs to be bowled in the day.

16.1.6 Last Hour

On the final day, if both captains (the batter at the wicket may act for their captain) accept that there is no prospect of either side achieving a victory, they may agree to finish the match after (a) the time for the commencement of the last hour has been reached OR (b) there are a minimum of 17 overs to be bowled, whichever is the later.

- 16.1.7 Notwithstanding any other provision, there shall be no further play on any day, other than the last day, if a wicket falls or a batsman retires or if the players have occasion to leave the field during the last minimum over within 2 minutes of the scheduled cessation time or thereafter. This shall also apply to the additional time permitted in order to complete the minimum over requirement for the day. If an over is interrupted in these circumstances stumps shall be drawn for the day and the over shall be completed on the resumption of play.
- 16.1.8 An over completed on resumption of a new day's play shall be disregarded in calculating minimum overs for that day.
- 16.1.9 Stumps Drawn
- Except on the final day:
- In the event of play being suspended for any reason at or after the most recently scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, stumps shall be drawn upon play being suspended.
 - In the event of the players already being off the field for a suspension of play at the most recently rescheduled cessation time, then stumps will be drawn at that time.
- 16.1.10 The scoreboard shall show:
- the total number of overs bowled with the ball currently in use; and
 - the minimum number of overs remaining to be bowled in a day.
- 16.1.11 Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer to the ICC Code of Conduct).

16.2 Extra Time

The umpires may decide to play 30 minutes (a minimum of nine overs) extra time at the end of any day (other than the last day) if requested by either captain if, in the umpires opinion, it would bring about a definite result on that day [this is in addition to the additional time provided for in Clause 16.1.3 above]. If the umpires do not believe a result can be achieved no extra time shall be allowed.

If it is decided to play such extra time on one or more of these days, the whole period shall be played out even though the possibility of finishing the match may have disappeared before the full period has expired.

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

- 16.2.2 The umpires may decide to play 15 minutes (a minimum of four overs) extra time at the scheduled lunch or tea interval of any day if requested by either captain if, in the umpires' opinion, it would bring about a definite result in that session. If the umpires do not believe a result can be achieved no extra time shall be allowed.

If it is decided to play such extra time, the whole period shall be played out even though the possibility of finishing the match may have disappeared before the full period has expired.

Only the actual amount of playing time up to the maximum 15 minutes extra time by which play is extended on any day shall be deducted from the total number of hours of play remaining, and the following session of play shall be reduced by the amount of time by which play was previously extended under this clause.

For the avoidance of doubt, Law 15.8, as amended by Clause 15.2, shall still apply subsequent to the application of this clause, i.e. when 9 wickets are down following the extra 15 minutes. However, this clause shall not apply when Law 15.8, as amended by Clause 15.2, has already been applied, i.e. the 15 minutes shall not be added at the end of 30 minutes extra time.

16.3 Minimum Over Rates

The minimum over rate to be achieved in Test Matches will be 17 overs per hour.

The actual over rate will be calculated at the end of the match by the umpires and will be the average rate which is achieved by the fielding team across both of the batting team's innings.

In calculating the actual over rate for the match, allowances will be given as follows:

- 16.3.1 The time lost as a result of treatment given to a player by an authorised medical personnel on the field of play;
- 16.3.2 The time lost as a result of a player being required to leave the field as a result of a serious injury;
- 16.3.3 The time taken for all third umpire referrals and consultations and any umpire or player reviews;
- 16.3.4 The time lost as a result of time wasting by the batting side; and
- 16.3.5 The time lost due to all other circumstances that are beyond the control of the fielding side.
- 16.3.6 2 minutes per wicket taken, provided that such wicket results in the subsequent batsmen immediately commencing his innings. For the avoidance of any doubt, no time allowance will be given for the final wicket of an innings or where a wicket falls immediately prior to any interval;
- 16.3.7 4 minutes per drinks break taken (one per session).

In the event of any time allowances being granted to the fielding team under 16.3.4 above (time wasting by batting team), then such time shall be deducted from the allowances granted to such batting team in the determination of its over rate.

If a side is bowled out in 3½ hours or less (taking into account all of the time allowances set out above) in any particular innings, no account will be taken of the actual over rate in that innings when calculating the actual over rate at the end of the match.

17 LAW 17 - PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

Law 17 shall apply subject to the following:

17.1 Law 17.1 - Practice on the pitch or the rest of the square

- a) The use of the square for practice on any day of any match will be restricted to any netted practice area or bowling strips specifically prepared on the edge of the square for that purpose.

- b) Bowling practice on the bowling strips referred to in (a) above shall also be permitted during the interval (and change of innings if not the interval) unless the umpires consider that, in the prevailing conditions of ground and weather, it will be detrimental to the surface of the square.

17.2 Law 17.3 - Practice on the outfield between the call of play and the call of time

Law 17.3 shall apply save that Law 17.3 (b) (ii) shall be replaced with the following:

- c) There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the outfield. Bowling a ball, using a short run up to a player in the outfield is not to be regarded as bowling practice but shall be subject to the law.

18 LAW 18 - SCORING RUNS

Law 18 shall apply.

19 LAW 19 - BOUNDARIES

Law 19 shall apply subject to the following:

19.1 Law 19.1 - The boundary of the field of play

The boundary shall be a minimum of 55 yards (50.29 metres) and a maximum of 65 yards (59.44 metres) Distances shall be measured from the centre of the pitch to be used.

Any ground on which a Test or ODI International has been played prior to 1st July 1995 which cannot conform with these minimum dimensions shall be exempt from this playing condition. Any new ground must conform to these minimum dimensions.

19.2 Law 19.2 - Defining the boundary - boundary marking

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.2:

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

19.3 Law 19.3 - Scoring a boundary

The following shall be added to Law 19.3:

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

20 LAW 20 - LOST BALL

Law 20 shall apply.

21 LAW 21 - THE RESULT

Law 21 shall apply subject to the following:

21.1 Law 21.2 - A win-one innings match

Law 21.2 shall not apply

21.2 Law 21.8 - Correctness of result

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

Law 21.3 – Umpire (ICC Match Referee) awarding a match

Law 21.3 shall be replaced by the following:

- a) A match shall be lost by a side which either
 - i) concedes defeat or
 - ii) in the opinion of the ICC Match Referee refuses to play and the Referee shall award the match to the other side.
- b) If an umpire considers that an action by any players or players might constitute a refusal by either side to play then the umpires together shall inform the ICC Match Referee of this fact. The ICC Match Referee shall together with the umpires ascertain the cause of the action. If the ICC Match Referee, after due consultation with the umpires, then decides that this action does constitute a refusal to play by one side, he shall so inform the captain of that side. If the captain persists in the action, the Referee shall award the match in accordance with (a) (ii) above.*
- c) If action as in (b) above takes place after play has started and does not constitute a refusal to play
 - i) playing time lost shall be counted from the start of the action until play recommences, subject to Law 15.5 (Changing agreed times for intervals).
 - ii) the time for close of play on that day shall be extended by this length of time, subject to Law 3.9 (Suspension of play for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light) and the provisions of clause 16.
 - iii) if applicable, no overs shall be deducted during the last hour of the match solely on account of this time.

* N/B In addition to the consequences of any refusal to play prescribed under this clause, any such refusal, whether temporary or final, may result in disciplinary action being taken against the captain and the team responsible under the Code of Conduct.

21.3 Law 21.4 – Matches in which there is an agreement under Law 12.1(b)

Law 21.4 shall not apply.

22 LAW 22 - THE OVER

Law 22 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to Law 22.5:

22.1 Law 22.5 - Umpire miscounting

Whenever possible the third umpire shall liaise with the scorers and if possible inform the on-field umpires if the over has been miscounted.

23 LAW 23 - DEAD BALL

Law 23 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to Law 23.4.

23.1 Law 23.4 – Umpire calling and signalling 'Dead Ball'

In a match where cameras are being used on or over the field of play (e.g. Spydercam), should a ball that has been hit by the batter make contact, while still in play, with the camera, its apparatus or its cable,

either umpire shall call and signal 'dead ball'. The ball shall not count as one of the over and no runs shall be scored. If the delivery was called a no ball it shall count and the no ball penalty applied. No other runs (including penalty runs) apart from the no ball penalty shall be scored.

Should a ball thrown by a fielder make contact with a camera on or over the field of play, its apparatus or its cable, either umpire shall call and signal dead ball. Unless this was already a no-ball or wide, the ball shall count as one of the over. All runs scored to that point shall count, plus the run in progress if the batters have already crossed.

24 LAW 24 - NO BALL

Law 24 shall apply subject to the following:

24.1 Law 24.1 - Mode of delivery

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

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

24.2 Fair Delivery - the feet

Law 24.5 shall apply, subject to the final paragraph being replaced by the following:

If the bowler's end umpire is satisfied that any of these three conditions have not been met, he shall call and signal No ball.

25 LAW 25 - WIDE BALL

25.1 Law 25.1 - Judging a Wide

Law 25 shall apply with the following addition to Law 25.1 (Judging a wide):

For bowlers attempting to utilise the rough outside a batter's leg stump, not necessarily as a negative tactic, the strict limited over wide interpretation shall be applied.

For bowlers whom umpires consider to be bowling down the leg side as a negative tactic, the strict limited over wide interpretation shall be applied.

26 LAW 26 - BYE AND LEG BYE

Law 26 shall apply.

27 LAW 27 - APPEALS

Law 27 shall apply.

28 LAW 28 - THE WICKET IS DOWN

Law 28 shall apply.

29 LAW 29 - BATTER OUT OF HER GROUND

The following shall apply in addition to Law 29:

If the running batter has grounded any part of her foot behind the popping crease, then any subsequent loss of contact with the ground of her person or bat, during her continuing forward momentum, should not be interpreted as being 'out of her ground'.

30 LAW 30 - BOWLED

Law 30 shall apply.

31 LAW 31 - TIMED OUT

Law 31 shall apply.

Refer also to clause 42.9 (Law 42.10).

32 LAW 32 - CAUGHT

Law 32 shall apply.

33 LAW 33 - HANDLED THE BALL

Law 33 shall apply.

34 LAW 34 - HIT THE BALL TWICE

Law 34 shall apply.

35 LAW 35 - HIT WICKET

Law 35 shall apply.

36 LAW 36 - LEG BEFORE WICKET

Law 36 shall apply.

37 LAW 37 - OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

Law 37 shall apply. For the avoidance of doubt, if an umpire feels that a batter, in running between the wickets, has significantly changed his direction without probable cause and thereby obstructed a fielder's attempt to effect a run out, the batter should, on appeal, be given out, obstructing the field. It shall not be relevant whether a run out would have occurred or not.

If the change of direction involves the batter crossing the pitch, Law 42.14 shall also apply.

38 LAW 38 - RUN OUT

Law 38 shall apply.

39 LAW 39 - STUMPED

Law 39 shall apply.

40 LAW 40 - THE WICKET-KEEPER

Law 40 shall apply.

41 LAW 41 - THE FIELDER

Law 41 shall apply subject to the following:

41.1 Law 41.1 - Protective equipment

In addition to Law 41.1:

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

42 LAW 42 - FAIR AND UNFAIR PLAY

42.1 Law 42.3 - The match ball - changing its condition

Law 42.3 shall apply, subject to the following:

Law 42.3 (d) and (e) shall be replaced with the following:

If the umpires together agree that the deterioration of the ball is inconsistent with the use it has received, they shall consider that there has been a contravention of this Law. They shall then decide together whether they can identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct.

42.1.1 If it is possible to identify the player(s) responsible:

- a) Change the ball forthwith. The batter at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of six other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

Additionally the bowler's end umpire shall:

- b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.
- c) Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.
- d) Inform the captain of the batting side as soon as practicable of what has occurred.
- e) Together with the other umpire report the incident to the ICC Match Referee who shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.1.2 If it is not possible to identify the player(s) responsible:

- a) Change the ball forthwith. The umpire shall choose the replacement ball for one of similar wear and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.
- b) The bowler's end umpire shall issue the captain with a first and final warning, and
- c) Advise her should there be any further incident by that team during the remainder of the match, steps 42.1.1 a) to e) above will be adopted, with the captain deemed under e) to be the player responsible.

42.2 Law 42.4 - Deliberate attempt to distract striker

Law 42.4 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.3 Law 42.5 - Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batter

Law 42.5 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.4 Law 42.6 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling

42.4.1 Law 42.6 (a) - The Bowling of Fast Short Pitched Balls

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

- a) A bowler shall be limited to two fast short-pitched deliveries per over.

- b) A fast short-pitched delivery is defined as a ball, which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.
- c) The umpire at the bowlers end shall advise the bowler and the batter on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- d) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation and subject to Clause 42.4.1 (f) below, a ball that passes above head height of the batter, that prevents her from being able to hit it with her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a wide.
- e) For the avoidance of doubt any fast short pitched delivery that is called a wide under this playing condition shall also count as one of the allowable short pitched deliveries in that over.
- f) In the event of a bowler bowling more than two fast short-pitched deliveries in an over as defined in Clause 42.4.1 (b) above, the umpire at the bowlers end shall call and signal no ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal 'no ball' and then tap the head with the other hand.
- g) If a bowler delivers a third fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of no ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batter at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- h) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than two fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is her final warning for the innings.
- i) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.
If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- j) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- k) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batter at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- l) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains).
The above is not a substitute for Clause 42.5 below which umpires are able to apply at any time.

42.4.2 Law 42.6 (b) Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.6 (b) shall be replaced by the following:

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

- b) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in Clause 42.4.2 (a) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal no ball.
- If, in the opinion of the umpire, such a delivery is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batter, the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batter at the wicket of what has occurred.
- c) Should there be any further instance (where a high full pitched ball is bowled and is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batter) by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- d) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- e) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batter at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- f) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

42.5 Law 42.7 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling - Action by the umpire

Law 42.7 shall be replaced by the following:

Regardless of any action taken by the umpire as a result of a breach of Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2 and 42.6 the following shall apply at any time during the match.

- 42.5.1 The bowling of fast short pitched balls is unfair if in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's end they consider that by their repetition and taking into account their length, height and direction, they are likely to inflict physical injury on the striker, irrespective of the protective clothing and equipment she may be wearing. The relative skill of the striker shall also be taken into consideration.
- 42.5.2 In the event of such unfair bowling, the umpire at the bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure:
- In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batter of what has occurred.
 - If this caution is ineffective, they shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning.
 - Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply even though the bowler may later change ends.
 - Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.

If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof. See Law 22.8. (Bowler Incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).

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

42.6 Law 42.8 - Deliberate bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.8 shall be replaced by the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch delivery which is deemed unfair as defined in Clause 42.4.2 was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with.

The umpire at the bowlers end shall:

- 42.6.1 Call and signal no ball.
- 42.6.2 When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.
- 42.6.3 Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings.
- 42.6.4 Ensure that the over is completed by another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.
- 42.6.5 Report the occurrence to the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play Responsibility of the Captains).

42.7 Action by the umpires for dangerous and unfair Bowling

Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2, 42.5 and 42.6 such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

42.8 Law 42.9 - Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

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

- 42.8.1 If there is any further waste of time in that innings, by any member of the fielding side the umpire shall:
 - a) Call and signal dead ball if necessary, and;
 - b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 42.17).
 - c) Inform the other umpire, the batter at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.
 - d) Report the occurrence to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the team concerned under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.9 Law 42.10 - Batter Wasting Time

Law 42.10 shall apply, subject to the following:

If the incoming batter is not in position to take guard or her partner is not ready to receive the next ball within 2 minutes of the fall of the previous wicket, the action should be regarded by the umpires as time wasting and the provisions of Law 42.10 shall apply.

In addition, the umpires will report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct

42.10 Law 42.14 Batter damaging the pitch

Law 42.14 shall apply.

See also clause 37 above.

42.11 Law 42.15 – Bowler attempting to run out non-striker before delivery

Law 42.15 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler is permitted, before releasing the ball and provided he has not completed his usual delivery swing, to attempt to run out the non-striker. Whether the attempt is successful or not, the ball shall not count as one of the over. If the bowler fails in an attempt to run out the non-striker, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon as possible.

42.12 Use of Electronic Communications Equipment

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

APPENDIX 1

All penalty runs in the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code – 5th Edition 2013) now apply in International Cricket. Some penalty runs can be referred to the ICC Match Referee for further action if necessary.

APPENDIX 2

Third Umpire TV Replay System – Playing Conditions

1 GENERAL

- a) The Home Board shall endeavour to broadcast all Test Matches played in its country.
- b) Where matches are broadcast the camera specifications set out in Appendix 3 shall be mandatory as a minimum requirement.
- c) Where matches are not broadcast, countries are encouraged to implement the camera specifications as outlined in Appendix 4.
- d) For televised matches, the Home Board will ensure a separate room is provided for the third umpire and that he has access to a television monitor and direct sound link with the television control unit director to facilitate as many replays as is necessary to assist him in making a decision.
- e) For televised matches, in the circumstances detailed in Clauses 2, 4 and 5 hereunder, the on-field umpire has the discretion whether or not to refer the appeal to the third umpire or, in the case of paragraph 3, 5 and 6 to consult with the third umpire before making his decision and should take a common sense approach. Players may not appeal to the umpire to use the replay system - breach of this provision would constitute dissent and the player could be liable for discipline under the ICC Code of Conduct.
- f) For televised matches, the third umpire shall call for as many replays from any camera angle as is necessary to reach a decision. As a guide, a decision should be made within 30 seconds whenever possible, but the third umpire shall have discretion to take more time in order to finalise a decision.
- g) The third umpire shall only have access to TV replays for the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 below. Other technology which may be in use by the broadcaster for broadcast purposes (Hot Spot, ball tracking, Snicko) shall not be permitted.

2 RUN OUT, STUMPING AND HIT WICKET DECISIONS

- a) For televised matches, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a run-out, stumping or hit wicket to the third umpire.
- b) For televised matches, an on-field umpire wishing to refer a decision to the third umpire shall signal to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with their hands.
- c) For televised matches, if the third umpire decides the batter is out a red light is displayed; a green light means not-out. Should the third umpire be temporarily unable to respond, a white light (where available) will remain illuminated throughout the period of interruption to signify to the on-field umpires that the TV replay system is temporarily unavailable, in which case the decision will be taken by the on-field umpire. (As an alternative to the red/green light system and where available, the big replay screen may be used for the purpose of conveying the third umpire's decision).
- d) For televised matches, in the case of a referral of a hit wicket or stumping decision, the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called No ball]). Additionally, if the third umpire finds the batter is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.

3 CAUGHT DECISIONS

For televised matches, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a caught decision to the third umpire in the following circumstances:

3.1 Clean Catches

- a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether or not a catch was taken cleanly, they shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- b) Should both on-field umpires require assistance from the third umpire to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire, then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. such consultation shall be initiated by the bowlers end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height. Following such consultation, the final decision will be made and given by the bowlers end umpire, who will take into account the on-field umpire's initial views and any other advice received from the third umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the batter has been caught. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an Illegal action [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]). Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- d) the third umpire shall communicate their decision by the system as in paragraph 2.3.

3.2 Bump Ball

- a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether a catch was taken from a bump ball or not, they shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- b) Should both on-field umpires be unable to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall be entitled to refer the decision to the third umpire to review a TV replay(s) of the batter's stroke as in Clause 2 (b).
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the ball was a bump ball or not. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an Illegal action [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]). Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- d) The third umpire shall communicate their decision by the system as in Clause 2 (c).

4 BOUNDARY DECISIONS

- 4.1 For televised matches, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer to the third umpire for a decision about whether the fielder had any part of her person in contact with the ball when she touched the boundary or when she had any part of her person grounded beyond the boundary or whether a four or six had been scored. A decision is to be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter.
- 4.2 For televised matches, an on-field umpire wishing the assistance of the third umpire in this circumstance shall communicate with the third umpire by use of a two-way radio and the third umpire will convey their decision to the on-field umpire by this method.
- 4.3 For televised matches, the third umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows a boundary line infringement or incident that appears not to have been acted upon by the on-field umpires.

5 OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

- a) Following an appeal from the fielding side, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to consult with the third umpire if he feels that the batter has obstructed the field.
- b) The bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire (if necessary), then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. such consultation shall be initiated by the bowler's end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height.
- c) Following such consultation with the third umpire, the final decision shall be indicated in the normal fashion by the bowlers end umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand

6 BATTER RUNNING TO THE SAME END

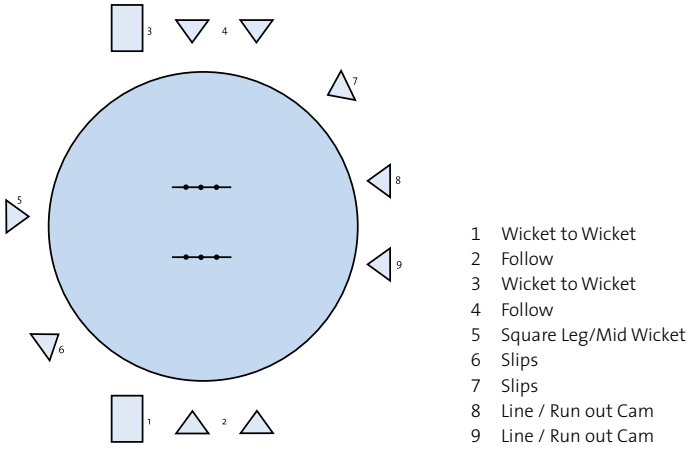
- 6.1 For televised matches, in the event of both batters running to the same end and the umpires are uncertain over which batter made her ground first, the on-field umpire may refer the decision to the third umpire.
- 6.2 The procedure in Clause 4.2 shall apply.

7 NO BALLS

If the on-field umpire is uncertain as the fairness of the delivery he shall be entitled to request the batter to delay leaving the field and to check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]), with the third umpire. Consultation with the third umpire shall be by way of two way radio. If the delivery was not a fair delivery the on-field umpire shall indicate that the batter is not-out and signal no-ball. For the avoidance of doubt, the third umpire shall apply clause 24.2 when deciding whether a no-ball should have been called.

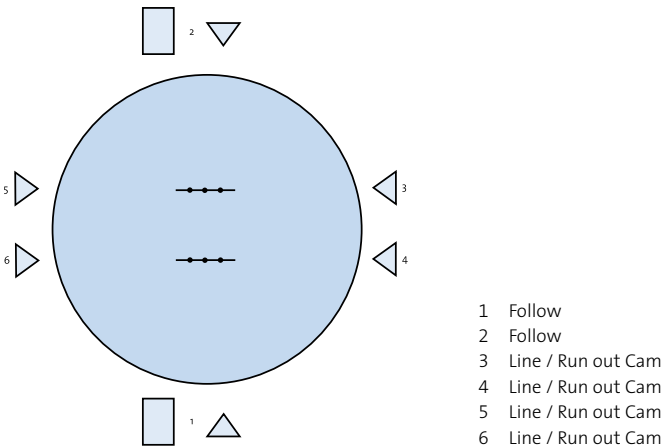
APPENDIX 3

Generic Camera Layout - Basic TV Coverage



APPENDIX 4

Generic Camera Layout - Third Umpire Coverage



APPENDIX 5

Calculation Template for Last Day of Test Match

This template applies to any interruption on the last day which causes a loss in actual playing time, (i.e. an interruption longer than the amount of extra time available) and where play resumes after the scheduled tea interval.

Where play resumes prior to tea, then the calculation of overs remaining in the day is performed as per Days 1-4, with the scheduled time for the last hour affected only by the adding of any extra time.

Lines A, B, C, D and E should be completed at the start of an interruption on the final day. If play resumes without any lost playing time, or prior to the tea interval, then this sheet can be discarded.

Once the length of interruption exceeds D and actual playing time is lost, then line F can be completed

Lines G and H can be completed immediately if the interruption starts after tea, otherwise as soon as the interruption includes the tea interval.

- A Start of interruption _____
- B Minimum overs remaining before start of last hour as at time A
(See Note 1) _____
- C Time required to bowl minimum overs @ 3.52 mins per over (B x 3.52) _____
- D Extra time available as at time A _____
- E Scheduled time for last hour as at time A _____
- F Rescheduled time for last hour (Time basis) (D + E) _____
- G Length of intervals covered by interruption:
enter 40 (lunch), 20 (tea), 60 (both) or 0 (neither) _____
- H Rescheduled time for last hour (Overs basis) (A + C + D + G) _____
- I Later of F and H above _____
- J Time play resumes _____

Case A: If J is earlier than I, play resumes prior to the last hour

K Minutes playing time lost ($J - A - D - G$) _____

L Overs lost @ 3.52 mins per over (see Note 2)

M Minimum overs before start of last hour ($B - L$) (See Note 1) _____

The last hour then starts at the later of the time in Line F
and the completion of the overs in Line M _____

Case B: If J is not earlier than I, play resumes in the last hour

K Time for last hour to finish (I plus 60 minutes) _____

L Minutes remaining in last hour ($K - J$) _____

M Overs remaining in last hour ($L / 3.52$ mins or part thereof)
(See Note 1) _____

Note 1: If an interruption occurs part-way through an over, in Row B enter the number of full overs remaining, ignoring the part over. Then in Row M, add back the part over to the minimum overs to be bowled on resumption.

Note 2: The actual overs lost for a given interruption will also reflect any earlier interruptions in the day, so that one over is lost in the day for each full 3.52 minutes of aggregated playing time lost. For example, 10 minutes loses 2 overs, but another 10 minute delay loses 5 overs.

ICC **WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP**

PLAYING CONDITIONS

ICC WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYING CONDITIONS

These playing conditions are applicable to all ODI matches from 1st October 2014 and supersede the previous version dated 1st October 2013. Included in this version are amendments to clauses 2.2, 3.5.3, Appendix 7 and new clauses 1.2.3, 3.5.3 b) and Appendix 7 5 b).

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 5th Edition - 2013) shall apply.

Note: All references to 'Governing Body' within the Laws of Cricket shall be replaced by 'ICC Match Referee'. The ICC Match Referee may or may not be present at the match.

1 LAW 1 - THE PLAYERS

1.1 Law 1.1 - Number of Players

Law 1.1 shall be replaced by the following:

A match is played between two sides. Each side shall consist of 11 players, one of whom shall be captain.

1.2 Law 1.2 - Nomination of Players

Law 1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

1.2.1 Each captain shall nominate 11 players plus a maximum of 4 substitute fielders in writing to the ICC Match Referee before the toss. No player (member of the playing eleven) may be changed after the nomination without the consent of the opposing captain.

1.2.2 Only those nominated as substitute fielders shall be entitled to act as substitute fielders during the match, unless the match referee, in exceptional circumstances, allows subsequent additions.

1.2.3 A player or player support personnel who has been suspended from participating in a match shall not, from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter:

- a) Be nominated as, or carry out any of the duties or responsibilities of a substitute fielder, or
- b) Enter any part of the playing area (which shall include the field of play and the area between the boundary and the perimeter boards) at any time, including any scheduled or unscheduled breaks in play.

A player who has been suspended from participating in a match shall be permitted from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter be permitted to enter the players' dressing room provided that the players' dressing room (or any part thereof) for the match is not within the playing area described in b) above (for example, the player is not permitted to enter the on-field 'dug-out').

1.2.4 All those nominated including those nominated as substitute fielders, must be eligible to play for that particular team and by such nomination the nominees shall warrant that they are so eligible.

1.2.5 In addition, by their nomination, the nominees shall be deemed to have agreed to abide by all the applicable ICC Regulations pertaining to international cricket and in particular, the Clothing and Equipment Regulations, the Code of Conduct for Players and Player Support Personnel (hereafter referred to as the ICC Code of Conduct), the Anti-Racism Code for Players and Player Support Personnel, the Anti-Doping Code and the Anti-Corruption Code.

1.3 Law 1.3 – Captain

The following shall apply in addition to Law 1.3 (a):

The deputy must be one of the nominated members of the playing eleven.

Each Member Board must nominate its 'ODI Team Captain' to the ICC when appointed.

If the 'ODI Team Captain' is not participating in a series, the relevant Home Board must nominate a replacement 'ODI Team Captain' for the series. The Home Board shall advise the series Referee.

If the 'ODI Team Captain' plays in a match without being the nominated captain for that match, she will be deemed to be the captain should any penalties be applied for over rate breaches under the Code of Conduct

2 LAW 2 - SUBSTITUTES AND RUNNERS, BATTER OR FIELDER LEAVING THE FIELD, BATTER RETIRING, BATTER COMMENCING INNINGS

Law 2 shall apply subject to the following:

2.1 Law 2.1 Substitutes and Runners

Law 2.1 (a) (ii), 2.7 and 2.8 shall not apply. A runner for a batter when batting is not permitted.

Law 2.1 (b) shall be amended as follows:

The umpires shall have discretion to allow, for other wholly acceptable reasons, a substitute fielder to act for a nominated player. at the start of the match, or at any subsequent time.

2.2 Law 2.5 - Fielder absent or leaving the field

Law 2.5 shall be replaced by the following:

If a fielder fails to take the field with her side at the start of the match or at any later time, or leaves the field during a session of play, the umpire shall be informed of the reason for her absence, and she shall not thereafter come on to the field during a session of play without the consent of the umpire. (See Law 2.6 as modified). The umpire shall give such consent as soon as practicable.

If the player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes, the following restrictions shall apply to their future participation in the match:

2.2.1 The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until he has either been able to field, or his team has subsequently been batting, for the total length of playing time for which he was absent (hereafter referred to as penance time), subject to a maximum cumulative penance time of 120 minutes. If any unexpired penance time remains at the end of the first innings, it is carried forward to the second innings of the match.

2.2.2 The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until his team's batting innings has been in progress for the length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired penance time carried forward from the previous innings, subject to a maximum cumulative penance time of 120 minutes. However, once his side has lost five wickets in its batting innings, he may bat immediately.

For the purposes of 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, playing time shall comprise the time play is in progress excluding lunch and tea intervals, intervals between innings and official drinks intervals.

However, in the event of a batsman or a fieldsman already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, he shall be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided that he personally informs the umpires when he is fit enough to take the field had play been in progress.

Similarly, if at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, a player is on the field but still has some unexpired penalty time remaining from a previous absence, he shall automatically be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided he returns to the field of play immediately after the interruption.

The restriction in clauses 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 above shall not apply if the player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to an internal injury such as a pulled muscle) whilst participating earlier in the match and consequently been forced to leave the field. Nor shall it apply if the player has been absent for very exceptional and wholly acceptable reasons (other than injury or illness).

- 2.2.3 Substitute fielders shall only be permitted in cases of injury, illness or other wholly acceptable reasons. 'Wholly acceptable reasons' should be limited to extreme circumstances and should not include what is commonly referred to as a 'comfort break'.

Note: Squad members of the fielding team who are not playing in the match and who are not acting as substitute fielders shall be required to wear a team training bib whilst on the playing area (including the area between the boundary and the perimeter fencing).

3 LAW 3 - THE UMPIRES

3.1 Law 3.1 - Appointment and attendance

Law 3.1 shall be replaced by the following:

The following rules for the selection and appointment of ODI umpires shall be followed as far as it is practicable to do so:

- 3.1.1 Depending on the nature of the tournament, the Home Board shall appoint ICC approved umpires for on-field and third umpire duties. For televised matches the responsibility of the third umpire will be to act as an emergency umpire and officiate in regard to TV replays. For non-televised matches, the responsibility of the third umpire will be to act as an emergency umpire and carry out the tasks as prescribed for the third and fourth umpires (note: a fourth umpire is not required for international women's matches).
- 3.1.2 The umpires shall be present at the ground at least 90 minutes before the scheduled start of play.
- 3.1.3 ICC shall appoint a match referee (ICC Match Referee) who may or may not be present at the ground.
- 3.1.4 Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire or match referee's appointment.

3.2 Third Umpire/TV Replays

The playing conditions set out in Appendix 7 shall apply

3.3 Law 3.2 - Change of umpire

The following shall apply in place of Law 3.2:

- 3.3.1 An umpire shall not be changed during the match, other than in exceptional circumstances, unless they are injured or ill.

3.4 Law 3.4 - To inform captains and scorers

The following shall apply in addition to Law 3.4 (i):

The host country may provide for the ringing of a bell, which shall be rung 5 minutes before the termination of an interval, when the umpires shall go to the wickets. The host country shall inform the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground) and the visiting country at the start of the tour that this practice is to be adopted.

3.5 Law 3.8 - Fitness for play and Law 3.9 - Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable conditions.

- 3.5.1 The safety of all persons within the ground is of paramount importance to the ICC. In the event that any threatening circumstance, whether actual or perceived, comes to the attention of any umpire (including for example weather, pitch invasions, act of God, etc., see also 3.5.4 and 3.5.5 below) then the players and officials should immediately be asked to leave the field of play in a safe and orderly manner and to relocate to a secure and safe area (depending on each particular threat) pending the satisfactory passing or resolution of such threat or risk to the reasonable satisfaction of the umpires, ICC Match Referee, the head of the relevant ground security and/or the police as the circumstances may require. See also clause 3.6 below.

Laws 3.8 & 3.9 shall be replaced by:

- 3.5.2 The umpires shall be the final judges of the fitness of the ground, weather and light for play. See clause 3.5.3 below and Law 7.2 (Fitness of the pitch for play).
- 3.5.3 Suspension of play for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light
- (i) All references to ground include the pitch. See Law 7.1 (Area of pitch).
 - If at any time the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place, then they shall immediately suspend play, or not allow play to commence or to restart. The decision as to whether conditions are so bad as to warrant such action is one for the umpires alone to make, following consultation with the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground).

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

If circumstances are warranted, the umpires shall stop play and instruct the ground staff to take whatever action they can and use whatever equipment is necessary to remove as much dew as possible from the outfield when conditions become unreasonable or dangerous. The umpires may also instruct the ground staff to take such action during scheduled and unscheduled breaks in play.

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

- c) When there is a suspension of play it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor the conditions. They shall make inspections as often as appropriate, unaccompanied by any of the players or officials. Immediately the umpires together agree that conditions are suitable for play they shall call upon the players to resume the game.
 - d) If play is in progress up to the start of an agreed interval then it will resume after the interval unless the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place.
- 3.5.4 Play may be suspended due to safety and security concerns by the umpires on the advice of the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the match), the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security or the police.
- 3.5.5 Where play is suspended under Clause 3.5.4 above the decision to abandon or resume play shall be the responsibility of the ICC Match Referee (or umpires if no match referee is present and on duty at the match) who shall act only after consultation with the head of ground security and the police.

3.6 Light Meters

- 3.6.1 It is the responsibility of each Home Board to supply light meters to all umpires standing in international matches in accordance herewith.
- a) All light meters shall be uniformly calibrated.
 - b) The umpires shall be entitled to use light meter readings as a guideline for determining whether the light is fit for play in accordance with the criteria set out in clause 3.5.3 (b) above.
 - c) Light meter readings may accordingly be used by the umpires:
 - d) To determine whether there has been at any stage a deterioration or improvement in the light.
 - e) As benchmarks for the remainder of a stoppage, match and/or series/event.

3.7 Use of artificial lights

If in the opinion of the umpires, natural light is deteriorating to an unfit level, they shall authorize the ground authorities to use the available artificial lighting so that the match can continue in acceptable conditions.

In the event of power failure or lights malfunction, the existing provisions relating to the delay or interruption of play due to bad weather or light shall apply.

3.8 Day Night matches

3.8.1 Pads and players' and umpires' clothing shall be coloured.

3.8.2 Sight screens will be black

3.9 Advertising on grounds, perimeter boards and sightscreens

3.9.1 Advertising on grounds

The logos on outfielders are to be positioned as follows:

- Behind the stumps – a minimum of 25.15 yards (23 meters) from the stumps.
- Midwicket/cover area – no advertising to be positioned within the 25.15 yard (23 meters) circle.

Note: Advertising closer to the stumps as set out above which is required to meet 3D requirements for broadcasters may be permitted, subject to prior ICC approval having been obtained.

3.9.2 Perimeter Boards

- Advertising on perimeter boards placed in front of the sightscreens is permitted save that the predominant colour of such advertising shall be of a contrasting colour to that of the ball.
- Advertising on perimeter boards behind the stumps at both ends shall not contain moving, flashing or flickering images and operators should ensure that the images are only changed or moved at a time that will not be distracting to the players or the umpires.
- In addition, the brightness of any electronic images shall be set at a level so that it is not a distraction to the players or umpires.

3.9.3 Sightscreens

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

4 LAW 4 - THE SCORERS

Law 4 shall apply.

5 LAW 5 - THE BALL

5.1 Law 5.2 - Approval and control of balls

Law 5.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The Home Board shall provide the best available high quality cricket balls (e.g. Kookaburra 'Turf' or its equivalent) and spare used balls for changing during a match, which shall also be of the same brand. Note: The Home Board shall be required to advise the visiting Board of the brand of ball to be used in the match(es) at least 30 days prior to the start of the match(es).

The fielding captain or her nominee may select the ball with which she wishes to bowl from the supply provided by the Home Board. The third umpire shall take a box containing at least 6 new balls to the dressing room and supervise the selection of the ball.

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval, or any other disruption in play. Where day/night matches are scheduled in a series white balls will be used in all matches (including day matches). Each fielding team shall have one new ball for its innings.

5.2 Law 5.4 - New ball in a match of more than one day's duration

Law 5.4 shall not apply:

5.3 Law 5.5 - Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

Law 5.5 shall be replaced by the following:

- 5.3.1 In the event of a ball during play being lost or in the opinion of the umpires, being unfit for play through normal use, the umpires shall allow it to be replaced by one that in their opinion has had similar amount of wear.
- 5.3.2 In the event of the ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced for a ball that has similar amount of wear, even though it has not gone out of shape.
- 5.3.3 If the ball is to be replaced, the umpire shall inform the batter and the fielding captain. Either the batter or bowler may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

5.4 Law 5.6 - Specifications

Law 5.6 (i) shall apply.

6 LAW 6 - THE BAT

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6 (as amended in 2008):

Only Type A bats shall be used in One Day International matches.

7 LAW 7 - THE PITCH

7.1 Law 7.3 - Selection and preparation

The following will apply in addition to Law 7.3:

- 7.1.1 The ground staff shall ensure that during the period prior to the start of play and during intervals, the pitch area shall be roped off so as to prevent unauthorised access. (The pitch area shall include an area at least 2 metres beyond the rectangle made by the crease markings at both ends of the pitch).
- 7.1.2 The third umpire shall ensure that, prior to the start of play and during any intervals, only authorised staff, the ICC match officials, players, team coaches and authorised television personnel shall be allowed access to the pitch area. Such access shall be subject to the following limitations:

- a) Only captains and team coaches may walk on the actual playing surface of the pitch area (outside of the crease markings).
 - b) Access to the pitch area by television personnel shall be restricted to one camera crew (including one or two television commentators) of the official licensed television broadcasters(s) (but not news crews).
 - c) No spiked footwear shall be permitted.
 - d) No one shall be permitted to bounce a ball on the pitch, strike it with a bat or cause damage to the pitch in any other way.
 - e) Access shall not interfere with pitch preparation.
- 7.1.3 In the event of any dispute, the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground) or the umpires will rule and their ruling will be final.

7.2 Law 7.4 - Changing the pitch

The following shall apply, except that the reference to ICC Match Referee will only apply if one is present and on duty at the ground.

Law 7.4 shall be replaced by the following:

- 7.2.1 In the event of a pitch being considered too dangerous for play to continue in the estimation of the on-field umpires, they shall stop play and immediately advise the ICC Match Referee.
- 7.2.2 The on-field umpires and ICC Match Referee shall consult with both captains.
- 7.2.3 If the captains agree to continue, play shall resume.
- 7.2.4 If the decision is not to resume play, the on-field umpires together with the ICC Match Referee or umpires shall consider whether the existing pitch can be repaired and the match resumed from the point it was stopped. In considering whether to authorise such repairs, the ICC Match Referee or umpires must consider whether this would place either side at an unfair advantage, given the play that had already taken place on the dangerous pitch.
- 7.2.5 If the decision is that the existing pitch cannot be repaired, then the match is to be abandoned with the following consequences:
 - a) In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match having been completed at the time the match is abandoned, the result shall be determined according to the provisions of clause 21.7.2.
 - b) In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match not having been completed, the match will be abandoned as a no result.
- 7.2.6 If the match is abandoned as a no result, the ICC Match Referee or umpires shall consult with the Home Board with the objective of finding a way for a new match to be commenced and completed on the same date (including any reserve day) and venue.
- 7.2.7 Such a match may be played either on the repaired pitch or on another pitch, subject to the ICC Match Referee or umpires and the relevant ground authority both being satisfied that the new pitch will be of the required ODI standard. The playing time lost between the scheduled start time of the original match and the actual start time of the new match will be covered by the provisions of clauses 12 and 16 below.

- 7.2.8 If it is not possible to play a new match on the scheduled day of the match (including any reserve day), the relevant officials from the participating Boards shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing tour schedule.
- 7.2.9 Throughout the above decision making processes, the ICC Match Referee or umpires shall keep informed both captains and the head of the ground authority. The head of the ground authority shall ensure that suitable and prompt public announcements are made.

7.3 Law 7.5 - Non-turf pitches

Law 7.5 shall not apply.

All matches shall be played on natural turf pitches. The use of PVA and other adhesives in the preparation of pitches is not permitted.

8 LAW 8 - THE WICKETS

8.1 Law 8.2 - Size of stumps

The following shall apply in addition to Law 8.2:

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

8.2 Zing Wickets

For televised matches, the use of Zing wickets is permitted.

Refer also to Appendix 7 clause 2.5.

9 LAW 9 - THE BOWLING, POPPING AND RETURN CREASES

9.1 Law 9.3 - The popping crease

Law 9.3 shall apply, except that the reference to 'a minimum of 6 ft' shall be replaced by 'a minimum of 15 yards (13.71 metres)'.

9.2 Additional Crease Markings

The following shall apply in addition to Law 9:

As a guideline the umpires for the calling of wides on the offside the crease markings detailed in Appendix 4 shall be marked in white at each end of the pitch.

10 LAW 10 - PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA

10.1 Law 10.1 - Rolling

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.1:

- 10.1.1 Prior to tossing for choice of innings the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the ground curator.

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

10.1.2 The umpires may instruct the ground curator, to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

10.1.3 An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

10.2 Law 10.6 - Maintenance of footholes

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.6:

The umpires shall see that wherever possible and whenever it is considered necessary, action is taken during all intervals in play to do whatever is practicable to improve the bowler's foot holes.

10.3 Protection and preparation of adjacent pitches during matches

The protection (by way of an appropriate cover) and preparation of pitches which are adjacent to the match pitch will be permitted during the match subject to the following:

10.3.1 Such measures will only be possible if requested by the ground curator and approved by the umpires before the start of the match.

10.3.2 Approval should only be granted where such measures are unavoidable and will not compromise the safety of the players or their ability to execute their actions with complete freedom.

10.3.3 The preparation work shall be carried out under the supervision of the fourth umpire.

10.3.4 Any necessary watering shall be carried out only to the extent necessary for such preparations and shall not be permitted in circumstances which may in any way affect the match pitch.

10.3.5 The consent of the captains is not required but the umpires shall advise both captains and the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground) before the start of the match on what has been agreed.

11 LAW 11 - COVERING THE PITCH

11.1 Law 11.1 - Before the match

The following shall apply in addition to Law 11.1:

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play.

11.2 Law 11.2 - During the match

Law 11.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play and for the duration of the period of the match.

The covers must totally protect the pitch and also the pitch surroundings, a minimum 5 metres either sides of the pitch and any worn or soft areas in the outfield.

11.3 Law 11.3 - Covering bowlers' run ups

Law 11.3 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler's run-ups shall be covered in inclement weather, in order to keep them dry, to a distance of at least 10 x 10 metres.

11.4 Law 11.4 - Removal of covers

Law 11.4 shall be replaced by the following:

All covers (including “hessian” or “scrim” covers used to protect the pitch against the sun) shall be removed not later than 2½ hours before the scheduled start of play provided it is not raining at the time, but the pitch will be covered again if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

Attention is drawn to clauses 3,5 and 10,3 above.

12 LAW 12 - INNINGS

Law 12 shall apply subject to the following (see also Clauses 15 and 16 below):

12.1 Law 12.1 shall be replaced by the following:

All matches will consist of one innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of 50 overs. All matches shall be of one day's scheduled duration provided that participating countries in a series may agree to provide for a reserve day on which an incomplete match may be replayed or continued from the scheduled day.

If the match is to be continued on the reserve day, the participating countries may agree either that:

- 12.1.1 Any revision of overs occurs on the final scheduled day of the match; or
- 12.1.2 Every effort is made to complete the match on the scheduled day with necessary reduction in overs taking place and only if the minimum number of overs necessary to constitute a match cannot be bowled on the scheduled day will the match be completed on the reserve day.
- 12.1.3 If the match has started on the scheduled day and overs are subsequently reduced following an interruption, but no further play is possible, the match will resume on the reserve day at the point where the last ball was played. Refer Appendix 8.

12.2 Law 12.2 – Alternate innings

Law 12.2 shall not apply

12.3 Law 12.3 – Completed innings

Laws 12.3 (c), (d), (e), (iii) shall not apply

12.4 Length of Innings**12.4.1 Uninterrupted Matches**

- a) Each team shall bat for 50 overs unless all out earlier.
- b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The interval shall be reduced to enable the second innings to commence at the scheduled time, subject to there being a minimum interval of 30 minutes. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of 50 overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.
- c) If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 50 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 50 overs.

- d) If the team fielding second fails to bowl for 50 overs by the scheduled cessation of time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs have been bowled or a result is achieved.
- e) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer ICC Code of Conduct)

12.4.2 Delayed or Interrupted Matches

- a) Delay of interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First (see Appendix 2)
 - i) When playing time has been lost the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 15.79 overs per hour, which is inclusive of the provision of drinks intervals, in the total time available for play.
 - ii) The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs. To constitute a match, a minimum of 20 overs have to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to a result not being achieved earlier.
 - iii) As soon as the total minutes of playing time remaining is less than the completed overs faced by Team 1 multiplied by 3.75, then the first innings is terminated and the provisions of 12.4.2 b) below take effect
 - iv) A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and also the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of 15.79 overs per hour. When calculating the length of playing time available for the match, or the length of either innings, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours, interruptions in play, and intervals, excluding those for drinks, will be taken into consideration. This calculation must not cause the match to finish earlier than the original or rescheduled time for cessation of play on the final scheduled day of play. If required the original time shall be extended to allow for one extra over for each team.
 - v) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue until the required number of overs have been bowled or the innings is completed.
 - vi) Penalties shall apply for the slow over rates (refer to ICC Code of Conduct)
- b) Delay of interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting Second (see Appendix 3)
 - i) When playing time has been lost and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 15.79 overs per hour, which is inclusive of the provision of drinks intervals, in respect of the lost playing time. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.

- ii) In addition, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or re-scheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.
- iii) To constitute a match, a minimum of 20 overs have to be bowled to the team batting second subject to a result not being achieved earlier.
- iv) The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
- v) A fixed time will be specified for the close of play by applying a rate of 15.79 overs per hour. With the exception of drinks intervals, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours and interruptions in play, will be taken into consideration in specifying this time.
- vi) If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.
- vii) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer to ICC Code of Conduct).

12.5 Extra Time

The participating countries may agree to provide for extra time where the start of play is delayed or play is suspended.

12.6 Number of Overs per Bowler

No bowler shall bowl more than 10 overs in an innings.

In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed.

Where the total overs is not divisible by 5, one additional over shall be allowed to the maximum number per bowler necessary to make up the balance.

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

The scoreboard shall show the total number of overs bowled and the number of overs bowled by each bowler.

12.7 Law 12.4 - The toss

Law 12.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The captains shall toss for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground) or an umpire, who shall supervise the toss. The toss shall take place not earlier than 30 minutes, nor later than 15 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the match to start. Note, however, the provisions of Law 1.3 (Captain).

Note: Law 12.5 requiring the captain of the side winning the toss to notify the opposing captain as soon as the toss is completed of his decision to bat or to field shall apply.

13 LAW 13 - THE FOLLOW-ON

Law 13 shall not apply.

14 LAW 14 - DECLARATION AND FORFEITURE

Law 14 shall not apply.

15 LAW 15 - INTERVALS

Law 15 shall apply subject to the following:

15.1 Law 15.5 - Changing agreed times for intervals - Interval between Innings

If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier providing that this does not lead to an interval occurring more than 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval.

If the innings of the team batting first is completed more than 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval a 10 minute break will occur and the team batting second will commence its innings and the interval will occur as scheduled.

Where the innings of the side batting first is delayed or interrupted, the length of the interval will be reduced as follows:

- i) If up to 15 minutes of actual playing time is lost (total playing time lost less any extra time provided), then the interval will be reduced by the amount of actual playing time lost.
- ii) If more than 15 minutes of actual playing time is lost (total playing time lost less any extra time provided), then the interval will be reduced to 30 minutes (subject to (iii) below).
- iii) Note: The prescribed interval timings above may be reduced further by the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground) or the umpires taking into account the intention of not having a prolonged interval after a lengthy interruption close to the conclusion of the innings of the team batting first. However, the minimum interval shall not be less than ten minutes.

16 LAW 16 - START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

Law 16 shall apply subject to the following (see also clauses 15 and 12.4):

16.1 Law 16.1 – Start and Cessation Times

To be determined by the Home Board subject to there being 2 sessions of 3 hours 10 minutes each, separated by a 45 minute interval between innings.

Note: The playing hours of matches scheduled to take place at venues where dew is likely to be a factor should be determined so as to ensure that the effect of any dew is minimised.

16.2 Laws 16.6, 16.7 and 16.8 shall not apply.

16.3 Laws 16.9, 16.10, and 16.11 shall apply in so far as they are relevant to a one innings limited overs type match.

16.4 Minimum Over Rates

The minimum over rate to be achieved in ODI matches will be 15.79 overs per hour.

The actual over rate will be calculated at the end of the match by the umpires. In calculating the actual over rate for the match, allowances will be given for the actual time lost as a result of any of the following:

- 16.4.1 treatment given to a player by an authorised medical personnel on the field of play;
- 16.4.2 a player being required to leave the field as a result of a serious injury;
- 16.4.3 all third umpire referrals and consultations;
- 16.4.4 time wasting by the batting side; and
- 16.4.5 all other circumstances that are beyond the control of the fielding side.

In the event of any time allowances being granted to the fielding team under 16.4.4 above (time wasting by batting team), then such time shall be deducted from the allowances granted to such batting team in the determination of its over rate.

If a side is bowled out within the time determined for that innings pursuant to these playing conditions (taking into account all of the time allowances set out above), the fielding side shall be deemed to have complied with the required minimum over rate.

17 LAW 17 - PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

Law 17.1 shall apply subject to the following:

17.1 Law 17.1 – Practice on the pitch or the rest of the square

- a) The use of the square for practice on any day of any match will be restricted to any netted practice area or bowling strips specifically prepared on the edge of the square for that purpose.
- b) Bowling practice on the bowling strips referred to in (a) above shall also be permitted during the interval (and change of innings if not the interval) unless the umpires consider that, in the prevailing conditions of ground and weather, it will be detrimental to the surface of the square.

17.2 Law 17.3 - Practice on the outfield between the call of play and the call of time

Law 17.3 shall apply save that Law 17.3 (c) shall be replaced with the following:

- c) There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the outfield. Bowling a ball, using a short run up to a player in the outfield is not to be regarded as bowling practice but shall be subject to the law.

18 LAW 18 - SCORING RUNS

Law 18 shall apply.

19 LAW 19 - BOUNDARIES

Law 19 shall apply subject to the following:

19.1 Law 19.1 - The boundaries of the field of play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.1:

The boundary shall be a minimum of 55 yards (50.29 metres) and a maximum of 65 yards (59.44 metres). Distances shall be measured from the centre of the pitch.

Any ground on which a Test or ODI International has been played prior to 1st July 1995 which cannot conform with these minimum dimensions shall be exempt from this playing condition. Any new ground must conform to these minimum dimensions.

19.2 Law 19.2 - Defining the boundary - boundary marking

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.2:

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

19.3 Law 19.3 - Scoring a boundary

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.3:

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

20 LAW 20 - LOST BALL

Law 20 shall apply.

21 LAW 21 - THE RESULT

Law 21 shall apply subject to the following:

21.1 Law 21.1 - A win - two innings match

Law 21.1 shall not apply.

21.2 Law 21.2 - A win - one innings match

Law 21.2 shall apply in addition to the following:

21.2.1 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing teams refusal to play (Law 21.3), a result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 20 overs, unless one team has been all out in less than 20 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 20 overs.

21.2.2 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing teams refusal to play (Law 21.3), all matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 20 overs, shall be declared no result.

21.3 Law 21.3 – Umpire (ICC Match Referee) awarding a match

Law 21.3 shall be replaced by the following:

- a) A match shall be lost by a side which either
 - i) concedes defeat or
 - ii) in the opinion of the ICC Match Referee refuses to play and the ICC Match Referee shall award the match to the other side.

- b) If an umpire considers that an action by any player or players might constitute a refusal by either side to play then the umpires together shall inform the ICC Match Referee of this fact. The ICC Match Referee shall together with the umpires ascertain the cause of the action. If the ICC Match Referee, after due consultation with the umpires, then decides that this action does constitute a refusal to play by one side, he shall so inform the captain of that side. If the captain persists in the action the Referee shall award the match in accordance with (a)(ii) above.*
- c) If action as in (b) above takes place after play has started and does not constitute a refusal to play the delay or interruption in play shall be dealt with in the same manner as provided for in clauses 12.4.2 and 15.1 above.

* N/B In addition to the consequences of any refusal to play prescribed under this clause, any such refusal, whether temporary or final, may result in disciplinary action being taken against the captain and team responsible under the Code of Conduct.

21.4 Law 21.4 – Matches in which there is an agreement under Law 12.1 (b)

Law 21.4 shall not apply.

21.5 Law 21.5 (a) - A Tie

Law 21.5 shall apply in addition to the following:

- 21.5.1 If the scores are equal, the result shall be a tie and no account shall be taken of the number of wickets which have fallen.

21.6 Law 21.5 (b) - A Draw

Law 21.5 (b) shall not apply.

21.7 Prematurely Terminated Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

21.7.1 Interrupted Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

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

21.7.2 Prematurely Terminated Matches

If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least 20 overs bowled) and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison with the D/L 'Par Score' determined at the instant of the suspension by the Duckworth/Lewis method (refer Duckworth/Lewis Regulations). If the score is equal to the par score, the match is a Tie.

Otherwise the result is a victory, or defeat, by the margin of runs by which the score exceeds, or falls short of, the Par Score.

21.8 Correctness of result

Any query on the result of the match as defined in Laws 21.2, 21.3, 21.5, 21.8 and 21.10 (as modified by these regulations) shall be resolved as soon as possible and a final decision made by the umpires at close of play.

21.9 Points

21.9.1 Preliminary matches

In a competition with three or more teams and with a final match or series, the Home Board will institute a points system as follows:

Win, with bonus point	5
Win, without bonus point	4
Tie or No Result	2
Loss	0

In the event of teams finishing on equal points, the right to play in the final match or series will be determined as follows:

- The team with the most number of wins.
- If still equal, the team with the most number of wins over the other team(s) who are equal on points and have the same number of wins.
- If still equal, the team with the highest number of bonus points.
- If still equal, the team with the highest net run rate.

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

21.9.2 Net Run Rate

A team's net run rate is calculated by deducting from the average runs per over scored by that team throughout the competition, the average runs per over scored against that team throughout the competition.

In the event of a team being all out in less than its full quota of overs, the calculation of its net run rate shall be based on the full quota of overs to which it would have been entitled and not on the number of overs in which the team was dismissed.

Only those matches where results are achieved will count for the purpose of net run rate calculations. Where a match is abandoned, but a result is achieved under Duckworth/Lewis, for net run rate purposes Team 1 will be accredited with Team 2's Par Score on abandonment off the same number of overs faced by Team 2.

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

21.9.3 Bonus Points

The team that achieves a run rate of 1.25 times that of the opposition shall be awarded one bonus point. A team's run rate will be calculated by reference to the runs scored in an innings divided by the number of overs faced. Refer Appendix 6.

21.9.4 Final Match or Series

If no result is achieved in a final the match shall be declared drawn.

In the event of a drawn final, the prize money (if applicable), will be shared equally between the two competing teams.

22 LAW 22 - THE OVER

Law 22 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to Law 22.5:

22.1 Law 22.5 - Umpire miscounting

Whenever possible the third umpire shall liaise with the scorers and if possible inform the on-field umpires if the over has been miscounted.

23 LAW 23 - DEAD BALL

Law 23 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to Law 23.4.

23.1 Law 23.4 - Umpire calling and signalling 'Dead Ball'

In a match where cameras are being used on or over the field of play (e.g. Spydercam), should a ball that has been hit by the batter make contact, while still in play, with the camera, its apparatus or its cable, either umpire shall call and signal 'dead ball'. The ball shall not count as one of the over and no runs shall be scored. If the delivery was called a no ball it shall count and the no ball penalty applied, including if appropriate a free hit from the next delivery. No other runs (including penalty runs) apart from the no ball penalty shall be scored.

Should a ball thrown by a fielder make contact with a camera on or over the field of play, its apparatus or its cable, either umpire shall call and signal dead ball. Unless this was already a no-ball or wide, the ball shall count as one of the over. All runs scored to that point shall count, plus the run in progress if the batters have already crossed.

24 LAW 24 - NO BALL

Law 24 shall apply subject to the following:

24.1 Law 24.1 (b) Mode of delivery

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

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

24.2 Free hit after a foot-fault no ball

In addition to the above the delivery following a no ball called for a foot fault (Law 24.5) shall be a free hit for whichever batter is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of no ball or a wide ball) then the next delivery will become a free hit for whichever batter is facing it.

For any free hit, the striker can be dismissed only under the circumstances that apply for a no ball, even if the delivery for the free hit is called wide ball.

Field changes are not permitted for free hit deliveries unless there is a change of striker (the provisions of clause 41.2 shall apply).

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

24.3 Fair Delivery - the feet

Law 24.5 shall apply, subject to the final paragraph being replaced by the following:

If the bowler's end umpire is satisfied that any of these three conditions have not been met, he shall call and signal No ball

25 LAW 25 - WIDE BALL

25.1 Law 25.1 - Judging a Wide

Law 25 shall apply with the following addition to Law 25.1:

Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.

Any offside or legside delivery which in the opinion of the umpire does not give the batter a reasonable opportunity to score shall be called a wide.

A penalty of one run for a wide shall be scored. This penalty shall stand in addition to any other runs which are scored or awarded. All runs, which are run or result from a wide ball, which is not a no ball, shall be scored wide balls.

26 LAW 26 - BYE AND LEG BYE

Law 26 shall apply.

27 LAW 27 - APPEALS

Law 27 shall apply.

28 LAW 28 - THE WICKET IS DOWN

Law 28 shall apply.

29 LAW 29 - BATTER OUT OF HER GROUND

Law 29 shall apply.

30 LAW 30 - BOWLED

Law 30 shall apply.

31 LAW 31 - TIMED OUT

Law 31 shall apply.

Refer also to clause 42.9 (Law 42.10)

32 LAW 32 - CAUGHT

Law 32 shall apply.

33 LAW 33 - HANDLED THE BALL

Law 33 shall apply.

34 LAW 34 - HIT THE BALL TWICE

Law 34 shall apply.

35 LAW 35 - HIT WICKET

Law 35 shall apply.

36 LAW 36 - LEG BEFORE WICKET

Law 36 shall apply.

37 LAW 37 - OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

Law 37 shall apply. For the avoidance of doubt, if an umpire feels that a batter, in running between the wickets, has significantly changed his direction without probable cause and thereby obstructed a fielder's attempt to effect a run out, the batter should, on appeal, be given out, obstructing the field. It shall not be relevant whether a run out would have occurred or not.

If the change of direction involves the batter crossing the pitch, Law 42.14 shall also apply.

38 LAW 38 - RUN OUT

Law 38 shall apply.

39 LAW 39 - STUMPED

Law 39 shall apply.

40 LAW 40 - THE WICKET-KEEPER

Law 40 shall apply.

41 LAW 41 - FIELDER

Law 41 shall apply subject to the following:

41.1 Law 41.1 - Protective equipment

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41.1:

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

41.2 Restrictions on the placement of fielders

41.2.1 At the instant of delivery, there may not be more than 5 fielders on the leg side.

41.2.2 In addition to the restriction contained in clause 41.2.1 above, further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs during which they shall apply (hereinafter referred to as the Powerplay Overs) are set out in the following paragraphs.

41.2.3 The following fielding restrictions shall apply:

- a) Two semi-circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The semi-circles shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi-circles shall be 25.15 yards (23 metres). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. (Refer attached appendix 5). The fielding restriction areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or 'dots' at 5 yard (4.57 metres) intervals, each 'dot' to be covered by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter.

During the first block of Powerplay Overs (as set out below), only two fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.

During the second block of Powerplay Overs only three fieldsmen shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.

- b) Two inner circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The circles shall have as their centres the centrepoint of the popping crease at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the circles shall be 13.12 yards (12 metres) (The fielding restriction area should be marked by 'dots'. The segment of the circles reserved for the slip positions shall not be demarcated (refer attached Appendix 5).

During the first block of Powerplay Overs (in an uninterrupted innings, the first 10), there must be a minimum of two stationary fielders within this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery. When a fast bowler is bowling the two stationary fielders may be permitted to stand deeper than 13.12 yards (12 metres) (in the undemarcated area) provided only that they are standing in slip, leg slip or gully positions.

- 41.2.4 During the non Powerplay Overs, no more than four fielders shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in clause 41.2.3 a) above.
- 41.2.5 Subject to the provisions of 41.2.6 below, the Powerplay Overs shall apply for 15 overs per innings to be taken as follows:
 - a) The first block of Powerplay Overs (block of 10 overs for an uninterrupted match) shall be at the commencement of the innings.
 - b) The second block of Powerplay Overs (block of 5 overs for an uninterrupted match) shall be taken at the discretion of either of the batsmen at the wicket. In an innings of scheduled duration of between 41 and 50 overs, it may not be completed later than the 40th over. (No equivalent restriction applies to innings of shorter scheduled duration.)
 - c) A batter must nominate her team's Powerplay no later than the moment at which the umpire reaches the stumps at the bowler's end for the start of the next over. The fielding captain may nominate her team's Powerplay any time prior to the commencement of the over. The umpire who will stand at the bowler's end for the commencement of a Powerplay block shall determine which side first made the request.
 - d) Once a batter has nominated a Powerplay, the decision can not be reversed.
 - e) Should the batting side choose not to exercise their discretion, their Powerplay Overs will automatically commence at the latest available point in the innings (e.g. in a 50 over innings with one unclaimed Powerplay, this will begin at the start of the 36th over).

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

INNINGS DURATION	FIRST POWERPLAY	SECOND POWERPLAY	POWERPLAY TOTAL
20 - 21	4	2	6
22 - 24	5	2	7
25 - 28	5	3	8
29 - 31	6	3	9
32 - 34	7	3	10
35 - 38	7	4	11
39 - 41	8	4	12
42 - 44	9	4	13
45 - 48	9	5	14
49	10	5	15

- 41.2.7 Each block of Powerplay Overs must commence at the start of an over.
- 41.2.8 If play is interrupted not during the Powerplay overs, then on resumption, it is necessary to determine how any remaining Powerplay overs should be allocated. The total number of Powerplay overs for the innings is derived from the table in 41.2.6. Any Powerplay overs already taken prior to the interruption will be deemed to have been from the initial allocation followed by the batting side's allocation. The decision of the batting side of when to take any remaining Powerplay overs is made in the usual way.

Illustrations of 41.2.8:

A match starts as 50 overs, is interrupted after 12 overs and reduced to 43 overs. (The first 10 overs have been Powerplays (PP); the next two were not.) The new PP allocation is 9+4, so there are 3 overs left for the batting side. These must start no later than the 38th over in order to be completed by the 40th over.

- 41.2.9 If play is interrupted during the first Powerplay and on resumption the overs required to be bowled in that Powerplay have already been exceeded, then the second Powerplay will be assumed to have been taken immediately and will continue until it is completed.

Illustrations of 41.2.9

A 50 over innings is interrupted after 9.3 overs, and on resumption has been reduced to 43 overs. Powerplay overs are 9+4. 2nd Powerplay is in progress with 0.3 out of the 4 overs completed, i.e. it covers overs 10 to 13. The fielding restrictions relating to the second powerplay take immediate effect on resumption.

- 41.2.10 If following an interruption, on resumption the total number of Powerplay Overs for the innings has already been exceeded, then there will be no further Powerplay deliveries bowled in the innings. Note that this is the only circumstance under which the Powerplay status can be changed during an over.

Illustrations of 41.2.10

A 45 over innings is interrupted after 8.3 overs, and on resumption has been reduced to 28 overs. Powerplay overs are 5+3. All Powerplay overs have been completed. Non-Powerplay restrictions take effect immediately and do not need to wait until the end of the over.

- 41.2.11 If following an interruption while a Powerplay is not in progress, it is found on resumption that the recalculated number of Powerplay Overs remaining exceeds the number of overs to be bowled in the innings, then the Powerplays will commence at the start of the next over, with fewer than the scheduled number of Powerplay Overs being bowled in the innings.

Illustration of 41.2.11:

A 41 over innings in which only the 1st Powerplay has been taken is interrupted after 35.1 overs and reduced to 39 overs. Powerplay overs are still 8+4. Powerplays automatically resume for the start of the next over, but only 11 of the 12 scheduled Powerplay overs can be bowled in the innings.

- 41.2.12 If following an interruption while a Powerplay is not in progress, it is found on resumption that the recalculated number of Powerplay overs remaining exceeds the number of overs to be bowled in the innings, then the Powerplays will commence at the start of the next over, with fewer than the scheduled number of Powerplay overs being bowled in the innings.

Illustration of 41.2.12:

A 50 over innings in which only the 1st Powerplay has been taken is interrupted after 29.1 overs and reduced to 32 overs. Powerplay overs are 7+3+3. Powerplays automatically resume for the start of the next over, but only 12 of the 13 scheduled Powerplay overs can be bowled in the innings.

- 41.2.13 At the commencement of the second block of Powerplay Overs, the umpire shall signal such commencement to the scorers by rotating his arm in a large circle.
- 41.2.14 The umpire shall also indicate to the fielding captain before any signal is made that the batting side has chosen its Powerplay.
- 41.2.15 A light or other indicator shall be displayed on the scoreboard whenever the Powerplay Overs are being bowled, along with the number of overs remaining in the current block of Powerplay Overs.
- 41.2.16 The public address system shall be used to keep the spectators informed.
- 41.2.17 In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the square leg umpire shall call and signal 'No Ball'.

42 LAW 42 - FAIR AND UNFAIR PLAY**42.1 Law 42.3 - The Match Ball - changing its condition**

Law 42.3 shall apply, subject to the following:

Law 42.3 (d) and (e) shall be replaced with the following:

If the umpires together agree that the deterioration of the ball is inconsistent with the use it has received, they shall consider that there has been a contravention of this Law. They shall then decide together whether they can identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct.

42.1.1 If it is possible to identify the player(s) responsible:

- a) Change the ball forthwith. The batter at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of six other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

Additionally the bowler's end umpire shall:

- b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.
- c) Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.
- d) Inform the captain of the batting side as soon as practicable of what has occurred.
- e) Together with the other umpire report the incident to the ICC Match Referee who shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.1.2 If it is not possible to identify the player(s) responsible:

- a) Change the ball forthwith. The umpires shall choose the replacement ball for one of similar wear and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention
- b) The bowler's end umpire shall issue the captain with a first and final warning, and
- c) Advise her that should there be any further incident by that team during the remainder of the match or series, steps 42.1.1 a) to e) above will be adopted, with the captain deemed under e) to be the player responsible.

42.2 Law 42.4 - Deliberate attempt to distract striker

Law 42.4 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.3 Law 42.5 - Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batter

Law 42.5 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpire shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.4 Law 42.6 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling

42.4.1 Law 42.6 (a) - The Bowling of Fast Short Pitched Balls

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

- a) A bowler shall be limited to two fast short-pitched deliveries per over.
- b) A fast short-pitched delivery is defined as a ball which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease.
- c) The umpire at the bowlers end shall advise the bowler and the batter on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- d) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation and subject to Clause 42.4.1 (f) below, a ball that passes above head height of the batter, that prevents her from being able to hit it with her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a wide.
- e) For the avoidance of doubt any fast short pitched delivery that is called a wide under this playing condition shall also count as one of the allowable short pitched delivery in that over.
- f) In the event of a bowler bowling more than two fast short-pitched deliveries in an over as defined in Clause 42.4.1 (b) above, the umpire at the bowlers end shall call and signal no ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal 'no ball' and then tap the head with the other hand.
- g) If a bowler delivers a third fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of no ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batter at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- h) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than two fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is her final warning for the innings.
- i) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- j) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- k) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batter at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- l) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains).

The above is not a substitute for Clause 42.5 below which umpires are able to apply at any time.

42.4.2 Law 42.6 (b) Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.6 (b) shall be replaced by the following:

- a) Any delivery, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the crease is deemed unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- b) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in Clause 42.4.2 (a) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal no ball.

If, in the opinion of the umpire, such a delivery is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batter, the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batter at the wicket of what has occurred.

- c) Should there be any further instance (where a high full pitched ball is bowled and is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batter) by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- d) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- e) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batter at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- f) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

42.5 Law 42.7 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling - Action by the umpire

Law 42.7 shall be replaced by the following:

Regardless of any action taken by the umpire as a result of a breach of Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2 and 42.6 the following shall apply at any time during the match:

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

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

- a) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batter of what has occurred.

- b) If this caution is ineffective, they shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning.
- c) Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply even though the bowler may later change ends.
- d) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof. See Law 22.8. (Bowler Incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).
- e) The bowler thus taken off shall not be able to bowl again in that innings.
- f) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batter at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- g) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains).

42.6 Law 42.8 - Deliberate bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.8 shall be replaced by the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch delivery which is deemed unfair as defined in Clause 42.4.2 was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with.

The umpire at the bowler's end shall:

- 42.6.1 Call and signal no ball.
- 42.6.2 When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.
- 42.6.3 Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings.
- 42.6.4 Ensure that the over is completed by another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.
- 42.6.5 Report the occurrence to the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play Responsibility of the Captains).

42.7 Action by the umpires for dangerous and unfair Bowling

Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2, 42.5 and 42.6 such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

42.8 Law 42.9 - Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

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

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

- a) Call and signal dead ball if necessary, and;
- b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 42.17).
- c) Inform the other umpire, the batter at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.
- d) Report the occurrence to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the team concerned under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.9 Law 42.10 - Batter Wasting Time

Law 42.10 shall apply, subject to the following:

If the incoming batter is not in position to take guard or her partner is not ready to receive the next ball within 2 minutes of the fall of the previous wicket, the action should be regarded by the umpires as time wasting and the provisions of Law 42.10 shall apply.

In addition, the umpires will report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.10 Law 42.14 Batter damaging the pitch

Law 42.14 shall apply.

See also clause 37 above.

42.11 Law 42.15 – Bowler attempting to run out non-striker before delivery

Law 42.15 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler is permitted, before releasing the ball and provided he has not completed his usual delivery swing, to attempt to run out the non-striker. Whether the attempt is successful or not, the ball shall not count as one of the over. If the bowler fails in an attempt to run out the non-striker, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon possible.

42.11 Use of Electronic Communications Equipment

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

APPENDIX 1

All penalty runs in the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 5th Edition - 2013) apply in International Cricket.

APPENDIX 2A**Calculation sheet for use when delays or interruptions occur in First Innings****Time**

Net playing time available at start of the match	380 minutes	(A)
Time innings in progress	_____	(B)
Playing time lost	_____	(C)
Extra time available	_____	(D)
Time made up from reduced interval	_____	(E)
Effective playing time lost $[C - (D + E)]$	_____	(F)
Remaining playing time available $(A - F)$	_____	(G)
G divided by 3.75 (to 2 decimal places)	_____	(H)
Max overs per team $[H/2]$ (round up fractions)	_____	(I)
Maximum overs per bowler $[I / 5]$	_____	
Duration of Powerplay Overs (initial, batting side)	_____ + _____	

Rescheduled Playing Hours

First session to commence or recommence	_____	(J)
Length of innings $[I \times 3.75]$ (round up fractions)	_____	(K)
Rescheduled first innings cessation time $[(J + K) - B]$	_____	(L)
Length of interval	_____	(M)
Second innings commencement time $(L + M)$	_____	(N)
Rescheduled second innings cessation time $(N + K)$	_____	(O)

* Ensure that the match is not finishing earlier than the original or rescheduled cessation time by applying clause 12.4.2 a) iv). If so, add at least one over to each team and recalculate (I) to (O) above to prevent this from happening.

APPENDIX 2B**Calculation sheet to check whether an interruption during the First Innings should terminate the innings**

Proposed re-start time	_____	(P)
Rescheduled cut-off time allowing for full use of any extra time provision	_____	(Q)
Minutes between P and Q	_____	(R)
Potential overs to be bowled $[R / 3.75]$ (round up fractions)	_____	(S)
Number of complete overs faced to date in first innings	_____	(T)

If S is greater than T then revert to Appendix 2A

If S is less than or equal to T then the first innings is terminated and go to Appendix 3A

APPENDIX 3A

Calculation sheet for the start of the Second Innings

Maximum overs to be bowled:

- (If first innings was terminated, S from Appendix 2B) _____ (A)
 Scheduled length of innings: $[A \times 3.75]$ (round up fractions) _____ (B)
 Start time _____ (C)
 Scheduled cessation time $[C + B]$ _____ (D)

Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions

- Maximum overs per bowler $[A / 5]$ _____ overs
 Duration of Powerplay overs (initial, batting side) _____ + _____

APPENDIX 3B

Calculation sheet for use when interruption occurs after the start of the Second Innings

Time

- Time at start of innings _____ (A)
 Time at start of interruption _____ (B)
 Time innings in progress _____ (C)
 Restart time _____ (D)
 Length of interruption $[D - B]$ _____ (E)
 Additional time available: (Any unused provision for 'Extra Time' or for earlier than scheduled start of second innings) _____ (F)
 Total playing time lost $[E - F]$ _____ (G)

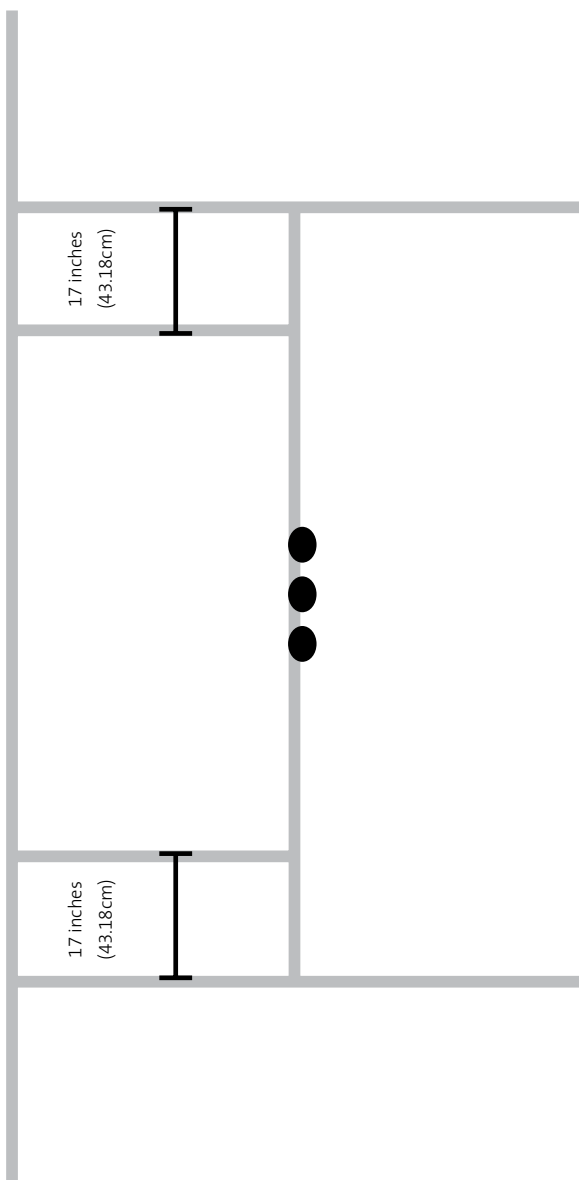
Overs

- Maximum overs at start of innings _____ (H)
 Overs lost $[F / 3.75]$ (rounded down) _____ (I)
 Adjusted maximum length of innings $[H - I]$ _____ (J)
 Rescheduled length of innings $[J \times 3.75]$ rounded up] _____ (K)
 Amended cessation time of innings $[D + (K - C)]$ _____ (L)

Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions

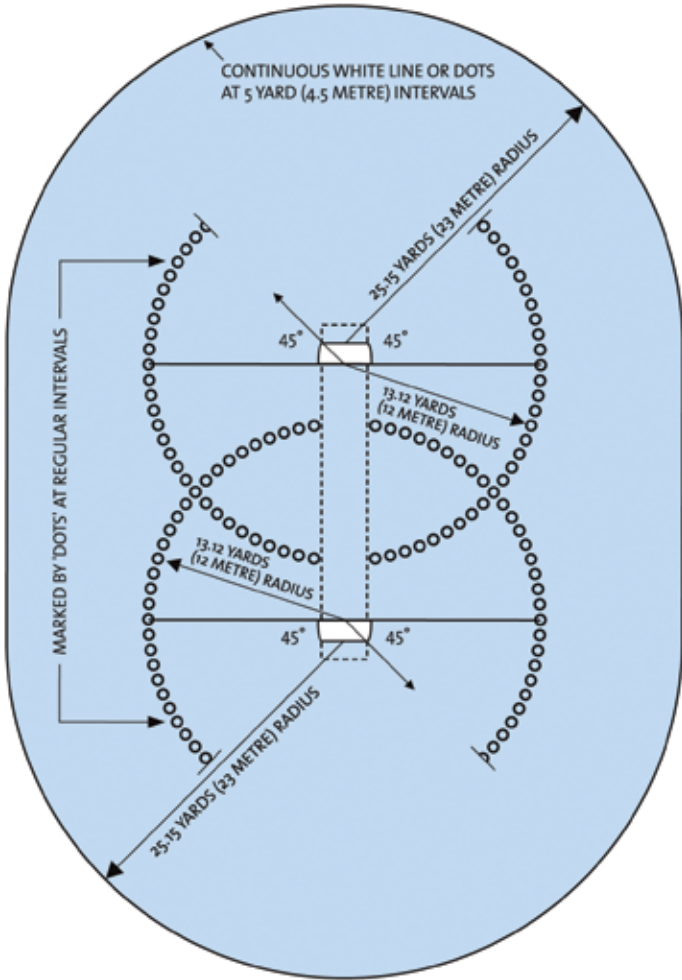
- Maximum overs per bowler $[J / 5]$ _____ overs
 Duration of Powerplay overs (initial, batting side) _____ + _____

APPENDIX 4 - CREASE MARKINGS



APPENDIX 5

Restriction of the placement of fielders



The final mark of the 13.12 yards radius shall be a line placed at an angle of 45°, measured from the popping crease at a point level with the middle stump.

APPENDIX 6**Bonus Point System**

1 bonus point for any team that achieves victory with a run rate 1.25 times that of the opposition.

A team's run rate will be calculated by reference to the number of runs scored divided by the number of overs/balls faced.

Where a side is all out, the number of overs to be used is the maximum number of overs that side was otherwise eligible to face.

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

Whenever a target, or revised target, is set, the exact number of overs/balls within which the side batting second must achieve this target in order to gain the bonus point should be announced. Once these overs/balls have been bowled, if the target has not then been achieved the bonus point can not be gained by any subsequent event, eg a multiple scoring shot, or extras.

(a) Examples of criteria for the award of bonus points

TEAM BATTING FIRST		TEAM BATTING SECOND		TEAM BOWLING SECOND	
SCORE	RUN RATE	REQUIRED RUN RATE	BALLS TO WIN (OVERS)	REQUIRED RUN RATE	TARGET SCORE
300	6	7.5	40.0	4.8	240
275	5.5	6.875	40.0	4.4	220
250	5	6.25	40.0	4	200
225	4.5	5.625	40.1	3.6	180
200	4	5	40.1	3.2	160
175	3.5	4.375	40.1	2.8	140
150	3	3.75	40.1	2.4	120
125	2.5	3.125	40.1	2	100
100	2	2.5	40.2	1.6	80
75	1.5	1.875	40.3	1.2	60

Note: the 'target score' shown in the last column is the maximum total that the team batting second can make for the team batting first to qualify for the bonus point.

APPENDIX 7**Third Umpire TV Replay System – Playing Conditions****1 GENERAL**

- a) The Home Board shall endeavour to broadcast all ODI Matches played in its country.
- b) Where matches are broadcast the camera specifications set out in Appendix 7A shall be mandatory as a minimum requirement.
- c) Where matches are not broadcast, countries are encouraged to implement the camera specifications as outlined in Appendix 7B.
- d) For televised matches, the Home Board will ensure a separate room is provided for the third umpire and that he has access to a television monitor and direct sound link with the television control unit director to facilitate as many replays as is necessary to assist him in making a decision.
- e) For televised matches, in the circumstances detailed in Clauses 2, 4 and 5 hereunder, the on-field umpire has the discretion whether or not to refer the appeal to the third umpire or, in the case of paragraph 3, 5 and 6 to consult with the third umpire before making his decision and should take a common sense approach. Players may not appeal to the umpire to use the replay system - breach of this provision would constitute dissent and the player could be liable for discipline under the ICC Code of Conduct.
- f) For televised matches, the third umpire shall call for as many replays from any camera angle as is necessary to reach a decision. As a guide, a decision should be made within 30 seconds whenever possible, but the third umpire shall have discretion to take more time in order to finalise a decision.
- g) The third umpire shall only have access to TV replays for the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 below. Other technology which may be in use by the broadcaster for broadcast purposes (Hot Spot, ball tracking, Snicko) shall not be permitted.

2 RUN OUT, STUMPING AND HIT WICKET DECISIONS

- 2.1 For televised matches, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a run-out, stumping or hit wicket to the third umpire.
- 2.2 For televised matches, an on-field umpire wishing to refer a decision to the third umpire shall signal to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with their hands.
- 2.3 For televised matches, if the third umpire decides the batter is out a red light is displayed; a green light means not-out. Should the third umpire be temporarily unable to respond, a white light (where available) will remain illuminated throughout the period of interruption to signify to the on-field umpires that the TV replay system is temporarily unavailable, in which case the decision will be taken by the on-field umpire. (As an alternative to the red/green light system and where available, the big replay screen may be used for the purpose of conveying the third umpire's decision).
- 2.4 For televised matches, in the case of a referral of a hit wicket or stumping decision, the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of no ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]). Additionally, if the third umpire finds the batter is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.

- 2.5 For televised matches, Zing wickets are permitted to be used for run-out, stumping and hit wicket decisions (using the lights to determine if the wicket is broken)

3 CAUGHT DECISIONS

For televised matches, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a caught decision to the third umpire in the following circumstances:

3.1 Clean Catches

- a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether or not a catch was taken cleanly, they shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- b) Should both on-field umpires require assistance from the third umpire to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire, then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. Such consultation shall be initiated by the bowler's end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height. Following such consultation, the final decision will be made and given by the bowler's end umpire, who will take into account the on-field umpires' initial views and any other advice received from the third umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the batter has been caught. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of no ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]). Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter did not hit the ball, or is not out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.

3.2 Bump Ball

- a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether a catch was taken from a bump ball or not, they shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- b) Should both on-field umpires be unable to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall be entitled to refer the decision to the third umpire to review a TV replay(s) of the batter's stroke as in paragraph 2.2.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the ball was a bump ball or not. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of no ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]). Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter did not hit the ball or is not out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- d) The third umpire shall communicate their decision by the system as in Clause 2 (c).

4 BOUNDARY DECISIONS

- 4.1 For televised matches, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer to the third umpire for a decision about whether the fielder had any part of her person in contact with the ball when she touched the boundary or when she had any part of her person grounded beyond the boundary or whether a four or six had been scored. A decision is to be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter.
- 4.2 For televised matches, an on-field umpire wishing the assistance of the third umpire in this circumstance shall communicate with the third umpire by use of a two-way radio and the third umpire will convey their decision to the on-field umpire by this method.
- 4.3 For televised matches, the third umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows a boundary line infringement or incident that appears not to have been acted upon by the on-field umpires.

5 OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

- a) Following an appeal from the fielding side, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to consult with the third umpire if he feels that the batter has obstructed the field.
- b) The bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire (if necessary), then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. Such consultation shall be initiated by the bowler's end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height.
- c) Following such consultation with the third umpire, the final decision shall be indicated in the normal fashion by the bowler's end umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.

6 BATTER RUNNING TO THE SAME END

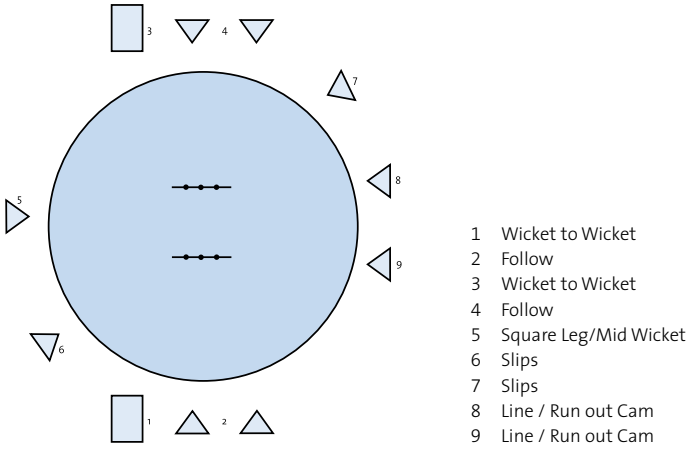
- 6.1 For televised matches, in the event of both batters running to the same end and the umpires are uncertain over which batter made her ground first, the on-field umpire may refer the decision to the third umpire.
- 6.2 The procedure in Clause 4.2 shall apply.

7 NO BALLS

Following any mode of dismissal that is not permitted off a no ball, if the on-field umpire is uncertain as the fairness of the delivery, he shall be entitled to request the batter to delay leaving the field and to check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of no ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) with the third umpire. Consultation with the third umpire shall be by way of two way radio. If the delivery was not a fair delivery the on-field umpire shall indicate that the batter is not-out and signal no-ball. For the avoidance of doubt, the third umpire shall apply clause 24.3 when deciding whether a no-ball should have been called.

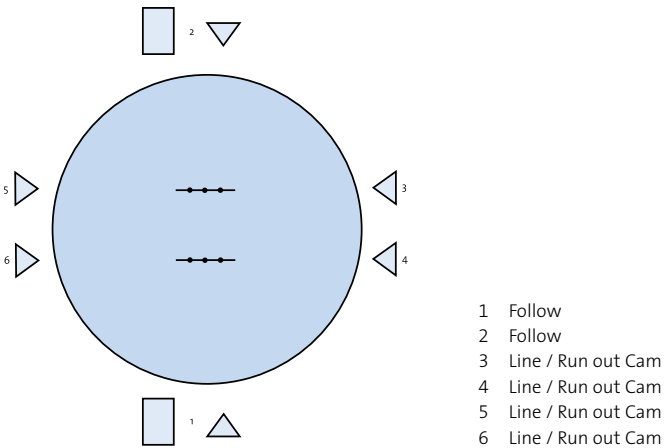
APPENDIX 7A

Generic Camera Layout - Basic TV Coverage



APPENDIX 7B

Generic Camera Layout - Third Umpire Coverage



APPENDIX 8

Application of the Reserve Day

Example 1:

Match starts at 50 overs per side and there is an interruption at 19 overs. Overs are reduced to 46 overs per side and play is about to resume.

Before another ball is bowled it rains and play is abandoned for the day.

As the match didn't resume under the revised overs, the match should continue on the reserve day at the original 50 overs per side with the overs reduced if necessary during the day.

Example 2:

The same start as in example 1 i.e. match starts at 50 overs per side and there is an interruption at 19 overs. Overs are reduced to 46 overs per side and play is about to resume.

This time, play starts and after an over has been bowled it rains and play is abandoned for the day.

As the match has resumed, it is continued on the reserve day at 46 overs per side with the overs reduced if necessary during the day.

Example 3:

The toss occurs on the scheduled day but the match is abandoned for the day without a ball being bowled.

When play commences on the reserve day:

- The captains shall not be entitled to re-toss (and nominate new teams) unless by agreement between the two captains; and
- These matches shall always be regarded in the records as a single match.

Note: If the reserve day is utilised, the hours of play on the reserve day are the same as the scheduled hours of play on the scheduled day, including any provision for extra time. The amount of extra time available on the reserve day cannot exceed that which was available on the scheduled day.

WOMEN'S **TWENTY20**
PLAYING CONDITIONS

WOMEN'S TWENTY20 PLAYING CONDITIONS

These playing conditions are applicable to all Twenty20 Internationals from 1st October 2014 and supersede the previous version dated 1st October 2013. Included in this version are amendments to clauses 3.5.3, Appendix 6 and new clause 1.2.3, 3.5.3 b) and Appendix 6 clause 5 b).

Except as varied hereunder the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 5th Edition - 2013) shall apply.

Note: All references to 'Governing Body' within the Laws of Cricket shall be replaced by 'ICC Match Referee'. The ICC Match Referee may or may not be present at the match.

1 LAW 1 - THE PLAYERS

1.1 Law 1.1 - Number of Players

Law 1.1 shall be replaced by the following:

A match is played between two sides. Each side shall consist of 11 players, one of whom shall be captain.

1.2 Law 1.2 - Nomination of Players

Law 1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

1.2.1 Each captain shall nominate 11 players plus a maximum of 4 substitute fielders in writing to the ICC Match Referee before the toss. No player (member of the playing eleven) may be changed after the nomination without the consent of the opposing captain.

1.2.2 Only those nominated as substitute fielders shall be entitled to act as substitute fielders during the match, unless the match referee, in exceptional circumstances, allows subsequent additions.

1.2.3 1.2.3 A player or player support personnel who has been suspended from participating in a match shall not, from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter:

- a) Be nominated as, or carry out any of the duties or responsibilities of a substitute fielder, or
- b) Enter any part of the playing area (which shall include the field of play and the area between the boundary and the perimeter boards) at any time, including any scheduled or unscheduled breaks in play.

A player who has been suspended from participating in a match shall be permitted from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter be permitted to enter the players' dressing room provided that the players' dressing room (or any part thereof) for the match is not within the playing area described in b) above (for example, the player is not permitted to enter the on-field 'dug-out').

1.2.4 In addition, by their nomination, the nominees shall be deemed to have agreed to abide by all the applicable ICC Regulations pertaining to international cricket and in particular, the Clothing and Equipment Regulations, the Code of Conduct for Players and Player Support Personnel (hereafter referred to as the ICC Code of Conduct), the Anti-Racism Code for Players and Player Support Personnel, the Anti-Doping Code and the Anti-Corruption Code.

1.3 Law 1.3 – Captain

The following shall apply in addition to Law 1.3 (a):

The deputy must be one of the nominated members of the playing eleven.

Each Member Board must nominate its 'T20I Team Captain' to the ICC when appointed

If the 'T20I Team Captain' is not participating in a series, the relevant Home Board must nominate a replacement 'T20I Team Captain' for the series. The Home Board shall advise the series Referee.

If the 'T20I Team Captain' plays in a match without being the nominated captain for that match, she will be deemed to be the captain should any penalties be applied for over rate breaches under the Code of Conduct.

2 LAW 2 - SUBSTITUTES AND RUNNERS, BATTER OR FIELDER LEAVING THE FIELD, BATTER RETIRING, BATTER COMMENCING INNINGS

Law 2 shall apply subject to the following:

2.1 Law 2.1 Substitutes and Runners

Law 2.1 (a) (ii), 2.7 and 2.8 shall not apply. A runner for a batter when batting is not permitted.

Law 2.1 (b) shall be amended as follows:

The umpires shall have discretion to allow, for other wholly acceptable reasons, a substitute fielder to act for a nominated player at the start of the match, or at any subsequent time.

2.2 Law 2.5 - Fielder absent or leaving the field

Law 2.5 shall be replaced by the following:

If a fielder fails to take the field with her side at the start of the match or at any later time, or leaves the field during a session of play, the umpire shall be informed of the reason for her absence, and she shall not thereafter come on to the field during a session of play without the consent of the umpire. (See Law 2.6 as modified). The umpire shall give such consent as soon as practicable.

If the player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes:

2.2.1 the player shall not be permitted to bowl in that innings after her return until she has been on the field for at least that length of playing time for which she was absent.

2.2.2 the player shall not be permitted to bat unless or until, in the aggregate, she has returned to the field and/or her side's innings has been in progress for at least that length of playing time for which she has been absent or, if earlier, when her side has lost five wickets.

The restriction in Clauses 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 above shall not apply if the player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to an internal injury such as a pulled muscle) whilst participating earlier in the match and consequently been forced to leave the field. Nor shall it apply if the player has been absent for very exceptional and wholly acceptable reasons (other than injury or illness).

In the event of a batter or a fielder already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances,

she shall be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided that she personally informs the umpires when she is fit enough to take the field had play been in progress. Similarly, if at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, a player is on the field but still has some unexpired penalty time remaining from a previous absence, he shall automatically be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time.

- 2.2.3 Substitute fielders shall only be permitted in cases of injury, illness or other wholly acceptable reasons. 'Wholly acceptable reasons' should be limited to extreme circumstances and should not include what is commonly referred to as a 'comfort break'.

Note: Squad members of the fielding team who are not playing in the match and who are not acting as substitute fielders shall be required to wear a team training bib whilst on the playing area (including the area between the boundary and the perimeter fencing).

3 LAW 3 - THE UMPIRES

3.1 Law 3.1 - Appointment and attendance

Law 3.1 shall be replaced by the following:

The following rules for the selection and appointment of umpires shall be followed as far as it is practicable to do so:

- 3.1.1 Depending on the nature of the tournament, the Home Board shall appoint ICC approved umpires for on-field and third umpire duties. For televised matches the responsibility of the third umpire will be to act as an emergency umpire and officiate in regard to TV replays. For non-televised matches, the responsibility of the third umpire will be to act as an emergency umpire and carry out the tasks prescribed for the third and fourth umpires (note: a fourth umpire is not required for international women's matches)
- 3.1.2 Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire's appointment.
- 3.1.3 The umpires shall be present at the ground at least 90 minutes before the scheduled start of play.

3.2 Third Umpires / TV Replays

The playing conditions set out in Appendix 6 shall apply.

3.3 Law 3.2 - Change of Umpire

The following shall apply in place of Law 3.2:

- 3.3.1 An umpire shall not be changed during the match, other than in exceptional circumstances, unless he is injured or ill.

3.4 Law 3.4 - To inform captains and scorers

In addition to Law 3.4 (i)

The host country may provide for the ringing of a bell, which shall be rung 5 minutes before the termination of an interval, when the umpires shall go to the wickets. The host country shall inform the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground) and the visiting country at the start of the tour that this practice is to be adopted.

3.5 Law 3.8 - Fitness of play and Law 3.9 - Suspension of in dangerous or unreasonable conditions

3.5.1 The safety of all persons within the ground is of paramount importance to the ICC. In the event that any threatening circumstance, whether actual or perceived, comes to the attention of any umpire (including for example weather, pitch invasions, act of God, etc see also clauses 3.5.4 and 3.5.5 below), then the players and officials should immediately be asked to leave the field of play in a safe and orderly manner and to relocate to a secure and safe area (depending on each particular threat) pending the satisfactory passing or resolution of such threat or risk to the reasonable satisfaction of the umpires, ICC Match Referee, the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security and/or the police as the circumstances may require. See also clause 3.6 below.

Laws 3.8 & 3.9 shall be replaced by:

3.5.2 The umpires shall be the final judges of the fitness of the ground, weather and light for play. See clause 3.5.3 below and Law 7.2 (Fitness of the pitch for play).

3.5.3 Suspension of play for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light

- a) (i) All references to ground include the pitch. See Law 7.1 (Area of pitch).
- b) If at any time the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place, then they shall immediately suspend play, or not allow play to commence or to restart. The decision as to whether conditions are so bad as to warrant such action is one for the umpires alone to make following consultation with the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground).

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

If circumstances are warranted, the umpires shall stop play and instruct the ground staff to take whatever action they can and use whatever equipment is necessary to remove as much dew as possible from the outfield when conditions become unreasonable or dangerous. The umpires may also instruct the ground staff to take such action during scheduled and unscheduled breaks in play.

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

- c) When there is a suspension of play it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor the conditions. They shall make inspections as often as appropriate, unaccompanied by any of the players or officials. Immediately the umpires together agree that conditions are suitable for play they shall call upon the players to resume the game.

d) If play is in progress up to the start of an agreed interval then it will resume after the interval unless the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place.

3.5.4 Play may be suspended due to safety and security concerns by the umpires on the advice of the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the match), the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security or the police.

3.5.5 Where play is suspended under Clause 3.5.4 above the decision to abandon or resume play shall be the responsibility of the ICC Match Referee (or umpires if no match referee is present and on duty at the match) who shall act only after consultation with the head of ground security and the police.

3.6 Light Meters

3.6.1 It is the responsibility of each Home Board to supply light meters to all umpires standing in international matches in accordance herewith.

3.6.2 All light meters shall be uniformly calibrated.

3.6.3 The umpires shall be entitled to use light meter readings as a guideline for determining whether the light is fit for play in accordance with the criteria set out in clause 3.5.3 (b) above.

3.6.4 Light meter readings may accordingly be used by the umpires:

- a) To determine whether there has been at any stage a deterioration or improvement in the light.
- b) As benchmarks for the remainder of a stoppage, match and/or series/event.

3.7 Use of artificial lights

In the event of power failure or lights malfunction, the provisions relating to the delay or interruption of play due to bad weather or light shall apply.

3.8 Colours

3.8.1 Pads and players' and umpires' clothing shall be coloured.

3.8.2 Sight screens will be black.

3.9 Advertising on grounds, perimeter boards and sightcreens

3.9.1 Advertising on grounds

The logos on outfielders are to be positioned as follows:

- a) Behind the stumps – a minimum of 25.15 yards (23 meters) from the stumps.
- b) Midwicket/cover area – no advertising to be positioned within the 25.15 yards (23 meters) circle.

Note: Advertising closer to the stumps as set out above which is required to meet 3D requirements for broadcasters may be permitted, subject to prior ICC approval having been obtained.

3.9.2 Perimeter Boards

- a) Advertising on perimeter boards placed in front of the sightscreens is permitted save that the predominant colour of such advertising shall be of a contrasting colour to that of the ball.
- b) Advertising on perimeter boards behind the stumps at both ends shall not contain moving, flashing or flickering images and operators should ensure that the images are only changed or moved at a time that will not be distracting to the players or the umpires.
- c) In addition, the brightness of any electronic images shall be set at a level so that it is not a distraction to the players or umpires.

3.9.3 Sightscreens

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

4 LAW 4 - THE SCORERS

Law 4 shall apply.

5 LAW 5 - THE BALL

5.1 Law 5.2 - Approval and control of balls

Law 5.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The Home Board shall provide the best available high quality cricket balls (e.g. Kookaburra 'Turf' or its equivalent) and spare used balls for changing during a match, which shall also be of the same brand. Note: The Home Board shall be required to advise the visiting Boards of the brand of ball to be used in the match(es) at least 30 days prior to the start of the match(es).

The fielding captain or her nominee may select the ball with which she wishes to bowl from the supply provided by the Home Board. The third umpire shall take a box containing at least 6 new balls to the dressing room and supervise the selection of the ball.

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket or any other disruption in play. Where day/night matches are scheduled in a series white balls will be used in all matches (including day matches). Each fielding team shall have one new ball for its innings.

5.2 Law 5.4 - New ball in match of more than one day's duration

Law 5.4 shall not apply.

5.3 Law 5.5 - Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

Law 5.5 shall be replaced by the following:

In the event of a ball during play being lost or in the opinion of the umpires, being unfit for play through normal use, the umpires shall allow it to be replaced by one that in their opinion has had a similar amount of wear.

In the event of the ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, or a white ball becoming significantly discoloured and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced for a ball that has similar amount of wear, even though it has not gone out of shape.

If the ball is to be replaced, the umpire shall inform the batter and the fielding captain. Either batter or bowler may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

5.4 Law 5.6 - Specifications

Law 5.6 shall not apply.

6 LAW 6 - THE BAT

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6

Only Type A bats shall be used in Twenty20 International matches.

7 LAW 7 - THE PITCH**7.1 Law 7.3 - Selection and preparation**

The following will apply in addition to Law 7.3:

- 7.1.1 The ground staff shall ensure that during the period prior to the start of play and during intervals, the pitch area shall be roped off so as to prevent unauthorised access. (The pitch area shall include an area at least 2 metres beyond the rectangle made by the crease markings at both ends of the pitch).
- 7.1.2 The third umpire shall ensure that, prior to the start of play and during any intervals, only authorised ground staff, the ICC match officials, players, team coaches and authorised television personnel shall be allowed access to the pitch area. Such access shall be subject to the following limitations:
 - a) Only captains and team coaches may walk on the actual playing surface of the pitch area (outside of the crease markings).
 - b) Access to the pitch area by television personnel shall be restricted to one camera crew (including one or two television commentators) of the official licensed television broadcaster(s) (but not news crews).
 - c) No spiked footwear shall be permitted.
 - d) No one shall be permitted to bounce a ball on the pitch, strike it with a bat or cause damage to the pitch in any other way.
 - e) Access shall not interfere with pitch preparation.
- 7.1.3 In the event of any dispute, the ICC Match Referee will rule and his ruling will be final.

7.2 Law 7.4 - Changing the pitch

The following shall apply, except that the reference to ICC Match Referee will only apply if one is present and on duty at the ground.

Law 7.4 shall be replaced by the following:

- 7.2.1 In the event of a pitch being considered too dangerous for play to continue in the estimation of the on-field umpires, they shall stop play and immediately advise the ICC Match Referee.
- 7.2.2 The on-field umpires and ICC Match Referee shall consult with both captains.
- 7.2.3 If the captains agree to continue, play shall resume.
- 7.2.4 If the decision is not to resume play, the on-field umpires together with the ICC Match Referee or umpires shall consider whether the existing pitch can be repaired and the match resumed from the point it was stopped. In considering whether to authorise such repairs, the ICC Match Referee or umpires must consider whether this would place either side at an unfair advantage, given the play that had already taken place on the dangerous pitch.
- 7.2.5 If the decision is that the existing pitch cannot be repaired, then the match is to be abandoned with the following consequences:
 - a) In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match having been completed at the time the match is abandoned, the result shall be determined according to the provisions of clause 21.7.2.
 - b) In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match not having been completed, the match will be abandoned as a no result.
- 7.2.6 If the match is abandoned as a no result, the ICC Match Referee or umpires shall consult with the Home Board with the objective of finding a way for a new match to be commenced and completed on the same date (including any reserve day) and venue.
- 7.2.7 Such a match may be played either on the repaired pitch or on another pitch, subject to the ICC Match Referee or umpires and the relevant ground authority both being satisfied that the new pitch will be of the required ODI standard. The playing time lost between the scheduled start time of the original match and the actual start time of the new match will be covered by the provisions of clauses 12 and 16 below.
- 7.2.8 If it is not possible to play a new match on the scheduled day of the match (including any reserve day), the relevant officials from the participating Boards shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing tour schedule.
- 7.2.9 Throughout the above decision making processes, the ICC Match Referee or umpires shall keep informed both captains and the head of the ground authority. The head of the ground authority shall ensure that suitable and prompt public announcements are made.

7.3 Law 7.5 - Non-turf pitches

Law 7.5 shall not apply.

All matches shall be played on natural turf pitches. The use of PVA and other adhesives in the preparation of pitches is not permitted.

8 LAW 8 - THE WICKETS**8.1 Law 8.2 - Size of stumps**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 8.2:

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

8.2 Zing Wickets

For televised matches, the use of Zing wickets is permitted.

Refer also to Appendix 6 clause 2.5.

9 LAW 9 - THE BOWLING, POPPING AND RETURN CREASES**9.1 Law 9.3 - The Popping Crease**

Law 9.3 shall apply, except that the reference to 'a minimum of 6 ft' shall be replaced by 'a minimum of 15 yards (13.71 metres)'.

9.2 Additional Crease Markings

The following shall apply in addition to Law 9:

As a guideline to the umpires for the calling of wides on the offside the crease markings detailed in Appendix 4 shall be marked in white at each end of the pitch.

10 LAW 10 - PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA**10.1 Law 10.1 - Rolling**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.1:

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

10.1.2 The umpires may instruct the ground curator to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

10.1.3 An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

10.2 Law 10.6 - Maintenance of foot holes

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.6:

The umpires shall see that wherever possible and whenever it is considered necessary, action is taken during all intervals in play to do whatever is practicable to improve the bowler's foot holes.

10.3 Protection and preparation of adjacent pitches during matches

The protection (by way of an appropriate cover) and preparation of pitches which are adjacent to the match pitch will be permitted during the match subject to the following:

- 10.3.1 Such measures will only be possible if requested by the ground curator and approved by the umpires before the start of the match.
- 10.3.2 Approval should only be granted where such measures are unavoidable and will not compromise the safety of the players or their ability to execute their actions with complete freedom.
- 10.3.3 The preparation work shall be carried out under the supervision of the fourth umpire.
- 10.3.4 Any necessary watering shall be carried out only to the extent necessary for such preparations and shall not be permitted in circumstances which may in any way affect the match pitch.
- 10.3.5 The consent of the captains is not required but the umpires shall advise both captains and the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground) before the start of the match on what has been agreed.

11 LAW 11 - COVERING THE PITCH

11.1 Law 11.1 - Before the match

The following shall apply in addition to Law 11.1:

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to commencement of play.

11.2 Law 11.2 - During the match

Law 11.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play and for the duration of the period of the match.

The covers must totally protect the pitch and also the pitch surroundings, a minimum 5 metres either side of the pitch and any worn or soft areas in the outfield.

11.3 Law 11.3 - Covering bowlers' run ups

Law 11.3 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler's run-ups shall be covered, in inclement weather, in order to keep them dry, to a distance of at least 10 x 10 metres.

11.4 Law 11.4 - Removal of covers

Law 11.4 shall be replaced by the following:

All covers (including "hessian" or "scrim" covers used to protect the pitch against the sun) shall be removed not later than 2½ hours before the scheduled start of play provided it is not raining at the time, but the pitch will be covered again if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

Attention is drawn to clauses 3.5 and 10.3 above.

12 LAW 12 - INNINGS

Law 12 shall apply subject to the following (see also clauses 15 and 16 below):

12.1 Law 12.1 - Number of innings

Law 12.1 shall be replaced by the following:

All matches will consist of one innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of 20 overs. All matches shall be of one day's scheduled duration.

12.2 Law 12.2 - Alternate innings

Law 12.2 shall not apply.

12.3 Law 12.3 - Completed innings

Laws 12.3 (c), (d) and (e) (iii) shall not apply.

12.4 Length of Innings**12.4.1 Uninterrupted Matches.**

- a) Each team shall bat for 20 overs unless all out earlier.
- b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The interval shall not be extended and the second session shall commence at the schedule time. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of 20 overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.
- c) If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 20 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 20 overs.
- d) If the team fielding second fails to bowl 20 overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result is achieved.
- e) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer ICC Code of Conduct).

12.4.2 Delayed or Interrupted Matches

- a) Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First (see Appendix 2)
 - i) When playing time has been lost the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 16 overs per hour in the total time available for play.
 - ii) The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs. To constitute a match, a minimum of 5 overs have to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to a result not being achieved earlier.
 - iii) As soon as the total minutes of playing time remaining is less than the completed overs faced by Team 1 multiplied by 3.75, then the first innings is terminated and the provisions of 12.4.2 b) below take effect
 - iv) A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and also the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of 16 overs per hour. When calculating the length of playing time available for the match, or the length of either innings, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours, interruptions in play, and the interval will be taken into consideration. This calculation must not cause the match to finish earlier than the original or rescheduled time for cessation of play on the final scheduled day for play. If required the original time shall be extended to allow for one extra over for each team.

- v) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue until the required number of overs have been bowled or the innings is completed.
 - vi) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer to ICC Code of Conduct).
- b) Delay or Interruption to the innings of the Team Batting Second (see Appendix 3)
- i) When playing time has been lost and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 16 overs per hour in respect of the lost playing time. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.
 - ii) In addition, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or re-scheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.
 - iii) To constitute a match, a minimum of 5 overs have to be bowled to the team batting second subject to a result not being achieved earlier.
 - iv) The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
 - v) A fixed time will be specified for the close of play by applying a rate of 16 overs per hour. The timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours and interruptions in play, will be taken into consideration in specifying this time.
 - vi) If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.
 - vii) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer ICC Code of Conduct).

12.5 Extra Time

The participating countries may agree to provide for extra time where the start of play is delayed or play is suspended.

12.6 Number of Overs per Bowler

No bowler shall bowl more than 4 overs in an innings.

In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed.

Where the total overs are not divisible by 5, one additional over shall be allowed to the maximum number per bowler necessary to make up the balance.

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

The scoreboard shall show the total number of overs bowled and the number of overs bowled by each bowler.

12.7 Law 12.4 - The toss

Law 12.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The captains shall toss for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground) or an umpire, who shall supervise the toss. The toss shall take place not earlier than 30 minutes, nor later than 15 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the match to start. Note, however, the provisions of Law 1.3 (Captain).

Note: Law 12.5 requiring the captain of the side winning the toss to notify the opposing captain as soon as the toss is completed of his decision to bat or to field shall apply.

13 LAW 13 - THE FOLLOW-ON

Law 13 shall not apply.

14 LAW 14 - DECLARATION AND FORFEITURE

Law 14 shall not apply.

15 LAW 15 - INTERVALS

Law 15 shall apply subject to the following:

15.1 Law 15.5 - Changing agreed times for intervals - Interval between Innings

If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier. In circumstances where the side bowling first has not completed the allotted number of overs by the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time for the first innings, the umpires shall reduce the length of the interval by the amount of time that the first innings over-ran. The minimum time for the interval will be 10 minutes.

However, following a lengthy delay or interruption prior to the completion of the innings of the team batting first, the Match Referee (or umpires if no Match Referee is present) may, at their discretion, reduce the interval between innings from 15 minutes to not less than 10 minutes.

Such discretion should only be exercised after determining the adjusted overs per side based on a 15 minute interval. If having exercised this discretion, the rescheduled finishing time for the match is earlier than the latest possible finishing time, then these minutes should be deducted from the length of any interruption during the second innings before determining the overs remaining.

15.2 Law 15.9 - Intervals for drinks

No drinks intervals shall be permitted.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire (subject to the wearing of bibs – see clause 2.1.3).

16 LAW 16 - START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

Law 16 shall apply subject to the following (see also clauses 15 and 12.4):

16.1 Law 16.1 – Start and Cessation Times

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

16.2 Minimum Over Rates

The minimum over rate to be achieved in a T20I match will be 16 overs per hour.

The actual over rate will be calculated at the end of the match by the umpires.

In calculating the actual over rate for the match, allowances will be given for the actual time lost as a result of any of the following:

- a) treatment given to a player by an authorised medical personnel on the field of play;
- b) a player being required to leave the field as a result of a serious injury;
- c) all third umpire referrals and consultations;
- d) time wasting by the batting side; and
- e) all other circumstances that are beyond the control of the fielding side.

In the event of any time allowances being granted to the fielding team under 16.2 (d) above (time wasting by batting team), then such time shall be deducted from the allowances granted to such batting team in the determination of its over rate.

In addition to the allowances as provided for above,

- in the case of an innings that has been reduced due to any delay or interruption in play, an additional allowance of 1 minute for every full 3 overs by which the innings is reduced will be granted.
- an additional allowance of 1 minute will be given for each of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th wickets taken during an innings.

If a side is bowled out within the time determined for that innings pursuant to these playing conditions (taking into account all of the time allowances set out above), the fielding side will be deemed to have complied with the required minimum over rate.

17 LAW 17 - PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

Law 17 shall apply subject to the following:

17.1 Law 17.1 – Practice on the pitch or the rest of the square

- a) The use of the square for practice on any day of any match will be restricted to any netted practice area or bowling strips specifically prepared on the edge of the square for that purpose.
- b) Bowling practice on the bowling strips referred to in (a) above shall also be permitted during the interval (and change of innings if not the interval) unless the umpires consider that, in the prevailing conditions of ground and weather, it will be detrimental to the surface of the square.

17.2 Law 17.3 - Practice on the outfield between the call of play and the call of time

Law 17.3 shall apply save that Law 17.3 (c) shall be replaced with the following:

- c) There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the outfield. Bowling a ball, using a short run up to a player in the outfield is not to be regarded as bowling practice but shall be subject to the law.

18 LAW 18 - SCORING RUNS

Law 18 shall apply.

19 LAW 19 - BOUNDARIES

Law 19 shall apply subject to the following:

19.1 Law 19.1 - The boundaries of the field of play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.1:

The boundary shall be a minimum of 55 yards (50.29 metres) and a maximum of 65 yards (59.44 metres). Distances shall be measured from the centre of the pitch.

Any ground on which a Test or One Day International has been played prior to 1st July 1995 which can not conform with these minimum dimensions shall be exempt from this playing condition. Any new ground must conform to these minimum dimensions.

19.2 Law 19.2 - Defining the boundary - boundary marking

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.2:

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

19.3 Law 19.3 - Scoring a boundary

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.3:

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

20 LAW 20 - LOST BALL

Law 20 shall apply.

21 LAW 21 - THE RESULT

Law 21 shall apply subject to the following:

21.1 Law 21.1 - A win - two innings match

Law 21.1 shall not apply.

21.2 Law 21.2 - A win - one innings match

Law 21.2 shall apply in addition to the following:

- 21.2.1 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing teams refusal to play (Law 21.3), a result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 5 overs, unless one team has been all out in less than 5 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 5 overs.

- 21.2.2 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing teams refusal to play (Law 21.3), all matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 5 overs, shall be declared no result.

21.3 Law 21.3 – Umpire (ICC Match Referee) awarding a match

Law 21.3 shall be replaced by the following:

- a) A match shall be lost by a side which either
 - i) concedes defeat or
 - ii) in the opinion of the ICC Match Referee refuses to play and the ICC Match Referee shall award the match to the other side.
- b) If an umpire considers that an action by any player or players might constitute a refusal by either side to play then the umpires together shall inform the ICC Match Referee of this fact. The ICC Match Referee shall together with the umpires ascertain the cause of the action. If the ICC Match Referee, after due consultation with the umpires, then decides that this action does constitute a refusal to play by one side, he shall so inform the captain of that side. If the captain persists in the action the Referee shall award the match in accordance with (a)(ii) above.*
- c) If action as in (b) above takes place after play has started and does not constitute a refusal to play the delay or interruption in play shall be dealt with in the same manner as provided for in clauses 12.4.2 and 15.1 above.

* N/B In addition to the consequences of any refusal to play prescribed under this clause, any such refusal, whether temporary or final, may result in disciplinary action being taken against the captain and team responsible under the Code of Conduct.

21.4 Law 21.4 – Matches in which there is an agreement under Law 12.1 (b)

Law 21.4 shall not apply.

21.5 Law 21.5 (a) - A Tie

The following shall apply in addition to Law 21.5 (a):

If the scores are equal, the result will be a tie and no account shall be taken of the number of wickets which have fallen. In the event of a tied match the teams shall compete in a Super Over to determine the winner. Refer attached Appendix 7.

21.6 Law 21.5 (b) - A Draw

Law 21.5 shall not apply.

21.7 Interrupted or Prematurely Terminated Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

21.7.1 Interrupted Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

If, due to suspension of play after the start of the match, the number of overs in the innings of either team has to be revised to a lesser number than originally allotted (minimum of 5 overs), then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. This revised target is to be calculated using the current Duckworth/Lewis method. The target set will always be a whole number and one run less will constitute a Tie. (Refer Duckworth/Lewis Regulations)

21.7.2 Prematurely Terminated Matches

If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least 5 overs bowled) and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison with the D/L 'Par Score' determined at the instant of the suspension by the Duckworth/Lewis method (refer Duckworth/Lewis Regulations). If the score is equal to the par score, the match is a Tie. Otherwise the result is a victory, or defeat, by the margin of runs by which the score exceeds, or falls short of, the Par Score.

21.8 Correctness of result

Any query on the result of the match as defined in Laws 21.2, 21.3, 21.4, 21.8 and 21.10 (as modified by these regulations) shall be resolved as soon as possible and a final decision made by the umpires at close of play.

22 LAW 22 – THE OVER

Law 22 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to Law 22.5:

22.1 Law 22.5 - Umpire miscounting

Whenever possible the third umpire shall liaise with the scorers and if possible inform the on-field umpires if the over has been miscounted.

23 LAW 23 - DEAD BALL

Law 23 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to Law 23.4.

In a match where cameras are being used on or over the field of play (e.g. Spydercam), should a ball that has been hit by the batter make contact, while still in play, with the camera, its apparatus or its cable, either umpire shall call and signal 'dead ball'. The ball shall not count as one of the over and no runs shall be scored. If the delivery was called a no ball it shall count and the no ball penalty applied, including if appropriate a free hit from the next delivery. No other runs (including penalty runs) apart from the no ball penalty shall be scored.

Should a ball thrown by a fielder make contact with a camera on or over the field of play, its apparatus or its cable, either umpire shall call and signal dead ball. Unless this was already a no-ball or wide, the ball shall count as one of the over. All runs scored to that point shall count, plus the run in progress if the batters have already crossed.

24 LAW 24 - NO BALL

Law 24 shall apply subject to the following:

24.1 Law 24.1 (b) Mode of delivery

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

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

24.2 Free Hit after a foot-fault no ball

In addition to the above, the delivery following a no ball called for a foot fault (Law 24.5) shall be a free hit for whichever batter is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of no ball or a wide ball), then the next delivery will become a free hit for whichever batter is facing it.

For any free hit, the striker can be dismissed only under the circumstances that apply for a no ball, even if the delivery for the free hit is called wide ball.

Field changes are not permitted for free hit deliveries unless there is a change of striker (the provisions of clause 41.2 shall apply).

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

24.3 Fair Delivery - the feet

Law 24.5 shall apply, subject to the final paragraph being replaced by the following:

If the bowler's end umpire is satisfied that any of these conditions have not been met, he shall call and signal No ball.

25 LAW 25 - WIDE BALL

25.1 Law 25.1 - Judging a Wide

Law 25 shall apply with the following addition to Law 25.1:

Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.

Any offside or legside delivery which in the opinion of the umpire does not give the batter a reasonable opportunity to score shall be called a wide.

A penalty of one run for a wide shall be scored. This penalty shall stand in addition to any other runs which are scored or awarded. All runs, which are run or result from a wide ball, which is not a no ball, shall be scored wide balls.

26 LAW 26 - BYE AND LEG BYE

Law 26 shall apply.

27 LAW 27 - APPEALS

Law 27 shall apply.

28 LAW 28 - THE WICKET IS DOWN

Law 28 shall apply.

29 LAW 29 - BATTER OUT OF HER GROUND

Law 29 shall apply.

If the running batter has grounded any part of her foot behind the popping crease, then any subsequent loss of contact with the ground of her person or bat, during her continuing forward momentum, should not be interpreted as being 'out of her ground'.

30 LAW 30 - BOWLED

Law 30 shall apply.

31 LAW 31 - TIMED OUT

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

Dugouts shall be provided.

32 LAW 32 - CAUGHT

Law 32 shall apply.

33 LAW 33 - HANDLED THE BALL

Law 33 shall apply.

34 LAW 34 - HIT THE BALL TWICE

Law 34 shall apply.

35 LAW 35 - HIT WICKET

Law 35 shall apply.

36 LAW 36 - LEG BEFORE WICKET

Law 36 shall apply.

37 LAW 37 - OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

Law 37 shall apply. For the avoidance of doubt, if an umpire feels that a batter, in running between the wickets, has significantly changed his direction without probable cause and thereby obstructed a fielder's attempt to effect a run out, the batter should, on appeal, be given out, obstructing the field. It shall not be relevant whether a run out would have occurred or not.

If the change of direction involves the batter crossing the pitch, Law 42.14 shall also apply.

38 LAW 38 - RUN OUT

Law 38 shall apply.

39 LAW 39 - STUMPED

Law 39 shall apply.

40 LAW 40 - THE WICKET-KEEPER

Law 40 shall apply.

41 LAW 41 - FIELDER

Law 41 shall apply subject to the following:

41.1 Law 41.1 - Protective equipment

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41.1:

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

41.2 Restrictions on the placement of fielders

41.2.1 At the instant of delivery, there may not be more than 5 fielders on the leg side.

41.2.2 In addition to the restriction contained in clause 41.2.1 above, further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs during which they shall apply (hereinafter referred to as the Powerplay overs) are set out in the following paragraphs.

- a) Subject to 41.2.3 below these additional fielding restrictions shall apply to the first 6 overs of each innings (Powerplay Overs)
 - b) Two semi-circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The semi-circles shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi-circles shall be 25.15 yards (23 metres). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. (Refer attached Appendix 5). The fielding restriction areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or 'dots' at 5 yard (4.57 metres) intervals, each 'dot' to be covered by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter. During the Fielding Restriction Overs (as set out below), only two fielders shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.
 - c) During Powerplay Overs only two fielders shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.
 - d) During the non Powerplay Overs, no more than 5 fielders shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in clause 41.1.1 b above.
- 41.2.3 In circumstances where the number of overs of the batting team is reduced, the number of Powerplay Overs shall be reduced in accordance with the table below. For the sake of clarity, it should be noted that the table shall apply to both the 1st and 2nd innings of the match.

TOTAL OVERS IN INNINGS	NO. OF OVERS FOR WHICH FIELDING RESTRICTIONS IN CLAUSES 41.2.2 (a) & 41.2.2 (c) ABOVE WILL APPLY
5-8	2
9-11	3
12-14	4
15-18	5
19-20	6

- 41.2.4 If an innings is interrupted during an over and if on the resumption of play, due to the reduced number of overs of the batting team, the required number of Powerplay Overs have already been bowled, the remaining deliveries in the over to be completed shall not be subject to the fielding restrictions.
- 41.2.5 In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the square leg umpire shall call and signal 'No Ball'.

42 LAW 42 - FAIR AND UNFAIR PLAY

42.1 Law 42.3 - The Match Ball - changing its condition

Law 42.3 shall apply, subject to the following:

Law 42.3 (d) and (e) shall be replaced with the following:

If the umpires together agree that the deterioration of the ball is inconsistent with the use it has received, they shall consider that there has been a contravention of this Law. They shall then decide together whether they can identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct.

42.1.1 If it is possible to identify the player(s) responsible:

- a) Change the ball forthwith. The batter at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of six other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

Additionally the bowler's end umpire shall:

- b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.
- c) Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.
- d) Inform the captain of the batting side as soon as practicable of what has occurred.
- e) Together with the other umpire report the incident to the ICC Match Referee who shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct under the ICC Code of Conduct. If the ICC Match Referee is unable to identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct, the captain shall take responsibility and will be subject to such action as is appropriate under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.1.2 If it is not possible to identify the player(s) responsible:

- a) Change the ball forthwith. The umpires shall choose the replacement ball for one of similar wear and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.
- b) The bowler's end umpire shall issue the captain with a first and final warning, and
- c) Advise him that should there be any further incident by that team during the remainder of the match or series, steps 42.1.1 a) to e) above will be adopted, with the captain deemed under e) to be the player responsible.

42.2 Law 42.4 - Deliberate attempt to distract striker

Law 42.4 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.3 Law 42.5 - Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batter

Law 42.5 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpire shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.4 Law 42.6 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling

42.4.1 Law 42.6 (a) - The Bowling of Fast Short Pitched Balls

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

- a) A bowler shall be limited to one fast short-pitched delivery per over.
- b) A fast short-pitched delivery is defined as a ball which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease.
- c) The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batter on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.

- d) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation and subject to Clause 42.4.1 (f) below, a ball that passes above head height of the batter, that prevents her from being able to hit it with her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a wide.
- e) For the avoidance of doubt any fast short pitched delivery that is called a wide under this playing condition shall also count as the allowable short pitched delivery in that over
- f) In the event of a bowler bowling more than one fast short-pitched delivery in an over as defined in Clause 42.4.1 (b) above, the umpire at the bowlers end shall call and signal no ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal 'no ball' and then tap the head with the other hand.
- g) If a bowler delivers a second fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of no ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- h) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than one fast short pitched delivery in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is her final warning for the innings.
- i) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- j) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- k) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batters at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- l) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

The above is not a substitute for Clause 42.5 below which umpires are able to apply at any time.

42.4.2 Law 42.6 (b) Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.6 (b) shall be replaced by the following:

- a) Any delivery, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the crease is deemed unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- b) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in Clause 42.4.2 (a) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal no ball.

If, in the opinion of the umpire, such a delivery is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batter, the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning.

The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batter at the wicket of what has occurred.

- c) Should there be any further instance (where a high full pitched ball is bowled and is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batter) by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- d) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- e) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batter at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- f) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

42.5 Law 42.7 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling - Action by the umpire

Law 42.7 shall be replaced by the following:

Regardless of any action taken by the umpire as a result of a breach of Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2 and 42.6 the following shall apply at any time during the match:

- 42.5.1 The bowling of fast short pitched balls is unfair if in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's end he considers that by their repetition and taking into account their length, height and direction, they are likely to inflict physical injury on the striker, irrespective of the protective clothing and equipment he may be wearing. The relative skill of the striker shall also be taken into consideration.
- 42.5.2 In the event of such unfair bowling, the umpire at the bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure:
 - a) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batters of what has occurred.
 - b) If this caution is ineffective, he shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning.
 - c) Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply even though the bowler may later change ends.
 - d) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof. See Law 22.8. (Bowler Incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).
 - e) The bowler thus taken off shall not be able to bowl again in that innings.
 - f) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batters at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.

- g) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

42.6 Law 42.8 - Deliberate bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.8 shall be replaced by the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch delivery which is deemed unfair as defined in Clause 42.4.2 was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with.

The umpire at the bowler's end shall:

- 42.6.1 Call and signal no ball.
- 42.6.2 When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.
- 42.6.3 Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings.
- 42.6.4 Ensure that the over is completed by another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.
- 42.6.5 Report the occurrence to the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play Responsibility of the Captains).

42.7 Action by the umpires for dangerous and unfair Bowling

Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2, 42.5 and 42.6 such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

42.8 Law 42.9 - Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

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

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

- a) Call and signal dead ball if necessary, and;
- b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 42.17).
- c) Inform the other umpire, the batters at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.
- d) Report the occurrence to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the team concerned under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.9 Law 42.10 - Batter Wasting Time

Law 42.10 shall apply, subject to the following:

In addition, the umpires will report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.10 Law 42.14 Batter damaging the pitch

Law 42.14 shall apply, subject to the following:

See also clause 37 above.

42.11 Law 42.15 – Bowler attempting to run out non-striker before delivery

Law 42.15 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler is permitted, before releasing the ball and provided she has not completed his usual delivery swing, to attempt to run out the non-striker. Whether the attempt is successful or not, the ball shall not count as one of the over. If the bowler fails in an attempt to run out the non-striker, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon possible.

42.12 Use of Electronic Communications Equipment

The use of electronic communication devices and equipment of any kind to communicate with players on the field of play shall not be permitted, except that broadcaster to player communication shall, with the prior consent of the participating countries, be allowed.

APPENDIX 1

All penalty runs in the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 5th Edition - 2013) now apply in International Cricket. Some penalty runs can be referred to the ICC Match Referee for further action if necessary.

APPENDIX 2A**Calculation sheet for use when delays or interruptions occur in First Innings****Time**

Net playing time available at start of the match	150 minutes	(A)
Time innings in progress	_____	(B)
Playing time lost	_____	(C)
Extra time available	_____	(D)
Time made up from reduced interval	_____	(E)
Effective playing time lost $[C - (D + E)]$	_____	(F)
Remaining playing time available $(A - F)$	_____	(G)
G divided by 3.75 (to 2 decimal places)	_____	(H)
Max overs per team $[H/2]$ (round up fractions)	_____	(I)
Maximum overs per bowler $[I / 5]$	_____	
Number of Powerplay Overs	_____ + _____	

Rescheduled Playing Hours

First session to commence or recommence	_____	(J)
Length of innings $[I \times 3.75]$	_____	(K)
Rescheduled first innings cessation time $[(J + K) - B]$	_____	(L)
Length of interval	_____	(M)
Second innings commencement time $(L + M)$	_____	(N)
Rescheduled second innings cessation time $(N + K)$	_____	(O)

* Ensure that the match is not finishing earlier than the original or rescheduled cessation time by applying clause 12.4.2 a) iv). If so, add at least one over to each team and recalculate (I) to (O) above to prevent this from happening.

APPENDIX 2B**Calculation sheet to check whether an interruption during the First Innings should terminate the innings**

Proposed re-start time	_____	(P)
Rescheduled cut-off time allowing for full use of any extra time provision	_____	(Q)
Minutes between P and Q	_____	(R)
Potential overs to be bowled $[R / 3.75]$ (round up fractions)	_____	(S)
Number of complete overs faced to date in first innings	_____	(T)

If S is greater than T then revert to Appendix 2A

If S is less than or equal to T then the first innings is terminated and go to Appendix 3A

APPENDIX 3A

Calculation sheet for the start of the Second Innings

Maximum overs to be bowled:

(If first innings was terminated, S from Appendix 2B) _____ (A)

Scheduled length of innings: $[A \times 3.75]$ _____ (B)

Start time _____ (C)

Scheduled cessation time $[C + B]$ _____ (D)

Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions

Maximum overs per bowler $[A / 5]$ _____ overs

Duration of Powerplay overs _____ + _____

APPENDIX 3B

Calculation sheet for use when interruption occurs after the start of the Second Innings

Time

Time at start of innings _____ (A)

Time at start of interruption _____ (B)

Time innings in progress _____ (C)

Restart time _____ (D)

Length of interruption $[D - B]$ _____ (E)

Additional time available: (Any unused provision for 'Extra Time' or for earlier than scheduled start of second innings) _____ (F)

Total playing time lost $[E - F]$ _____ (G)

Overs

Maximum overs at start of innings _____ (H)

Overs lost $[F / 3.75]$ (rounded down) _____ (I)

Adjusted maximum length of innings $[H - I]$ _____ (J)

Rescheduled length of innings $[J \times 3.75]$ _____ (K)

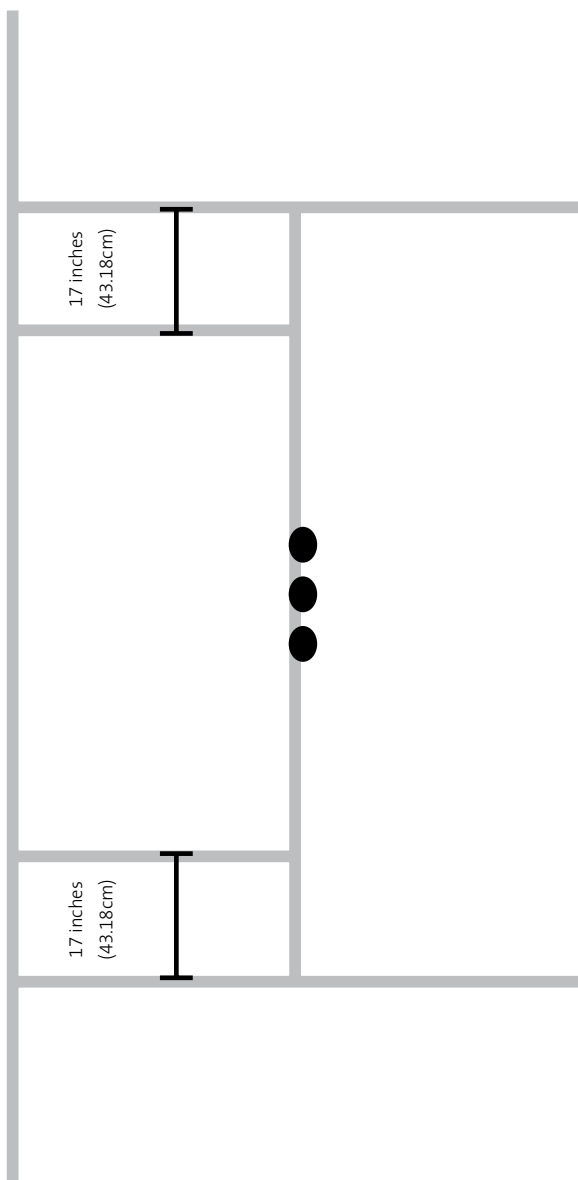
Amended cessation time of innings $[D + (K - C)]$ _____ (L)

Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions

Maximum overs per bowler $[J / 5]$ _____ overs

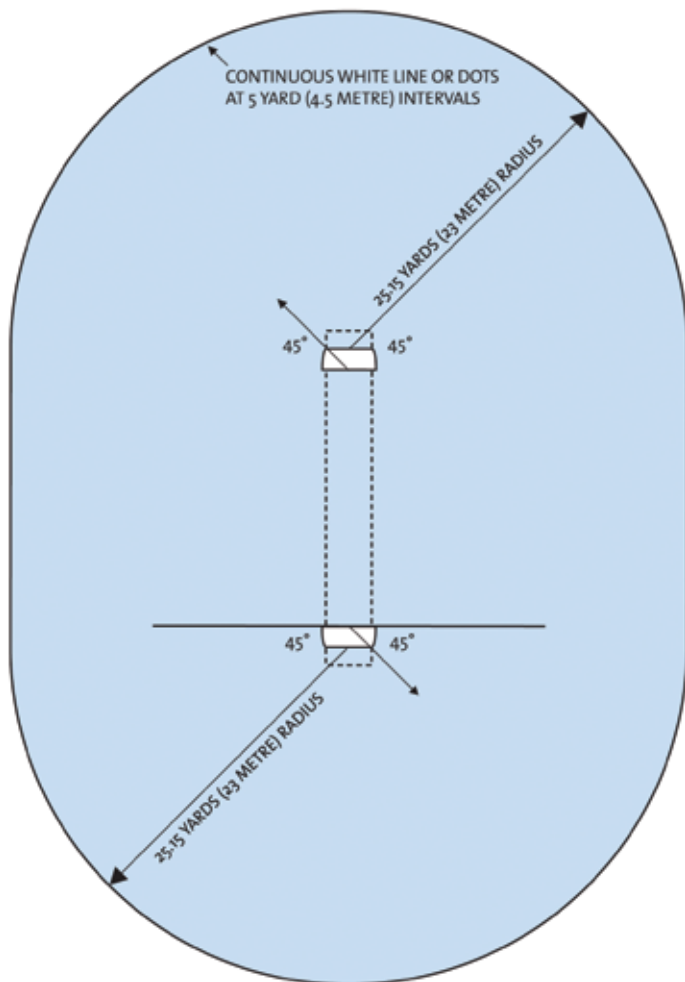
Number of Powerplay overs _____ + _____

APPENDIX 4 - CREASE MARKINGS



APPENDIX 5

Restriction of the placement of fielders



APPENDIX 6**Third Umpire TV Replay System – Playing Conditions****1 GENERAL**

- a) The Home Board shall endeavour to broadcast all Twenty20 matches played in its country.
- b) Where matches are broadcast the camera specifications set out in Appendix 6A shall be mandatory as a minimum requirement.
- c) Where matches are not broadcast, countries are encouraged to implement the camera specifications, as set out in Appendix 6B.
- d) For televised matches, the Home Board will ensure a separate room is provided for the third umpire and that he has access to a television monitor and direct sound link with the television control unit director to facilitate as many replays as is necessary to assist him in making a decision.
- e) For televised matches and in the circumstances detailed in Clauses 2, 4 and 5 below, the on-field umpire has the discretion whether or not to refer the appeal to the third umpire or, in the case of paragraph 3, 5 and 6 to consult with the third umpire before making his decision and should take a common sense approach. Players may not appeal to the umpire to use the replay system - breach of this provision would constitute dissent and the player could be liable for discipline under the ICC Code of Conduct.
- f) For televised matches, the third umpire shall call for as many replays from any camera angle as is necessary to reach a decision. As a guide, a decision should be made within 30 seconds whenever possible, but the third umpire shall have discretion to take more time in order to finalise a decision.
- g) The third umpire shall only have access to TV replays for the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 below. Other technology which may be in use by the broadcaster for broadcast purposes (Hot Spot, ball tracking, Snicko) shall not be permitted.

2 RUN OUT, STUMPING AND HIT WICKET DECISIONS

- 2.1 For televised matches, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a run-out, stumping or hit-wicket to the third umpire.
- 2.2 For televised matches, an on-field umpire wishing to refer a decision to the third umpire shall signal to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands.
- 2.3 For televised matches, if the third umpire decides the batter is out a red light is displayed; a green light means not-out. Should the third umpire be temporarily unable to respond, a white light (where available) will remain illuminated throughout the period of interruption to signify to the on-field umpires that the TV replay system is temporarily unavailable, in which case the decision will be taken by the on-field umpire. (Where available and as an alternative to the red/green light system, the big replay screen may be used for the purpose of conveying the third umpire's decision).
- 2.4 For televised matches, in the case of a referral of a hit wicket or stumping decision, the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]). Additionally, if the third umpire finds the batter is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- 2.5 Zing Wickets are permitted to be used for run-out, stumping and hit wicket decisions (using the lights to determine if the wicket is broken).

3 CAUGHT DECISIONS

For televised matches, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a caught decision to the third umpire in the following circumstances:

3.1 Clean catches

- a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether or not a catch was taken cleanly, he shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- b) Should both on-field umpires require assistance from the third umpire to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire, then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. Such consultation shall be initiated by the bowler's end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height. Following such consultation, the final decision will be made and given by the bowler's end umpire, who will take into account the on-field umpires' initial views and any other advice received from the third umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the batter has been caught. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]). Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.

3.2 Bump Ball

- a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether a catch was taken from a bump ball or not, he shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- b) Should both on-field umpires be unable to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall be entitled to refer the decision to the third umpire to review a TV replay(s) of the batter's stroke as in Clause 3.2.2 (b).
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the ball was a bump ball or not. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be re-viewed and called no ball]). Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- d) The third umpire shall communicate his decision by the system as in Clause 3.2.2 (c).

4 BOUNDARY DECISIONS

- a) For televised matches, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer to the third umpire for a decision about whether the fielder had any part of her person in contact with the ball when she touched the boundary or when she had any part of her person grounded beyond the boundary or whether a four or six had been scored. A decision is to be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter.
- b) For televised matches, an on-field umpire wishing the assistance of the third umpire in this circumstance shall communicate with the third umpire by use of a two-way radio and the third umpire will convey their decision to the on-field umpire by this method.
- c) For televised matches, the third umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows a boundary line infringement or incident that appears not to have been acted upon by the on-field umpires.

5 OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

- a) Following an appeal from the fielding side, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to consult with the third umpire if he feels that the batter has obstructed the field.
- b) The bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire (if necessary), then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. Such consultation shall be initiated by the bowler's end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height.
- c) Following such consultation with the third umpire, the final decision shall be indicated in the normal fashion by the bowler's end umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.

6 BATTER RUNNING TO THE SAME END

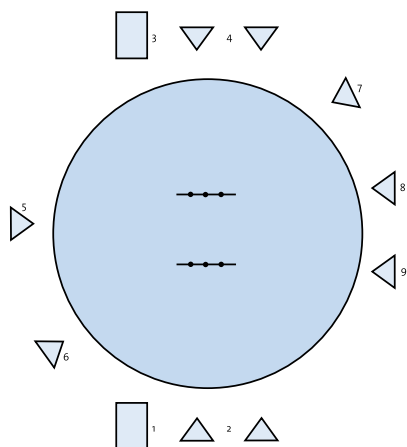
- 6.1 In the event of both batters running to the same end and the umpires are uncertain over which batter made his ground first, the on-field umpire may consult with the third umpire.
- 6.2 The procedure in paragraph 4.2 shall apply.

7 NO BALLS

Following any mode of dismissal that is not permitted off a no ball, if the on-field umpire is uncertain as to the fairness of the delivery, he shall be entitled to request the batter to delay leaving the field and to check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) with the third umpire. Consultation with the third umpire shall be by way of two-way radio. If the delivery was not a fair delivery the on-field umpire shall indicate that the batter is not-out and signal no-ball. For the avoidance of doubt, the third umpire shall apply clause 24.3 when deciding whether a no-ball should have been called.

APPENDIX 6A

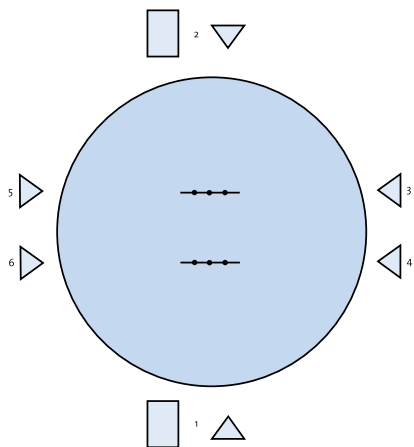
Generic Camera Layout - Basic TV Coverage



- 1 Wicket to Wicket
- 2 Follow
- 3 Wicket to Wicket
- 4 Follow
- 5 Square Leg/Mid Wicket
- 6 Slips
- 7 Slips
- 8 Line / Run out Cam
- 9 Line / Run out Cam

APPENDIX 6B

Generic Camera Layout - Third Umpire Coverage



- 1 Follow
- 2 Follow
- 3 Line / Run out Cam
- 4 Line / Run out Cam
- 5 Line / Run out Cam
- 6 Line / Run out Cam

APPENDIX 7

Procedure for the Super Over

- 1 Subject to weather conditions the Super Over will take place on the scheduled day of the match at a time to be determined by the ICC Match Referee (or umpires if there is no match referee present and on duty at the ground). In normal circumstances it shall commence 10 minutes after the conclusion of the match.
- 2 The amount of extra time allocated to the Super Over is the greater of (a) the extra time allocated to the original match less the amount of extra time actually utilised and (b) the gap between the actual end of the match and the time the original match would have been scheduled to finish had the whole of the extra time provision been utilised. Should play be delayed prior to or during the Super Over, once the playing time lost exceeds the extra time allocated, the Super Over shall be abandoned. See clause 15.
- 3 The Super Over will take place on the pitch allocated for the match (the designated pitch) unless otherwise determined by the umpires in consultation with the ground authority and the ICC Match Referee or umpires.
- 4 The umpires shall stand at the same end as that in which they finished the match.
- 5 In both innings of the Super Over, the fielding side shall choose from which end to bowl.
- 6 Only nominated players in the main match may participate in the Super Over. Should any player (including the batsmen and bowler) be unable to continue to participate in the Super Over due to injury, illness or other wholly acceptable reasons, the relevant Laws and Playing Conditions as they apply in the main match shall also apply in the Super Over.
- 7 Any penance time being served in the main match shall be carried forward to the Super Over.
- 8 Each team's over is played with the same fielding restrictions as apply for the last over in a normal T20 International match.
- 9 The team batting second in the match will bat first in the Super Over.
- 10 The fielding captain or his nominee shall select the ball with which he wishes to bowl his over in the Super Over from the box of spare balls provided by the umpires. Such box to include the balls used in the main match, but no new balls. The team fielding first in the Super Over shall have first choice of ball. The team fielding second may choose to use the same ball as chosen by the team bowling first. If the ball needs to be changed, then playing conditions as stated for the main match shall apply.
- 11 The loss of two wickets in the over ends the team's one over innings.
- 12 In the event of the teams having the same score after the Super Over has been completed, if the original match was a tie under the D/L method, clause 14 immediately applies. Otherwise, the team whose batters hit the most number of boundaries combined from its two innings in both the main match and the Super Over shall be the winner.
- 13 If the number of boundaries hit by both teams is equal, the team whose batsmen scored more boundaries during its innings in the main match (ignoring the Super Over) shall be the winner.

- 14 If still equal, a count-back from the final ball of the Super Over shall be conducted. The team with the higher scoring delivery shall be the winner. If a team loses two wickets during its over, then any unbowled deliveries will be counted as dot balls. Note that for this purpose, the runs scored from a delivery is defined as the total team runs scored since the completion of the previous legitimate ball, i.e including any runs resulting from wides, no ball or penalty runs.

Example:

SCORED FROM:	TEAM 1	TEAM 2
Ball 6	1	1
Ball 5	4	4
Ball 4	2	1
Ball 3	6	2
Ball 2	0	1
Ball 1	2	6

In this example both teams scored an equal number of runs from the 6th and 5th ball of their innings. However team 1 scored 2 runs from its 4th ball while team 2 scored a single so team 1 is the winner.

- 15 Clause 2 examples:

Scheduled finish 5.00, 30 minutes extra time available, so scheduled finish time if the whole of the extra time provision is utilised is 5.30.

- No extra time is utilised in the original match which overruns ten minutes and finishes at 5.10. The Super Over is scheduled to start at 5.20 with 30 minutes extra time available. It starts on time but is interrupted at 5.25. Play must resume by 5.55 otherwise the Super Over is abandoned.
- 20 minutes of extra time was utilised, with the match scheduled to finish at 5.20, but it actually finishes at 5.10. Therefore the extra time allocated to the Super Over is the greater of a) 10 minutes (30 minutes extra time less 20 already utilised) and b) 20 minutes (the gap from the actual finish time of 5.10 and the scheduled finish had the full extra time been utilised of 5.30). The Super Over was due to start at 5.20, but is delayed by rain. It must therefore start by 5.40 or the Super Over is abandoned.
- The match finishes at 5.40 (having started 30 minutes late and overrun by 10 minutes). There is no extra time allocated to the Super Over which should start at 5.50. Any delay or interruption after 5.50 means the Super Over is abandoned.

PEPSI ICC **WORLD CRICKET LEAGUE**
STANDARD PLAYING CONDITIONS

PEPSI ICC WORLD CRICKET LEAGUE

STANDARD PLAYING CONDITIONS

Except as varied hereunder the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 5th Edition - 2013) shall apply.

Note: All references to 'Governing Body' within the Laws of Cricket shall be replaced by 'ICC Tournament Referee'.

1 LAW 1 - THE PLAYERS

1.1 Law 1.1 - Number of Players

Law 1.1 shall be replaced by the following:

- 1.1.1 A match is played between two sides. Each side shall consist of a maximum of 11 players, one of whom shall be captain.
- 1.1.2 If a team has less than 11 players available to play in a particular match it shall have the option to complete the match with the players who are available, provided that if it has less than 9 players it shall be obliged to forfeit the match.
- 1.1.3 Notwithstanding the above, in the example of any team's late arrival at an event for its first round match only, or if it has less than 9 players available to play in its first round match only, the Event Technical Committee shall make every effort to re-schedule its first round match during one of the two allocated rest/reserve days. Refer 12.1.6
- 1.1.4 A team that is unable to field a minimum of 9 players in any match after the first round shall be obliged to forfeit the match.
- 1.1.5 If a team forfeits its first two matches in any event, for whatever reasons, it shall immediately be withdrawn from the event.

1.2 Law 1.2 - Nomination of Players

Law 1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

- 1.2.1 Each captain shall nominate 11 players plus a maximum of 3 substitute fielders (or less subject to the provisions of 1.1 above) in writing to the ICC Tournament Referee before the toss. No player (member of the playing eleven) may be changed after the nomination without the consent of the opposing captain.
- 1.2.2 Only those nominated as substitute fielders shall be entitled to act as substitute fielders during the match, unless the ICC Tournament Referee, in exceptional circumstances, allows subsequent additions.
- 1.2.3 A player or player support personnel who has been suspended from participating in a match shall not, from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter:
 - a) Be nominated as, or carry out any of the duties or responsibilities of a substitute fielder, or
 - b) Enter any part of the playing area (which shall include the field of play and the area between the boundary and the perimeter boards) at any time, including any scheduled or unscheduled breaks in play.

A player who has been suspended from participating in a match shall be permitted from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter be permitted to enter the players' dressing room provided that the players' dressing room (or any part thereof) for the match is not within the playing area described in b) above (for example, the player is not permitted to enter the on-field 'dug-out').

- 1.2.4 All those nominated including those nominated as substitute fielders, must be eligible to play for that particular team in the tournament and part of the team's official playing squad.
- 1.2.5 In addition, by their nomination, the nominees shall be deemed to have agreed to abide by all the applicable ICC Regulations pertaining to international cricket and in particular, the Clothing and Equipment Regulations, the Code of Conduct for Players and Player Support Personnel (hereafter referred to as the ICC Code of Conduct), the Anti-Racism Code for Players and Player Support Personnel, the Anti-Doping Code and the Anti-Corruption Code.

1.3 Law 1.3 – Captain

The following shall apply in addition to Law 1.3 (a):

The deputy must be one of the 11 nominated players.

Each member Board must nominate its 'Team Captain' to the ICC when appointed.

If the 'Team Captain' is not participating in a series, the relevant Home Board must nominate a replacement 'Team Captain' for the series. The home Board shall advise the series match referee.

If the 'Team Captain' plays in a match without being the nominated captain for that match, he will be deemed to be the captain should any penalties be applied for over rate breaches under the Code of Conduct.

2 LAW 2 - SUBSTITUTES AND RUNNERS, BATSMAN OR FIELDER LEAVING THE FIELD, BATSMAN RETIRING, BATSMAN COMMENCING INNINGS

Law 2 shall apply subject to the following:

2.1 Law 2.1 Substitutes and Runners

Law 2.1 (a) (ii), 2.7 and 2.8 shall not apply. A runner for a batsman when batting is not permitted.

Law 2.1 (b) shall be amended as follows:

The umpires shall have discretion to allow, for other wholly acceptable reasons, a substitute fielder to act for a nominated player at the start of the match, or at any subsequent time.

2.2 Law 2.5 - Fielder Absent or Leaving the Field

Law 2.5 shall be replaced by the following:

If a fielder fails to take the field with his side at the start of the match or at any later time, or leaves the field during a session of play, the umpire shall be informed of the reason for his absence, and he shall not thereafter come on to the field during a session of play without the consent of the umpire. (See Law 2.6 as modified). The umpire shall give such consent as soon as practicable.

If the player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes, the following restrictions shall apply to their future participation in the match:

- 2.2.1 The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until he has either been able to field, or his team has subsequently been batting, for the total length of playing time for which he was absent (hereafter referred to as penance time), subject to a maximum cumulative penance time of 120 minutes. If any unexpired penance time remains at the end of the first innings, it is carried forward to the second innings of the match.
- 2.2.2 The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until his team's batting innings has been in progress for the length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired penance time carried forward from the previous innings, subject to a maximum cumulative penance time of 120 minutes. However, once his side has lost five wickets in its batting innings, he may bat immediately.

For the purposes of 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, playing time shall comprise the time play is in progress excluding lunch and tea intervals, intervals between innings and official drinks intervals.

However, in the event of a batsman or a fieldsman already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, he shall be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided that he personally informs the umpires when he is fit enough to take the field had play been in progress.

Similarly, if at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, a player is on the field but still has some unexpired penalty time remaining from a previous absence, he shall automatically be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided he returns to the field of play immediately after the interruption.

The restriction in clauses 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 above shall not apply if the player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to an internal injury such as a pulled muscle) whilst participating earlier in the match and consequently been forced to leave the field. Nor shall it apply if the player has been absent for very exceptional and wholly acceptable reasons (other than injury or illness).

- 2.2.3 Substitute fielders shall only be permitted in cases of injury, illness or other wholly acceptable reasons. 'Wholly acceptable reasons' should be limited to extreme circumstances and should not include what is commonly referred to as a 'comfort break'.

Note: Squad members of the fielding team who are not playing in the match and who are not acting as substitute fielders shall be required to wear a team training bib whilst on the playing area (including the area between the boundary and the perimeter fencing).

3 LAW 3 - THE UMPIRES

3.1 Law 3.1 - Appointment and Attendance

Law 3.1 shall be replaced by the following:

- 3.1.1 ICC will appoint the on-field umpires.
- 3.1.2 Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire's appointment.
- 3.1.3 The umpires shall be present at the ground at least one hour before the scheduled start of play.
- 3.1.4 ICC shall appoint a Tournament Referee who shall remain contactable throughout.

3.2 Third Umpires / TV Replays

The TV replay referral system shall not apply.

3.3 Law 3.2 - Change of Umpire

The following shall apply in place of Law 3.2:

- 3.3.1 An umpire shall not be changed during the match, other than in exceptional circumstances, such as injury or illness.

3.4 Law 3.4 - To Inform Captains and Scorers

In addition to Law 3.4 (i)

The event organisers may provide for the ringing of a bell, which shall be rung 5 minutes before the termination of an interval, when the umpires shall go to the wickets. The event organisers shall inform the participants at the start of the event that this practice is to be adopted.

3.5 Law 3.8 - Fitness of Ground, Weather and Light and

Law 3.9 - Suspension of Play for Adverse Conditions of Ground, Weather or Light

Laws 3.8 and 3.9 shall apply subject to the following:

- 3.5.1 The safety of all persons within the ground is of paramount importance to the ICC. In the event that any threatening circumstance, whether actual or perceived, comes to the attention of any umpire (including for example weather, pitch invasions, act of God, etc. See also 3.6), then the players and officials should immediately be asked to leave the field of play in a safe and orderly manner and to relocate to a secure and safe area (depending on each particular threat) pending the satisfactory passing or resolution of such threat or risk to the reasonable satisfaction of the umpires, ICC Tournament Referee, the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security and/or the police as the circumstances may require. See also clause 3.6 below.

Laws 3.8 & 3.9 shall be replaced by:

- 3.5.2 The umpires shall be the final judges of the fitness of the ground, weather and light for play. See 3.5.3 below and Law 7.2 (Fitness of the pitch for play).
- 3.5.3 Suspension of play for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light
- a) All references to ground include the pitch. See Law 7.1 (Area of pitch).
 - b) If at any time the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place, then they shall immediately suspend play, or not allow play to commence or to restart. The decision as to whether conditions are so bad as to warrant such action is one for the umpires alone to make.

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

If circumstances are warranted, the umpires shall stop play and instruct the ground staff to take whatever action they can and use whatever equipment is necessary to remove as much dew as possible from the outfield when conditions become unreasonable or dangerous. The umpires may also instruct the ground staff to take such action during scheduled and unscheduled breaks in play.

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

- c) When there is a suspension of play it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor the conditions. They shall make inspections as often as appropriate. Immediately the umpires together agree that conditions are suitable for play they shall call upon the players to resume the game.
 - d) If play is in progress up to the start of an agreed interval then it will resume after the interval unless the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place.
- 3.5.4 Play may be suspended due to safety and security concerns by the umpires on the advice of the ICC Tournament Referee, the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security or the police.
- 3.5.5 Where play is suspended under Clause 3.5.4 above the decision to abandon or resume play shall be the responsibility of the ICC Tournament Referee who shall act only after consultation with the head of ground security and the police.

3.6 Light Meters

Light Meters will not be used.

3.7 Use of Lights

Artificial lights shall not be used.

3.8 Clothing and Equipment

- 3.8.1 All matches shall be day matches
- 3.8.2 Pads and players' and umpires' clothing shall be coloured in all matches and shall comply with the provisions and specifications contained in the Members Participation Agreement (MPA) signed by the competing teams.
- 3.8.3 Sight screens will be black.

3.9 Advertising on grounds

- 3.9.1 Advertising on grounds

The logos on outfields are to be positioned as follows:

- a) Behind the stumps – a minimum of 25.15 yards (23 meters) from the stumps.
- b) Midwicket/cover area – no advertising to be positioned within the 30 yard (27.50 meters) circle.

Note: Advertising closer to the stumps as set out above which is required to meet 3D requirements for broadcasters may be permitted, subject to prior ICC approval having been obtained.

3.9.2 Perimeter Boards

- a) Advertising on perimeter boards placed in front of the sightscreens is permitted save that the predominant colour of such advertising shall be of a contrasting colour to that of the ball.
- b) Advertising on perimeter boards behind the stumps at both ends shall not contain moving, flashing or flickering images and operators should ensure that the images are only changed or moved at a time that will not be distracting to the players or the umpires.
- c) In addition, the brightness of any electronic images shall be set at a level so that it is not a distraction to the players or umpires.

3.9.3 Sightscreens

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

4 LAW 4 - THE SCORERS

4.1 Law 4.2 - Correctness of Scores

Attention is drawn to Clause 21.

5 LAW 5 - THE BALL

5.1 Law 5.2 - Approval and Control of Balls

Law 5.2 shall be replaced by the following:

White cricket balls supplied by ICC will be used for all matches. Spare used balls for changing during a match, which shall also be of the same brand shall be provided.

The fielding captain or his nominee may select the ball with which he wishes to bowl from the supply provided by the event organisers. The third umpire or an on-field umpire shall take a box containing at least 3 new balls to the dressing room and supervise the selection of the balls.

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

5.2 Law 5.4 - New Ball in Match of More than One Day's Duration

Law 5.4 shall not apply.

5.3 Law 5.5 - Ball Lost or Becoming Unfit for Play

Law 5.5 shall be replaced by the following:

In the event of a ball during play being lost or in the opinion of the umpires, being unfit for play through normal use, the umpires shall allow it to be replaced by one that in their opinion has had a similar amount of wear.

In the event of the ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, or a white ball becoming significantly discoloured and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced for a ball that has similar amount of wear, even though it has not gone out of shape.

If the ball is to be replaced, the umpire shall inform the batsman. Either batsman or bowler may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

5.4 Law 5.6 - Specifications

Law 5.6 shall not apply.

6 LAW 6 - THE BAT

6.1 Law 6.1 - Width and Length

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6.1:

Subject to any moratoriums that may be in place only Grade A bats shall be used.

7 LAW 7 - THE PITCH

7.1 Law 7.3 - Selection and Preparation

The following will apply in addition to Law 7.3:

- 7.1.1 The ground staff shall ensure that during the period prior to the start of play and during intervals, the pitch area shall be secured as to prevent unauthorised access. (The pitch area shall include an area at least 2 metres beyond the rectangle made by the crease markings at both ends of the pitch).
- 7.1.2 The umpires shall ensure that, prior to the start of play and during any intervals, only authorised ground staff, the ICC match officials, players, team coaches and authorised television personnel shall be allowed access to the pitch area. Such access shall be subject to the following limitations:
 - a) Only captains and team coaches may walk on the actual playing surface of the pitch area (outside of the crease markings).
 - b) No spiked footwear shall be permitted.
 - c) No one shall be permitted to bounce a ball on the pitch, strike it with a bat or cause damage to the pitch in any other way.
 - d) Access shall not interfere with pitch preparation.
- 7.1.3 In the event of any dispute, the ICC Tournament Referee will rule and his ruling will be final.

7.2 Law 7.4 - Changing the Pitch

Law 7.4 shall be replaced by the following:

- 7.2.1 In the event of a pitch being considered too dangerous for play to continue in the estimation of the on-field umpires, they shall stop play and immediately advise the ICC Tournament Referee.
- 7.2.2 The on-field umpires and/or ICC Tournament Referee shall consult with both captains.

- 7.2.3 If the captains agree to continue, play shall resume.
- 7.2.4 If the decision is not to resume play, the on-field umpires together with the ICC Tournament Referee and the Event Technical Committee shall consider whether the existing pitch can be repaired and the match resumed from the point it was stopped. In considering whether to authorise such repairs, the ICC Tournament Referee and the Event Technical Committee must consider whether this would place either side at an unfair advantage, given the play that had already taken place on the dangerous pitch.
- 7.2.5 If the decision is that the existing pitch cannot be repaired, then the match is to be abandoned with the following consequences:
- a) In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match having been completed at the time the match is abandoned, the result shall be determined according to the provisions of clause 21.7.2.
 - b) In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match not having been completed, the match will be abandoned as a no result.
- 7.2.6 If the match is abandoned as a no result, the ICC Tournament Referee and the Event Technical Committee shall consult with the objective of finding a way for a new match to be commenced and completed on the same date and venue.
- 7.2.7 Such a match may be played either on the repaired pitch or on another pitch, subject to the ICC Tournament Referee and the Event Technical Committee the relevant ground authority both being satisfied that the new pitch will be of the required standard. The playing time lost between the scheduled start time of the original match and the actual start time of the new match will be covered by the provisions of clauses 12 and 16.
- 7.2.8 If it is not possible to play a new match on the scheduled day of the original match the Event Technical Committee shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing reserve days in accordance with clause 12.1.6.
- 7.2.9 Throughout the above decision making processes, the on-field umpires and/or ICC Tournament Referee shall keep informed both captains and the head of the ground authority. The head of the ground authority shall ensure that suitable and prompt public announcements are made.

7.3 Law 7.5 - Non-Turf Pitches

The following shall apply in addition to Law 7.5:

As a first preference, all matches shall be played on natural turf pitches. Where necessary matches can be rescheduled on non-turf pitches for any matches and/or reserve day, subject to compliance of Law 7.5.

8 LAW 8 - THE WICKETS

8.1 Law 8.2 - Size of Stumps

The following shall apply in addition to Law 8.2:

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

8.2 Zing Wickets

For televised matches the use of Zing wickets is permitted.

9 LAW 9 - THE BOWLING, POPPING AND RETURN CREASES

9.1 Law 9.3 - The Popping Crease

Law 9.3 shall apply, except that the reference to 'a minimum of 6 ft' shall be replaced by 'a minimum of 15 yards (13.71m)'.

9.2 Additional Crease Markings

The following shall apply in addition to Law 9:

As a guideline to the umpires for the calling of wides on the offside the crease markings detailed in Appendix 2 shall be marked in white at each end of the pitch.

10 LAW 10 - PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA

10.1 Law 10.1 - Rolling

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.1:

- 10.1.1 Prior to tossing for choice of innings the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the groundsmen. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the groundsmen, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.
- 10.1.2 The umpires may instruct the groundsmen to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.
- 10.1.3 An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

10.2 Law 10.6 - Maintenance of Footholes

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.6:

The umpires shall see that wherever possible and whenever it is considered necessary, action is taken during all intervals in play to do whatever is practicable to improve the bowler's foot holes.

10.3 Protection and preparation of adjacent pitches during matches

The protection (by way of an appropriate cover) and preparation of pitches which are adjacent to the match pitch will be permitted during the match subject to the following:

- 10.3.1 Such measures will only be possible if requested by the ground curator and approved by the umpires before the start of the match.
- 10.3.2 Approval should only be granted where such measures are unavoidable and will not compromise the safety of the players or their ability to execute their actions with complete freedom.
- 10.3.3 The preparation work shall be carried out under the supervision of the fourth umpire.

- 10.3.4 Any necessary watering shall be carried out only to the extent necessary for such preparations and shall not be permitted in circumstances which may in any way affect the match pitch.
- 10.3.5 The consent of the captains is not required but the umpires shall advise both captains and the ICC Tournament Referee before the start of the match on what has been agreed.

11 LAW 11 - COVERING THE PITCH

11.1 Law 11.1 - Before the Match

The following shall apply in addition to Law 11.1:

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to commencement of play.

11.2 Law 11.2 - During the Match

Law 11.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the re-commencement of play and for the duration of the period of the match.

The covers must totally protect the pitch and also the pitch surroundings, a minimum 5 metres either side of the pitch and any worn or soft areas in the outfield.

11.3 Law 11.3 - Covering Bowlers' Run Ups

Law 11.3 shall be replaced by the following:

Wherever possible and available the bowler's run-ups shall be covered to a distance of at least 5 x 5 metres.

11.4 Law 11.4 - Removal of Covers

Law 11.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The covers shall be removed no earlier than 5.00am and no later than 7.00am on the morning of the match (including the reserve day, if applicable), provided it is not raining at the time, but they will be replaced if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

Attention is drawn to clauses 3.5 and 10.3 above.

12 LAW 12 - INNINGS

Law 12 shall apply subject to the following (see also clauses 15 and 16 below):

12.1 Law 12.1 - Number of Innings

Law 12.1 shall be replaced by the following:

12.1.1 All matches will consist of one innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of 50 overs.

12.1.2 All matches shall be of one day's scheduled duration.

12.1.3 Every effort will be made to complete matches on the scheduled day with any necessary reduction in overs taking place. Only if the minimum number of overs necessary to constitute a match cannot be bowled on the scheduled day will the match be deemed as abandoned.

12.1.4 Reserve days shall only be utilised for rescheduling of abandoned matches as deemed in 12.1.3.

- 12.1.5 For the preliminary group matches, where possible, reserve days shall be scheduled on which 'abandoned' matches shall be replayed in accordance with section 12.1.6 below.
- 12.1.6 Abandoned matches, as deemed in 12.1.3, shall be rescheduled to the reserve days as follows:
- a) Individual abandoned matches (i.e. one or two matches from any incomplete round) will be given priority for rescheduling over any full round of abandoned matches (i.e. three matches). For the sake of clarity, one or two first round matches which need to be rescheduled in circumstances provided for in clause 1.1 shall be deemed to be abandoned matches for the purpose of this clause and they will be given priority for rescheduling over any full round of abandoned matches.
 - b) Individual abandoned matches will be rescheduled in order of either:
 - i) The scheduled round in which the most matches have been abandoned (i.e. a round with two abandoned matches will be prioritised over a round with one abandoned match),
then
 - ii) In order of the earliest scheduled round in the event of two or more rounds having an equal number of abandoned matches
 - c) Any full rounds of abandoned matches will be rescheduled (subject to 12.1.6 (a) above) in order of the earliest scheduled round
- 12.1.7 The ICC Event Technical Committee may, at their sole discretion, cancel the final and ranking play-offs, and utilise that day to reschedule matches in the following circumstances:
- a) Rescheduling of any individual abandoned matches which will have a bearing on the top four positions in the final league table on match points only
 - b) Rescheduling of any remaining full round of abandoned matches
- 12.1.8 There is no reserve day allocated for the finals and ranking play-off matches.
- 12.1.9 Subject to any of the previous points, if an abandoned match cannot be rescheduled on any reserve day, the match shall be declared as a no result and points will be awarded as provided for in 21.10.
- 12.1.10 In the event of any dispute the ICC Event Technical Committee may be called on to make a ruling and its ruling shall be final.
- 12.1.11 If less than (a specified number or rounds) are completed at tournament end the ICC Development Committee may use the completed results from this tournament, and its best discretion, to recommend to the Executive Board to decide which team(s) will progress from this tournament to future Pepsi ICC World Cricket League tournaments (i.e. it may not be the top ranked teams from the tournament).

12.2 Law 12.2 - Alternate Innings

Law 12.2 shall not apply.

12.3 Law 12.3 - Completed Innings

Laws 12.3 (c), (d) and (e) (iii) shall not apply.

12.4 Length of Innings

12.4.1 Uninterrupted Matches.

- a) Each team shall bat for 50 overs unless all out earlier.
- b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The interval shall be reduced to enable the second innings to commence at the scheduled time, subject to there being a minimum interval of 20 minutes. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of 50 overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.
- c) If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 50 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 50 overs.
- d) If the team fielding second fails to bowl 50 overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result is achieved.
- e) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer ICC Code of Conduct).

12.4.2 Delayed or Interrupted Matches

- a) Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First (see Appendix 2)
 - i) When playing time has been lost the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 14.28 overs per hour, which is inclusive of the provision of drinks intervals, in the total remaining time available for play.
 - ii) The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs. To constitute a match, a minimum of 20 overs have to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to the innings not being completed earlier. subject to a result not being achieved earlier.
 - iii) As soon as the total minutes of playing time remaining is less than the completed overs faced by Team 1 multiplied by 4.2, then the first innings is terminated and the provisions of 12.4.2 (b) below take effect.
 - iv) A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and also the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of 14.28 overs per hour. When calculating the length of playing time available for the match, or the length of either innings, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours, interruptions in play, and intervals, excluding those for drinks, will be taken into consideration. This calculation must not cause the match to finish earlier than the original or rescheduled time for cessation of play on the final scheduled day for play. If required the original time shall be extended to allow for one extra over for each team.

If the team fielding first fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue until the required number of overs have been bowled or the innings is completed.

- v) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer to ICC Code of Conduct).
- b) Delay or Interruption to the innings of the Team Batting Second
 - i) When playing time has been lost and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 14.28 overs per hour, which is inclusive of the provision of drinks intervals, in respect of the lost playing time. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.
 - ii) In addition, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or re-scheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.
 - iii) To constitute a match, a minimum of 20 overs have to be bowled to the team batting second subject to a result not being achieved earlier.
 - iv) The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
 - v) A fixed time will be specified for the close of play by applying a rate of 14.28 overs per hour. With the exception of drinks intervals, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours and interruptions in play, will be taken into consideration in specifying this time.
 - vi) If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.
 - vii) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer ICC Code of Conduct).

12.5 Extra Time

Prior to the tournament, the ICC and Tournament Organisers shall agree the amount of extra time available in matches where the start of play is delay or play is suspended.

12.6 Number of Overs per Bowler

No bowler shall bowl more than 10 overs in an innings.

In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed.

Where the total overs are not divisible by 5, one additional over shall be allowed to the maximum number per bowler necessary to make up the balance.

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

Where possible the scoreboard shall show the total number of overs bowled and the number of overs bowled by each bowler.

12.7 Law 12.4 – The toss

Law 12.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The captains shall toss for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of the ICC Tournament Referee, who shall supervise the toss. The toss shall take place not earlier than 30 minutes, nor later than 15 minutes before the scheduled or any re-scheduled time for the match to start. Note, however, the provisions of Law 1.3 (Captain).

Note: Law 12.5 requiring the captain of the side winning the toss to notify the opposing captain as soon as the toss is completed of his decision to bat or to field first shall apply.

13 LAW 13 - THE FOLLOW-ON

Law 13 shall not apply.

14 LAW 14 - DECLARATION AND FORFEITURE

Law 14 shall not apply.

15 LAW 15 - INTERVALS

Law 15 shall apply subject to the following:

15.1 Law 15.5 - Changing agreed times for intervals - Interval between Innings

If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier providing that this does not lead to an interval occurring more than 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval.

If the innings of the team batting first is completed more than 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval a 10 minute break will occur and the team batting second will commence its innings and the interval will occur as scheduled.

Where the innings of the side batting first is delayed or interrupted, the length of the interval will be reduced as follows:

- i) If up to 15 minutes of actual playing time is lost (total playing time lost less any extra time provided), then the interval will be reduced by the amount of actual playing time lost.
- ii) If more than 15 minutes of actual playing time is lost (total playing time lost less any extra time provided), then the interval will be reduced to 30 minutes (subject to (iii) below).
- iii) Note: The prescribed interval timings above may be reduced further by the ICC Match Referee taking into account the intention of not having a prolonged interval after a lengthy interruption close to the conclusion of the innings of the team batting first. However, the minimum interval shall not be less than ten minutes.

15.2 Law 15.9 - Intervals for Drinks

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

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire (subject to the wearing of bibs – refer to the note in clause 2.1.3).

16 LAW 16 - START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

Law 16 shall apply subject to the following (see also clauses 15 and 12.4):

16.1 Law 16.1 – Start and Cessation Times

To be determined by the ICC and the Tournament Organisers subject to there being 2 sessions of 3.5 hours each, separated by a 45 minute interval between innings.

Insert Match Timings??

Note: The playing hours of matches scheduled to take place at venues where dew is likely to be a factor should be determined so as to ensure that the effect of any dew is minimised.

16.2 Laws 16.6, 16.7 and 16.8 shall not apply.**16.3 Laws 16.9, 16.10, and 16.11 shall apply in so far as they are relevant to a one innings limited overs type match.****16.4 Minimum Over Rates**

The minimum over rate to be achieved in matches will be 14.28 overs per hour.

The actual over rate will be calculated at the end of the match by the umpires.

In calculating the actual over rate for the match, allowances will be given for the actual time lost as a result of any of the following:

- 16.4.1 treatment given to a player by an authorised medical personnel on the field of play;
- 16.4.2 a player being required to leave the field as a result of a serious injury;
- 16.4.3 all third umpire referrals and consultations;
- 16.4.4 time wasting by the batting side; and
- 16.4.5 all other circumstances that are beyond the control of the fielding side.

In the event of any time allowances being granted to the fielding team under 16.4.4 above (time wasting by batting team), then such time shall be deducted from the allowances granted to such batting team in the determination of its over rate.

If a side is bowled out within the time determined for that innings pursuant to these playing conditions (taking into account all of the time allowances set out above), the fielding side shall be deemed to have complied with the required minimum over rate.

17 LAW 17 - PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

Law 17.1 shall apply subject to the following:

17.1 Practice on the pitch or rest of the square

Law 17.1 shall apply subject to the following:

- a) The use of the square for practice on any day of any match will be restricted to any netted practice area or bowling strips specifically prepared on the edge of the square for that purpose.
- b) Bowling practice on the bowling strips referred to in (a) above shall also be permitted during the interval (and change of innings if not the interval) unless the umpires consider that, in the prevailing conditions of ground and weather, it will be detrimental to the surface of the square.

17.2 Law 17.3 - Practice on the outfield between the call of play and the call of time

Law 17.3 shall apply save that Law 17.3 (c) shall be replaced with the following:

- c) There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the outfield. Bowling a ball, using a short run up to a player in the outfield is not to be regarded as bowling practice but shall be subject to the law.

18 LAW 18 - SCORING RUNS

Law 18 shall apply.

19 LAW 19 - BOUNDARIES

19.1 Law 19.1 - The Boundaries of the Field of Play

The playing area shall be a minimum of 140 yards (128.01 metres) from boundary to boundary square of the pitch. The pitch shall be a minimum 60 yards (54.86 metres) from one boundary square of the pitch. When this minimum distance is used, the pitch has to be a minimum 80 yards (73.15 metres) from the opposite square boundary. The straight boundary at both ends of the pitch shall be a minimum of 60 yards (54.86 metres). Distances shall be measured from the centre of the pitch to be used.

On large grounds the aim shall be to provide the largest playing area, subject to no boundary exceeding 90 yards (82.29 meters) from the centre of the pitch to be used.

19.2 Law 19.2 - Defining the Boundary - Boundary Marking

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.2:

All boundaries must be designated by a rope, painted line with flags or similar object of a minimum standard as authorised by the ICC from time to time. Where appropriate the rope should be a required minimum distance (3 yards (2.74 metres) minimum) inside the perimeter fencing or advertising signs. For grounds with a large playing area, the maximum length of boundary should be used before applying the minimum 3 yards (2.74 metres) between the boundary and the fence.

19.3 Law 19.3 - Scoring a Boundary

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.3:

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

20 LAW 20 - LOST BALL

Law 20 shall apply.

21 LAW 21 - THE RESULT

Law 21 shall apply subject to the following:

21.1 Law 21.1 - A Win - Two Innings Match

Law 21.1 shall not apply.

21.2 Law 21.2 - A Win - One Innings Match

Law 21.2 shall apply in addition to the following:

- 21.2.1 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing teams refusal to play (Law 21.3), a result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 20 overs, unless one team has been all out in less than 20 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 20 overs.
- 21.2.2 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing teams refusal to play (Law 21.3), all matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 20 overs, shall be declared no result.

21.3 Law 21.3 – Umpire (Referee) Awarding a Match

Law 21.3 shall be replaced by the following:

- a) A match shall be lost by a side which either
- i) concedes defeat or
 - ii) in the opinion of the ICC Tournament Referee refuses to play and the Referee shall award the match to the other side.
- b) If an umpire considers that an action by any player or players might constitute a refusal by either side to play then the umpires together shall inform the ICC Tournament Referee of this fact. The ICC Tournament Referee shall together with the umpires ascertain the cause of the action. If the ICC Tournament Referee, after due consultation with the umpires, then decides that this action does constitute a refusal to play by one side, he shall so inform the captain of that side. If the captain persists in the action the ICC Tournament Referee shall award the match in accordance with (a)(ii) above.*
- c) If action as in (b) above takes place after play has started and does not constitute a refusal to play the delay or interruption in play shall be dealt with in the same manner as provided for in clauses 12.4.2 and 15.1 above.
- * N/B In addition to the consequences of any refusal to play prescribed under this clause, any such refusal, whether temporary or final, may result in disciplinary action being taken against the captain and team responsible under the ICC Code of Conduct.

21.4 Law 21.4 – Matches in which there is an agreement under Law 12.1 (b)

Law 21.4 shall not apply.

21.5 Law 21.4 - A Tie

Law 21.4 shall apply in addition to the following:

- 21.5.1 If the scores are equal, the result shall be a tie and no account shall be taken of the number of wickets which have fallen.

21.5.2 In the round-robin matches, points are allocated for a tie as per Clause 21.10.

21.5.3 In the final and playoff matches, the teams shall compete in a Super Over to determine the winners. Refer Clause 21.10.3.

21.6 Law 21.5 - A Draw

Law 21.5 shall not apply.

21.7 Prematurely Terminated Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

21.7.1 Interrupted Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

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

21.7.2 Prematurely Terminated Matches

If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least 20 overs bowled) and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison with the D/L 'Par Score' determined at the instant of the suspension by the Duckworth/Lewis method (refer Duckworth/Lewis regulations). If the score is equal to the par score, the match is a Tie. Otherwise the result is a victory, or defeat, by the margin of runs by which the score exceeds, or falls short of, the Par Score.

21.8 Correctness of Result

Any query on the result of the match as defined in Laws 21.2, 21.3, 21.5, 21.8 and 21.10 (as modified by these regulations) shall be resolved as soon as possible and a final decision made by the umpires at close of play.

21.9 Event Format

The tournament will be contested by a pre-determined number of teams. Unless specified as a two group tournament each team will play every other team once in a round-robin format.

Points will be allocated for each match in accordance with the system described in clause 21.10 of these playing conditions.

Unless specified, following the completion of the round-robin matches the top 2 teams (as determined in 21.10) will contest the final with all other teams playing ranking play-offs.

Therefore the games will be as follows:

On completion of the round-robin matches 1st and 2nd (as determined in 21.10) will play the final.

On completion of the round-robin matches 3rd and 4th (as determined in 21.10) will play the 3rd and 4th play-off.

On completion of the round-robin matches 5th and 6th (as determined in 21.10) will play the 5th and 6th play-off.

21.10 Standings

21.10.1 Preliminary Matches

The following points system shall apply:

Win	2
Tie or No Result	1
Loss	0

21.10.2 Round-Robin Matches

In the event of teams finishing on equal points at the end of the round-robin matches, the progression to the ranking play-offs will be decided in the following order of priority:

- The team with the most number of wins in the round-robin matches will be placed in the higher position.
- If there are teams with equal points and equal wins in the round-robin matches then in such case the team with the higher net run rate in these matches will be placed in the higher position (refer to 21.10.4 below for the calculation of net run rate).
- If following the net run rate calculation above there are teams which are still equal, then the team which was the winner of the head to head match played between them will be placed in the higher position.
- In the highly unlikely event that teams cannot be separated by the above this will be done by drawing lots.

Please note in a match declared as no result, run rate is not applicable.

21.10.3 Final and Ranking Play-offs

In the event of the final or ranking play-off being tied or there is no result, the following shall apply:

- Tied match – the teams shall compete in a SuperOver to determine the final positions (refer to Appendix 6).
- If following a tie, weather conditions prevent the SuperOver from being completed, or if the match is a no result, the teams shall be ranked according to their final position at the end of the round robin matches.

21.10.4 Net Run Rate

A team's net run rate is calculated by deducting from the average runs per over scored by that team throughout the competition, the average runs per over scored against that team throughout the competition.

In the event of a team being all out in less than its full quota of overs, the calculation of its net run rate of both teams shall be based on the full quota of overs to which the batting team would have been entitled and not on the number of overs in which the team was dismissed.

Note: Any play during a SuperOver is excluded from these calculations.

Only those matches where results are achieved will count for the purpose of net run rate calculations. Where a match is abandoned, but a result is achieved under Duckworth/Lewis, for net run rate purposes Team 1 will be accredited with Team 2's Par Score on abandonment off the same number of overs faced by Team 2. Where a match is concluded but with Duckworth/Lewis having been applied at an earlier point in the match, Team 1 will be

accredited with 1 run less than the final target score for Team 2 off the total number of overs allocated to Team 2 to reach the target.

In circumstances where a match (and the points for such match) is awarded to a team as a result of the other team's refusal to play, either by the ICC Tournament Referee in accordance with Law 21.3 (a)(ii) as read with playing condition 21.3 or in accordance with the provisions of the relevant event agreements signed by the participating teams, the net run rate of the defaulting team shall be affected in that the full 50 overs of the defaulting team's innings in such forfeited match shall be taken into account in calculating the average runs per over of the defaulting team over the course of the relevant portion of the competition. For the avoidance of doubt the runs scored and overs bowled in such forfeited match will not be taken into account when calculating the net run rate of the team to whom the match was awarded.

21.10.5 In the event of any dispute the ICC Event Technical Committee may be called on to make a ruling and its ruling will be final.

22 LAW 22 - THE OVER

Law 22 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to Law 22.5:

22.1 Law 22.5 - Umpire Miscounting

Whenever possible the third umpire or the scorers shall inform the on-field umpires if the over has been miscounted.

23 LAW 23 - DEAD BALL

Law 23 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to Law 23.4.

23.1 Law 23.4 – Umpire calling and signalling 'Dead Ball'

In a match where cameras are being used on or over the field of play (e.g. Spydercam), should a ball that has been hit by the batsman make contact, while still in play, with the camera, its apparatus or its cable, either umpire shall call and signal 'dead ball'. The ball shall not count as one of the over and no runs shall be scored. If the delivery was called a no ball it shall count and the no ball penalty applied, including if appropriate a free hit from the next delivery. No other runs (including penalty runs) apart from the no ball penalty shall be scored.

Should a ball thrown by a fielder make contact with a camera on or over the field of play, its apparatus or its cable, either umpire shall call and signal dead ball. Unless this was already a no-ball or wide, the ball shall count as one of the over. All runs scored to that point shall count, plus the run in progress if the batsmen have already crossed.

24 NO BALL

Law 24 shall apply subject to the following:

24.1 Law 24.1 (b) Mode of Delivery

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

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

24.2 Free Hit After a Foot-Fault No Ball

In addition to the above, the delivery following a no ball called for a foot fault (Law 24.5) shall be a free hit for whichever batsman is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of no ball or a wide ball), then the next delivery will become a free hit for whichever batsman is facing it.

For any free hit, the striker can be dismissed only under the circumstances that apply for a no ball, even if the delivery for the free hit is called wide ball.

Field changes are not permitted for free hit deliveries unless there is a change of striker (the provisions of clause 41.2 shall apply).

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

24.3 Fair Delivery - The feet

Law 24.5 shall apply, subject to the final paragraph being replaced by the following:

If the bowler's end umpire is satisfied that any of these three conditions have not been met, he shall call and signal No ball.

25 LAW 25 - WIDE BALL

25.1 Law 25.1 - Judging a Wide

Law 25 shall apply with the following addition to Law 25.1:

Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.

Any offside or legside delivery which in the opinion of the umpire does not give the batsman a reasonable opportunity to score shall be called a wide.

A penalty of one run for a wide shall be scored. This penalty shall stand in addition to any other runs which are scored or awarded. All runs, which are run or result from a wide ball, which is not a no ball, shall be scored wide balls.

26 LAW 26 - BYE AND LEG BYE

Law 26 shall apply.

27 LAW 27 - APPEALS

Law 27 shall apply.

28 LAW 28 - THE WICKET IS DOWN

Law 28 shall apply.

29 LAW 29 - BATSMAN OUT OF HIS GROUND

Law 29 shall apply.

30 LAW 30 - BOWLED

Law 30 shall apply.

31 LAW 31 - TIMED OUT

Law 31 shall apply.

32 LAW 32 - CAUGHT

Law 32 shall apply.

33 LAW 33 - HANDLED THE BALL

Law 33 shall apply.

34 LAW 34 - HIT THE BALL TWICE

Law 34 shall apply.

35 LAW 35 - HIT WICKET

Law 35 shall apply.

36 LAW 36 - LEG BEFORE WICKET

Law 36 shall apply.

37 LAW 37 - OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

Law 37 shall apply.

For the avoidance of doubt, if an umpire feels that a batsman, in running between the wickets, has significantly changed his direction without probable cause and thereby obstructed a fielder's attempt to effect a run out, the batsman should, on appeal, be given out, obstructing the field. It shall not be relevant whether a run out would have occurred or not.

If the change of direction involves the batsman crossing the pitch, Law 42.14 shall also apply.

38 LAW 38 - RUN OUT

Law 38 shall apply.

39 LAW 39 - STUMPED

Law 39 shall apply.

40 LAW 40 - THE WICKET-KEEPER

Law 40 shall apply.

41 LAW 41 - FIELDER

Law 41 shall apply subject to the following:

41.1 Law 41.1 - Protective Equipment

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41.1:

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

41.2 Restrictions on the Placement of Fieldsmen

- 41.2.1 At the instant of delivery, there may not be more than 5 fieldsmen on the leg side.
- 41.2.2 In addition to the restriction contained in clause 41.2.1 above, further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs during which they shall apply (hereinafter referred to as the

Powerplay Overs) are set out in the following paragraphs.

41.2.3 The following fielding restrictions shall apply:

- a) Two semi-circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The semi-circles shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi-circles shall be 30 yards (27.43 metres). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. (Refer attached Appendix 5). The fielding restriction areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or 'dots' at 5 yard (4.57 metres) intervals, each 'dot' to be covered by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter.

During the **first block of Powerplay Overs** (as set out below), only two fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.

During the **second block of Powerplay Overs** only three fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.

- b) Two inner circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The circles shall have as their centres the centrepoint of the popping crease at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the circles shall be 15 yards (13.72 metres). These fielding restriction areas should be marked by 'dots'. The segment of the circles reserved for the slip positions shall not be demarcated (refer attached Appendix 5).

During the **first** block of Powerplay Overs (in an uninterrupted innings, the first 10), there must be a minimum of two stationary fieldsmen within the applicable fielding restriction area measured from the striker's end at the instant of delivery. When a fast bowler is bowling the two stationary fieldsmen may be permitted to stand deeper than 15 yards (13.72 metres) (in the undemarcated area) provided only that they are standing in slip, leg slip or gully positions.

- 41.2.4 During the non Powerplay Overs, no more than **four** fieldsmen shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in clause 41.2.3 (a) above.
- 41.2.5 Subject to the provisions of 41.2.6 below, the Powerplay Overs shall apply for 15 overs per innings to be taken as follows:
 - a) The first block of Powerplay Overs (block of 10 overs for an uninterrupted match) shall be at the commencement of the innings.
 - b) The second block of Powerplay Overs (block of 5 overs for an uninterrupted match) shall be taken at the discretion of either of the batsmen at the wicket. In an innings of scheduled duration of between 41 and 50 overs, it may not be completed later than the 40th over. (No equivalent restriction applies to innings of shorter scheduled duration.)
 - c) A batsman must nominate his team's Powerplay no later than the moment at which the umpire reaches the stumps at the bowler's end for the start of the next over.
 - d) Once a batsman has nominated a Powerplay, the decision can not be reversed.
 - e) Should the batting side choose not to exercise their discretion, their Powerplay Overs will automatically commence at the latest available point in the innings (e.g. in a 50 over innings, this will begin at the start of the 36th over).
- 41.2.6 In circumstances when the number of overs of the batting team is reduced, the number of Powerplay Overs shall be reduced in accordance with the table below. For the sake of clarity, it should be noted that the table shall apply to both the 1st and 2nd innings of the match.

INNINGS DURATION	FIRST POWERPLAY	SECOND POWERPLAY	POWERPLAY TOTAL
20 - 21	4	2	6
22 - 24	5	2	7
25 - 28	5	3	8
29 - 31	6	3	9
32 - 34	7	3	10
35 - 38	7	4	11
39 - 41	8	4	12
42 - 44	9	4	13
45 - 48	9	5	14
49	10	5	15

- 41.2.7 Each block of Powerplay Overs must commence at the start of an over.
- 41.2.8 If play is interrupted not during the Powerplay overs, then on resumption, it is necessary to determine how any remaining Powerplay overs should be allocated. The total number of Powerplay overs for the innings is derived from the table in 41.2.6. Any Powerplay overs already taken prior to the interruption will be deemed to have been from the initial allocation followed by the batting side's allocation. The decision of the batting side of when to take any remaining Powerplay overs is made in the usual way.

Illustrations of 41.2.8:

A match starts as 50 overs, is interrupted after 12 overs and reduced to 43 overs. (The first 10 overs have been Powerplays (PP); the next two were not.) The new PP allocation is 9+4, so there are 3 overs left for the batting side. These must start no later than the 38th over in order to be completed by the 40th over.

- 41.2.9 If play is interrupted during the first Powerplay and on resumption the overs required to be bowled in that Powerplay have already been exceeded, then the second Powerplay will be assumed to have been taken immediately and will continue until it is completed.

Illustrations of 41.2.9

A 50 over innings is interrupted after 9.3 overs, and on resumption has been reduced to 43 overs. Powerplay overs are 9+4. 2nd Powerplay is in progress with 0.3 out of the 4 overs completed, i.e. it covers overs 10 to 13. The fielding restrictions relating to the second powerplay take immediate effect on resumption.

- 41.2.10 If following an interruption, on resumption the total number of Powerplay Overs for the innings has already been exceeded, then there will be no further Powerplay deliveries bowled in the innings. Note that this is the only circumstance under which the Powerplay status can be changed during an over.

Illustrations of 41.2.10

A 45 over innings is interrupted after 8.3 overs, and on resumption has been reduced to 28 overs. Powerplay overs are 5+3. All Powerplay overs have been completed. Non-Powerplay restrictions take effect immediately and do not need to wait until the end of the over.

- 41.2.11 If following an interruption while a Powerplay is not in progress, it is found on resumption that the recalculated number of Powerplay Overs remaining exceeds the number of overs to be bowled in the innings, then the Powerplays will commence at the start of the next over, with fewer than the scheduled number of Powerplay Overs being bowled in the innings.

Illustration of 41.2.11:

A 41 over innings in which only the 1st Powerplay has been taken is interrupted after 35.1 overs and reduced to 39 overs. Powerplay overs are still 8+4. Powerplays automatically resume for the start of the next over, but only 11 of the 12 scheduled Powerplay overs can be bowled in the innings.

- 41.2.12 At the commencement of the second block of Powerplay Overs, the umpire shall signal such commencement to the scorers by rotating his arm in a large circle.
- 41.2.13 The umpire shall also indicate to the fielding captain before any signal is made that the batting side has chosen its Powerplay.
- 41.2.14 A light or other indicator shall be displayed on the scoreboard whenever the Powerplay Overs are being bowled, along with the number of overs remaining in the current block of Powerplay Overs.
- 41.2.15 The public address system shall be used to keep the spectators informed.
- 41.2.16 In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the square leg umpire shall call and signal 'No Ball'

42 LAW 42 - FAIR AND UNFAIR PLAY

42.1 Law 42.3 - The Match Ball - Changing its Condition

Law 42.3 shall apply, subject to the following:

Law 42.3 (d) and (e) shall be replaced with the following:

If the umpires together agree that the deterioration in the condition of the ball is greater than is consistent with the use it has received, they shall consider that there has been a contravention of this Law. They shall then decide together whether they can identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct.

- 42.1.1 If it is possible to identify the player(s) responsible:
- Change the ball forthwith. The batsman at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of six other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.
Additionally the bowler's end umpire shall:
 - Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.
 - Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.
 - Inform the captain of the batting side as soon as practicable of what has occurred.
 - Together with the other umpire report the incident to the ICC Match Referee who shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct under the ICC Code of Conduct.

- 42.1.2 If it is not possible to identify the player(s) responsible:
- Change the ball forthwith. The umpires shall choose the replacement ball for one of similar wear and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.
 - The bowler's end umpire shall issue the captain with a first and final warning, and
 - Advise him that should there be any further incident by that team during the remainder of the match or subsequent matches within the event, steps 42.1.1 a) to e) above will be adopted, with the captain deemed under e) to be the player responsible should the umpires be unable to identify other player(s) responsible.

42.2 Law 42.4 - Deliberate Attempt to Distract Striker

Law 42.4 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the ICC Tournament Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.3 Law 42.5 - Deliberate Distraction or Obstruction of Batsman

Law 42.5 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpire shall report the incident to the ICC Tournament Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.4 Law 42.6 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling

42.4.1 Law 42.6 (a) - The Bowling of Fast Short Pitched Balls

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

- A bowler shall be limited to two fast short-pitched deliveries per over.
- A fast short-pitched delivery is defined as a ball which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.
- The umpire at the bowlers end shall advise the bowler and the batsman on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- In addition, for the purpose of this regulation and subject to Clause 42.4.1 (f) below, a ball that passes above head height of the batsman, that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a wide.
- For the avoidance of doubt any fast short pitched delivery that is called a wide under this playing condition shall also count as **one** of the allowable short pitched deliveries in that over.
- In the event of a bowler bowling more than **two** fast short-pitched deliveries in an over as defined in Clause 42.4.1 (b) above, the umpire at the bowlers end shall call and signal no ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal 'no ball' and then tap the head with the other hand.
- If a bowler delivers a **third** fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of no ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.

- h) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than **two** fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is his final warning for the innings.
- i) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- j) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- k) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- l) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

The above is not a substitute for Clause 42.5 below which umpires are able to apply at any time.

42.4.2 Law 42.6 (b) Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.6 (b) shall be replaced by the following:

- a) Any delivery, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease is deemed unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- b) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in Clause 42.4.2 (a) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal no ball.
- c) If, in the opinion of the umpire, such a delivery is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman, the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred.
- d) Should there be any further instance (where a high full pitched ball is bowled and is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman) by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- e) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- f) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsman at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.

- g) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

42.5 Law 42.7 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling - Action by the Umpire

Law 42.7 shall be replaced by the following:

Regardless of any action taken by the umpire as a result of a breach of Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2 and 42.6 the following shall apply at any time during the match:

- 42.5.1 The bowling of fast short pitched balls is unfair if in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's end he considers that by their repetition and taking into account their length, height and direction, they are likely to inflict physical injury on the striker, irrespective of the protective clothing and equipment he may be wearing. The relative skill of the striker shall also be taken into consideration.
- 42.5.2 In the event of such unfair bowling, the umpire at the bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure:
 - a) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred.
 - b) If this caution is ineffective, he shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning.
 - c) Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply even though the bowler may later change ends.
 - d) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof. See Law 22.8. (Bowler Incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).
 - e) The bowler thus taken off shall not be able to bowl again in that innings.
 - f) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
 - g) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Tournament Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

42.6 Law 42.8 - Deliberate Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.8 shall be replaced by the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch delivery which is deemed dangerous and unfair as defined in Clause 42.4.2 was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with.

The umpire at the bowler's end shall:

- 42.6.1 Call and signal no ball.

- 42.6.2 When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.
- 42.6.3 Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings.
- 42.6.4 Ensure that the over is completed by another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.
- 42.6.5 Report the occurrence to the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and the ICC Tournament Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play Responsibility of the Captains).

42.7 Action by the Umpires for Dangerous and Unfair Bowling

Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2, 42.5 and 42.6 such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

42.8 Law 42.9 - Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

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

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

- 42.8.1 Call and signal dead ball if necessary, and;
- 42.8.2 Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 42.17).
- 42.8.3 Inform the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.
- 42.8.4 Report the occurrence to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the team concerned under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.9 Law 42.10 - Batsman Wasting Time

Law 42.10 shall apply, subject to the following:

If the incoming batsman is not in position to take guard or his partner not ready to receive the next ball within 2 minutes of the fall of the previous wicket, the action should be regarded by the umpires as time wasting and the provisions of Law 42.10 shall apply.

In addition, the umpires will report the incident to the ICC Tournament Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.10 Law 42.14 Batsman damaging the pitch

Law 42.14 shall apply.

See also clause 37 above.

42.11 Law 42.15 – Bowler attempting to run out non-striker before delivery

Law 42.15 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler is permitted, before releasing the ball and provided he has not completed his usual delivery swing, to attempt to run out the non-striker. Whether the attempt is successful or not, the ball shall not count as one of the over. If the bowler fails in an attempt to run out the non-striker, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon possible.

42.12 Use of Electronic Communications Equipment

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

APPENDIX 1

All penalty runs in the Laws of Cricket (2000 5th Edition – 2013) apply in International Cricket.

APPENDIX 2A

Calculation sheet for use when a delay or interruptions occur in the First Innings

Time

Net playing time available at start of the match	420 minutes	(A)
Time innings in progress	_____	(B)
Playing time lost	_____	(C)
Extra time available	_____	(D)
Time made up from reduced interval	_____	(E)
Effective playing time lost [C – (D + E)]	_____	(F)
Remaining playing time available [A - F]	_____	(G)
G divided by 4.2 (to 2 decimal places)	_____	(H)
Max overs per team [H/2] (round up fractions)	_____	(I)
Maximum overs per bowler [I / 5]	_____	
Duration of Powerplay Overs (initial, batting side)	_____ + _____	

Rescheduled Playing Hours

First session to commence or recommence	_____	(J)
Length of innings [I x 4.2] (round up fractions)	_____	(K)
Rescheduled first innings cessation time [J + (K – B)]	_____	(L)
Length of interval	_____	(M)
Second innings commencement time [L + M]	_____	(N)
Rescheduled second innings cessation time [N + K]	_____	*(O)

* Ensure that the match is not finishing earlier than the original or rescheduled cessation time by applying Clause 12.4.2 a) iv). If so, add at least one over to each team and recalculate (I) to (O) above to prevent this from happening.

APPENDIX 2B

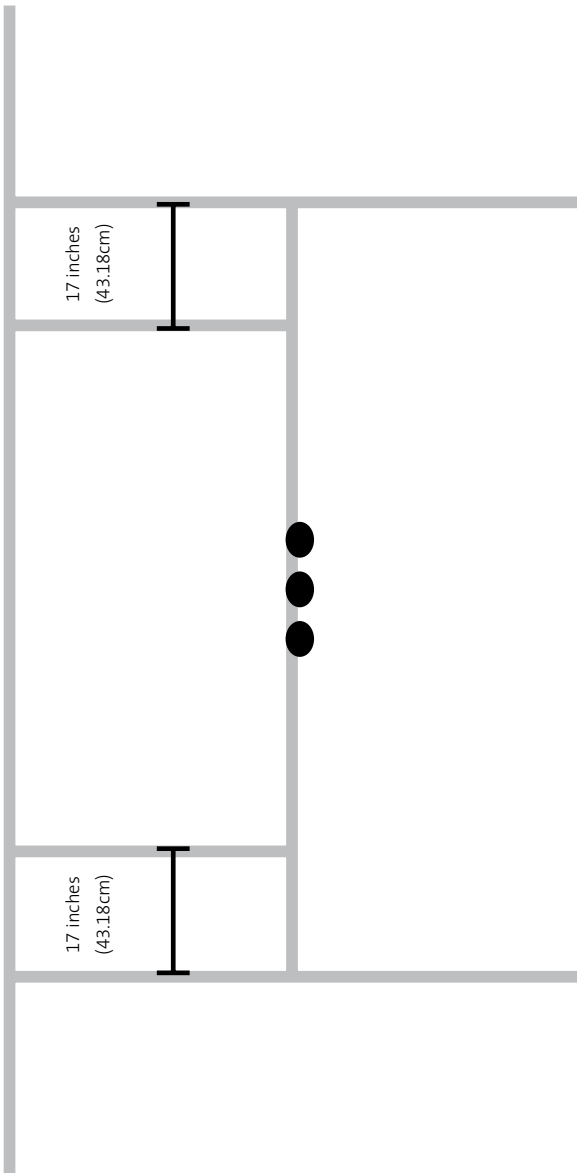
Calculation sheet to check whether an interruption during the First Innings should terminate the innings

Proposed re-start time	_____	(P)
Rescheduled cut-off time allowing for full use of any extra time provision	_____	(Q)
Minutes between P and Q	_____	(R)
Potential overs to be bowled [R / 4.2] (round up fractions)	_____	(S)
Number of complete overs faced to date in first innings	_____	(T)

If S is greater than T then revert to Appendix 2A

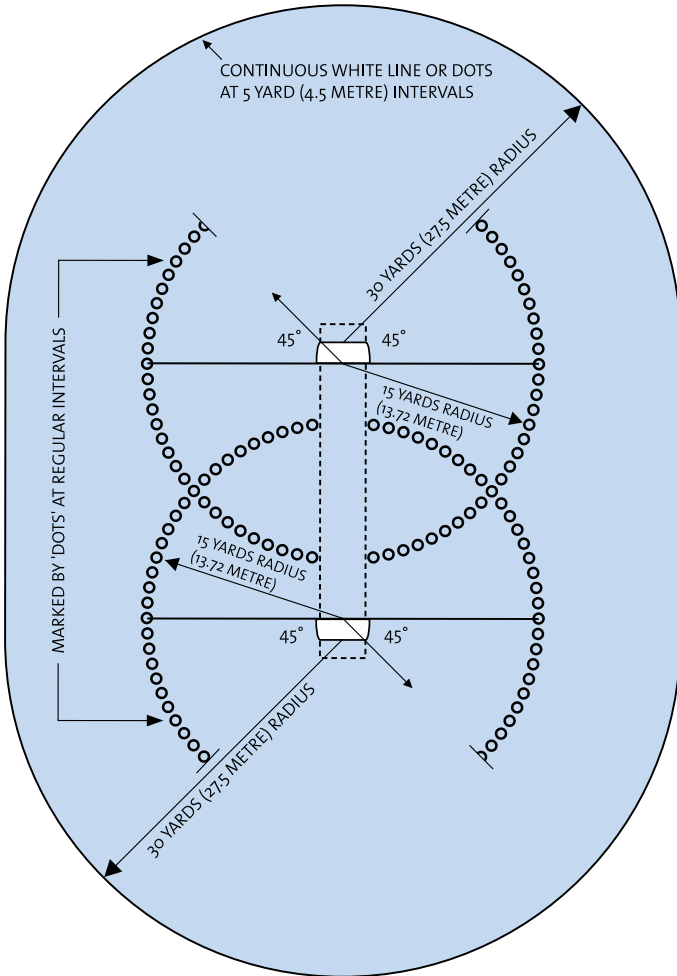
If S is less than or equal to T then the first innings is terminated and go to Appendix 3A

APPENDIX 4 – CREASE MARKINGS



APPENDIX 5

Restriction of the placement of fieldsmen



The final mark of the 15 yards radius shall be a line placed at an angle of 45°, measured from the popping crease at a point level with the middle stump.

APPENDIX 3A**Calculation sheet for the start of the Second Innings**

Maximum overs to be bowled:

(If first innings was terminated, S from Appendix 2B) _____ (A)

Scheduled length of innings: [$A \times 4.2$] (round up fractions) _____ (B)

Start time _____ (C)

Scheduled cessation time [$C + B$] _____ (D)

Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions

Maximum overs per bowler [$J / 5$] _____ overs

Duration of Powerplay overs (initial, batting side) _____ + _____

APPENDIX 3B**Calculation sheet for use when interruption occurs after the start of the Second Innings****Time**

Time at start of innings _____ (A)

Time at start of interruption _____ (B)

Time innings in progress _____ (C)

Restart time _____ (D)

Length of interruption [$D - B$] _____ (E)

Additional time available: (Any unused provision for 'Extra

Time' or for earlier than scheduled start of second innings) _____ (F)

Total playing time lost [$E - F$] _____ (G)**Overs**

Maximum overs at start of innings _____ (H)

Overs lost [$G / 4.2$] (rounded down) _____ (I)Adjusted maximum length of innings [$H - I$] _____ (J)Rescheduled length of innings [$J \times 4.2$ rounded up] _____ (K)Amended cessation time of innings [$D + (K - C)$] _____ (L)**Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions**Maximum overs per bowler [$J / 5$] _____ overs

Duration of Powerplay overs (initial, batting side) _____ + _____

APPENDIX 6

Procedure for the Super Over

The following procedure will apply should the provision for a **Super Over** be adopted in any match.

- 1 Subject to weather conditions the **Super Over** will take place on the scheduled day of the match at a time to be determined by the ICC Match Referee. In normal circumstances it shall commence 10 minutes after the conclusion of the match.
- 2 The amount of extra time allocated to the **Super Over** is the greater of (a) the extra time allocated to the original match less the amount of extra time actually utilised and (b) the gap between the actual end of the match and the time the original match would have been scheduled to finish had the whole of the extra time provision been utilised. Should play be delayed prior to or during the **Super Over** once the playing time lost exceeds the extra time allocated, the **Super Over** shall be abandoned. See clause 15.
- 3 The **Super Over** will take place on the pitch allocated for the match (the designated pitch) unless otherwise determined by the umpires in consultation with the ground authority and the ICC Match Referee.
- 4 The umpires shall stand at the same end as that in which they finished the match.
- 5 In both innings of the **Super Over**, the fielding side shall choose from which end to bowl.
- 6 Only nominated players in the main match may participate in the **Super Over**. Should any player (including the batsmen and bowler) be unable to continue to participate in the **Super Over** due to injury, illness or other wholly acceptable reasons, the relevant Laws and Playing Conditions as they apply in the main match shall also apply in the **Super Over**.
- 7 Any penance time being served in the main match shall be carried forward to the **Super Over**.
- 8 Each team's over is played with the same fielding restrictions as apply for the last over in a normal T20 International match.
- 9 The team batting second in the match will bat first in the **Super Over**.
- 10 The fielding captain or his nominee shall select the ball with which he wishes to bowl his over in the **Super Over** from the box of spare balls provided by the umpires. Such box to include the balls used in the main match, but no new balls. The team fielding first in the **Super Over** shall have first choice of ball. The team fielding second may choose to use the same ball as chosen by the team bowling first. If the ball needs to be changed, then playing conditions as stated for the main match shall apply.
- 11 The loss of two wickets in the over ends the team's one over innings.
- 12 In the event of the teams having the same score after the **Super Over** has been completed, if the original match was a tie under the D/L method, clause 14 immediately applies. Otherwise, the team whose batsmen hit the most number of boundaries combined from its two innings in both the main match and the **Super Over** shall be the winner.
- 13 If the number of boundaries hit by both teams is equal, the team whose batsmen scored more boundaries during its innings in the main match (ignoring the **Super Over**) shall be the winner.

ICC CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PLAYERS AND PLAYER SUPPORT PERSONNEL

ICC CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PLAYERS AND PLAYER SUPPORT PERSONNEL

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INTRODUCTION

The ICC is the international federation responsible for the global governance of the sport of cricket and the Code of Conduct for Players and Player Support Personnel (the 'Code of Conduct') is adopted and implemented as part of the ICC's continuing efforts to maintain the public image, popularity and integrity of cricket by providing: (a) an effective means to deter any participant from conducting themselves improperly on and off the 'field-of-play' or in a manner that is contrary to the 'spirit of cricket'; and (b) a robust disciplinary procedure pursuant to which all matters of improper conduct can be dealt with fairly, with certainty and in an expeditious manner.

Unless otherwise indicated, references to Articles and Appendices are to articles and appendices of the *Code of Conduct*. Words in italicised text in the *Code of Conduct* are defined terms and their definitions are set out in Appendix 1.

ARTICLE 1 – SCOPE AND APPLICATION

- 1.1 All *Players* and *Player Support Personnel* are automatically bound by and required to comply with all of the provisions of the *Code of Conduct*. Accordingly, by their participation (in the case of a *Player*) or assistance in a *Player's* participation (in the case of a *Player Support Personnel*) in an *International Match*, such *Players* or *Player Support Personnel* shall be deemed to have agreed:
 - 1.1.1 that it is their personal responsibility to familiarise themselves with all of the requirements of the *Code of Conduct*, including what conduct constitutes an offence under the *Code of Conduct*;
 - 1.1.2 to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of any *Match Referee*, *Judicial Commissioner* or *Appeal Panel* convened under the *Code of Conduct* to hear and determine charges brought (and any appeals in relation thereto) pursuant to the *Code of Conduct*; and
 - 1.1.3 not to bring any proceedings in any court or other forum that are inconsistent with the foregoing submission to the jurisdiction of the *Match Referee*, *Judicial Commissioner* or *Appeal Panel*.
- 1.2 All *Players* and *Player Support Personnel* shall continue to be bound by and required to comply with the *Code of Conduct* until he/she has not participated (in the case of a *Player*), or assisted a *Player's* participation (in the case of a *Player Support Personnel*) in an *International Match* for a period of three (3) months and the ICC shall continue to have jurisdiction over him/her under the *Code of Conduct* thereafter in respect of matters taking place prior to that point.
- 1.3 Without prejudice to Articles 1.1 and 1.2, the ICC and the *National Cricket Federations* shall be responsible for promoting *Code of Conduct* awareness and education amongst all *Players* and *Player Support Personnel*.
- 1.4 It is acknowledged that certain *Players* and *Player Support Personnel* may also be subject to other rules of *National Cricket Federations* that govern discipline and/or conduct, and that the same conduct of such *Players* and/or *Player Support Personnel* may implicate not only the *Code of Conduct* but also such other rules that may apply. For the avoidance of any doubt, *Players* and *Player Support Personnel* acknowledge and agree that: (a) the *Code of Conduct* is not intended to limit the responsibilities of any *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* under such other rules; and (b) nothing in such other rules shall be capable of removing, superseding or amending in any way the jurisdiction of the *Match Referee*, *Judicial Commissioner* or *Appeal Panel* to determine matters properly arising pursuant to the *Code of Conduct*.

- 1.5 For the avoidance of any doubt:
- 1.5.1 all *Umpires* and *Match Referees* officiating in any *International Matches* are automatically bound by and required to comply with all of the provisions of the *ICC Code of Conduct for Umpires and Referees*; and
 - 1.5.2 where a representative side of a *National Cricket Federation* participates in an *International Tour Match* against a domestic or invitational team, for the purposes of their participation in such *International Tour Match*:
 - 1.5.2.1 all *Players* and *Player Support Personnel* representing the *National Cricket Federation's* representative side are automatically bound by, required to comply with, and shall submit themselves to the jurisdiction of this Code of Conduct; and
 - 1.5.2.2 all *Players* or *Player Support Personnel* representing the domestic or invitational team shall not be bound by this *Code of Conduct*. Instead, such individuals will be bound by, required to comply with, and shall submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the relevant *National Cricket Federation's* own applicable rules of conduct.

ARTICLE 2 - CODE OF CONDUCT OFFENCES

The conduct described in Articles 2.1 – 2.5, if committed by a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* shall amount to an offence by such *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* under the *Code of Conduct*.

COMMENT: Where considered helpful, guidance notes have been provided in text boxes beneath the description of a particular offence. Such notes are intended only to provide guidance as to the nature and examples of certain conduct that might be prohibited by a particular Article and should not be read as an exhaustive or limiting list of conduct prohibited by such Article.

2.1 Level 1 Offences:

- 2.1.1 Breach of the ICC's *Clothing and Equipment Regulations* during an *International Match*, save for breaches relating to a 'Commercial Logo' or a 'Player's Bat Logo' as those terms are defined therein.

NOTE: One of the core objectives of the ICC's *Clothing and Equipment Regulations* is to ensure appropriate and professional standards of appearance on the field of play and to prevent those practices that undermine that objective (for example the cover up/alteration of clothing and equipment with sticking plaster or marker pens, the wearing of batting pads painted with paint that subsequently fades or falls off and/or the use of prohibited logos).

For the avoidance of any doubt, there shall be no requirement that the *Umpire* must first provide a warning to the offending person to remove or cover up a prohibited logo before a breach of this Article can be established.

It shall be a defence to a charge brought under this Article to show that a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* was required by his/her *National Cricket Federation* to use the offending clothing or equipment.

- 2.1.2 Abuse of cricket equipment or clothing, ground equipment or fixtures and fittings during an *International Match*.

NOTE: Article 2.1.2 includes any action(s) outside the course of normal cricket actions, such as hitting or kicking the wickets and any action(s) which intentionally or negligently results in damage to the advertising boards, boundary fences, dressing room doors, mirrors, windows and other fixtures and fittings.

- 2.1.3 Showing dissent at an *Umpire's* decision during an *International Match*.

NOTE: Article 2.1.3 includes: (a) excessive, obvious disappointment with an *Umpire's* decision; (b) an obvious delay in resuming play or leaving the wicket; (c) shaking the head; (d) pointing or looking at the inside edge when given out lbw; (e) pointing to the pad or rubbing the shoulder when caught behind; (f) snatching the cap from the *Umpire*; (g) requesting a referral to the TV *Umpire* (other than in the context of a legitimate request for a referral as may be permitted in such *International Match*); and (h) arguing or entering into a prolonged discussion with the *Umpire* about his decision.

It shall not be a defence to any charge brought under this Article to show that the *Umpire* might have, or in fact did, get any decision wrong.

- 2.1.4 Using language or a gesture that is obscene, offensive or insulting during an *International Match*.

NOTE: Article 2.1.4 includes: (a) excessively audible or repetitive swearing; and (b) obscene gestures which are not directed at another person, such as swearing in frustration at one's own poor play or fortune. In addition, this offence is not intended to penalise trivial behaviour.

When assessing the seriousness of the breach, the *Umpire* shall be required to take into account the context of the particular situation and whether the words or gesture are likely to: (a) be regarded as obscene; (b) give offence; or (c) insult another person.

This offence is not intended to cover any use of language or gestures that are likely to offend another person on the basis of their race, religion, gender, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin. Such conduct is prohibited under the ICC's Anti-Racism Code and must be dealt with according to the procedures set out therein.

- 2.1.5 Excessive appealing during an *International Match*.

NOTE: For the purposes of Article 2.1.5, 'excessive' shall include: (a) repeated appealing of the same decision/appeal; (b) repeated appealing of different decisions/appeals when the bowler/fielder knows the batter is not out with the intention of placing the *Umpire* under pressure; or (c) celebrating a dismissal before the decision has been given. It is not intended to prevent loud or enthusiastic appealing.

- 2.1.6 Pointing or gesturing towards the pavilion by a bowler or other member of the fielding side upon the dismissal of a batsman during an *International Match*.

- 2.1.7 Public criticism of, or inappropriate comment in relation to an incident occurring in an *International Match* or any *Player, Player Support Personnel, Match official* or team participating in any *International Match*, irrespective of when such criticism or inappropriate comment is made.

NOTE: Without limitation, *Players and Player Support Personnel* will breach Article 2.1.7 if they publicly criticise the *Match officials* or denigrate a *Player* or team against which they have played in relation to incidents which occurred in an *International Match*. When assessing the seriousness of the breach, the context within which the comments have been made and the gravity of the offending comments must be taken into account.

For the avoidance of doubt, any posting by a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* of comments on a social media platform (including, without limitation, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Google+, Pinterest and LinkedIn) shall be deemed to be 'public' for the purposes of this offence. Consequently a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* may breach Article 2.1.7 where they criticize or make an inappropriate comment in relation to an incident occurring in an *International Match* or any *Player, Player Support Personnel, Match official* or team participating in any *International Match* in any posting they make on a social media platform.

- 2.1.8 Where the facts of the alleged incident are not adequately or clearly covered by any of the above offences, conduct that either: (a) is contrary to the spirit of the game; or (b) brings the game into disrepute.

NOTE: Article 2.1.8 is intended to be a 'catch-all' provision to cover all types of conduct of a minor nature that is not (and, because of its nature, cannot be) adequately covered by the specific offences set out elsewhere in the Code of Conduct.

By way of example, Article 2.1.8(a) may (depending upon the seriousness and context of the breach) prohibit the following: (a) the use of an illegal bat or illegal wicket-keeping gloves; (b) deliberate time wasting; (c) cheating during an *International Match*, including deliberate attempts to mislead the *Umpire*; (d) failure to comply with the provisions of clause 7.1 of the ICC Standard Test Match, ODI and Twenty20 *International Match Playing Conditions*; and (e) any conduct which is considered 'unfair play' under Law 42 of the Laws of Cricket.

By way of example, Article 2.1.8(b) may (depending upon the seriousness and context of the breach) prohibit the following: (a) public acts of misconduct; (b) unruly public behaviour; and (c) inappropriate comments which are detrimental to the interests of the game.

2.2 Level 2 Offences:

- 2.2.1 Showing serious dissent at an *Umpire's* decision during an *International Match*.

NOTE: Dissent, including the examples given in Article 2.1.3 above will be classified as 'serious' when the conduct contains an element of anger or abuse which is directed at the *Umpire* or the *Umpire's* decision or where there is excessive delay in resuming play or leaving the wicket or where there is persistent re-reference to the incident over time.

It shall not be a defence to any charge brought under this Article to show that the *Umpire* might have, or in fact did, get any decision wrong.

- 2.2.2 Breach of the ICC's *Clothing and Equipment Regulations* during an *International Match* relating to a 'Commercial Logo' or a 'Player's Bat Logo' as those terms are defined.

NOTE: Article 2.2.2 only relates to breaches of the regulations regarding 'Commercial Logos' and 'Player's Bat Logos'.

For the avoidance of any doubt, there shall be no requirement that the Umpire must first provide a warning to the offending person to remove or cover up a prohibited logo before a breach of this Article can be established.

It shall be a defence to a charge brought under this Article to show that a Player or Player Support Personnel is required by his/her National Cricket Federation to use the offending clothing or equipment.

- 2.2.3 Serious public criticism of, or inappropriate comment in relation to an incident occurring in an *International Match* or any *Player, Player Support Personnel, Match official* or team participating in any *International Match*, irrespective of when such criticism or inappropriate comment is made.

NOTE: Without limitation, *Players and Player Support Personnel* will breach this rule if they publicly criticise the *Match officials* or denigrate a *Player or team* against which they have played in relation to incidents which occurred in an *International Match*. When assessing the seriousness of the breach, the context within which the comments have been made and the gravity of the offending comments must be taken into account.

For the avoidance of doubt, any posting by a Player or Player Support Personnel of comments on a social media platform (including, without limitation, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Google+, Pinterest and LinkedIn) shall be deemed to be 'public' for the purposes of this offence. Consequently a Player or Player Support Personnel may breach Article 2.2.3 where they seriously criticize or make an inappropriate comment in relation to an incident occurring in an International Match or any Player, Player Support Personnel, Match official or team participating in any International Match in any posting they make on a social media platform.

- 2.2.4 Inappropriate and deliberate physical contact between *Players* in the course of play during an *International Match*.

NOTE: Without limitation, *Players* will breach this regulation if they deliberately walk or run into or shoulder another *Player*.

- 2.2.5 Charging or advancing towards the *Umpire* in an aggressive manner when appealing during an *International Match*.
- 2.2.6 Deliberate and malicious distraction or obstruction on the field of play during an *International Match*.

NOTE: This offence supplements and does not replace ICC Standard Test Match, ODI and Twenty20 *International Match Playing Conditions* clauses 42.2 and 42.3.

- 2.2.7 Throwing a ball (or any other item of cricket equipment such as a water bottle) at or near a *Player, Player Support Personnel, Umpire, Match Referee* or any other third person in an inappropriate and/or dangerous manner during an *International Match*.

NOTE: This regulation will not prohibit a *fielder or bowler* from returning the ball to the stumps in the normal fashion.

- 2.2.8 Using language or gesture(s) that is seriously obscene, seriously offensive or of a seriously insulting nature to another *Player, Player Support Personnel, Umpire, Match Referee* or any other third person during an *International Match*.

NOTE: It is acknowledged that there will be verbal exchanges between *Players* in the course of play. Rather than seeking to eliminate these exchanges entirely, *Umpires* will be required to report such conduct that falls below an acceptable standard. This offence is not intended to penalise trivial behaviour.

When assessing the seriousness of the breach, the *Umpire* shall be required to take into account the context of the particular situation and whether the words or gesture are likely to: (a) be regarded as seriously obscene; or (b) give serious offence; or (c) seriously insult another person.

This offence is not intended to cover any use of language or gestures that are likely to offend another person on the basis of their race, religion, gender, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin. Such conduct is prohibited under the ICC's Anti-Racism Code and must be dealt with according to the procedures set out therein.

- 2.2.9 Changing the condition of the ball in breach of Law 42.3 of the Laws of Cricket, as modified by ICC Standard Test Match, ODI and Twenty20 International Match Playing Conditions clause 42.1.

NOTE: This offence supplements and does not replace ICC Standard Test Match, ODI and Twenty20 International Match Playing Conditions clause 42.1

Any action(s) likely to alter the condition of the ball which were not specifically permitted under Law 42.3(a) may be regarded as 'unfair'. The following actions shall not be permitted (this list of actions is not exhaustive but included for illustrative purposes): (a) deliberately throwing the ball into the ground for the purpose of roughening it up; (b) applying any artificial substance to the ball; and applying any non-artificial substance for any purpose other than to polish the ball; (c) lifting or otherwise interfering with any of the seams of the ball; (d) scratching the surface of the ball with finger or thumb nails or any implement.

The *Umpires* shall use their judgment to apply the principle that actions taken to maintain or enhance the condition of the ball, provided no artificial substances are used, shall be permitted. Any actions taken with the purpose of damaging the condition of the ball or accelerating the deterioration of the condition of the ball shall not be permitted.

- 2.2.10 Any attempt to manipulate an *International Match* for inappropriate strategic or tactical reasons.

NOTE: Article 2.2.10 is intended to prevent the manipulation of *International Matches* for inappropriate strategic or tactical reasons (such as when a team deliberately loses a pool Match in an ICC Event in order to affect the standings of other teams in that ICC Event). It might also apply to the inappropriate manipulation of a net run rate or accumulation of bonus points or otherwise.

Article 2.2.10 is not intended to cover any corrupt or fraudulent acts (including any use of inside information and/or related betting activity). Such conduct is prohibited under the ICC's Anti-Corruption Code and must be dealt with according to the procedures set out therein.

The *Team Captain* of any team guilty of such conduct shall be held responsible (and subject to sanction) for any offence found to have been committed under this Article.

- 2.2.11 Where the facts of the alleged incident are not adequately or clearly covered by any of the above offences, conduct that either: (a) is contrary to the spirit of the game; or (b) brings the game into disrepute.

NOTE: Article 2.2.11 is intended to be a 'catch-all' provision to cover all types of conduct of a serious nature that is not (and, because of its nature, cannot be) adequately covered by the specific offences set out elsewhere in the Code of Conduct.

See guidance notes to Article 2.1.8 for examples of conduct that may (depending upon the seriousness and context of the breach) be prohibited under Article 2.2.11.

2.3 Level 3 Offences:

- 2.3.1 Intimidation of an *Umpire* or *Match Referee* whether by language or conduct (including gestures) during an *International Match*.

NOTE: Includes appealing in an aggressive or threatening manner.

- 2.3.2 Threat of assault on another *Player*, *Player Support Personnel* or any other person (including a spectator) during an *International Match*.

NOTE: This offence is not intended to cover threats of assault against *Umpires* or *Match Referees*, which are prohibited under Article 2.4.1.

- 2.3.3 Where the facts of the alleged incident are not adequately or clearly covered by any of the above offences, conduct that either: (a) is contrary to the spirit of the game; or (b) brings the game into disrepute.

NOTE: Article 2.3.3 is intended to be a 'catch-all' provision to cover all types of conduct of a very serious nature that is not (and, because of its nature, cannot be) adequately covered by the specific offences set out elsewhere in the Code of Conduct.

See guidance notes to Article 2.1.8 for examples of conduct that may (depending upon the seriousness and context of the breach) be prohibited under Article 2.3.3.

2.4 Level 4 Offences:

- 2.4.1 Threat of assault on an *Umpire* or *Match Referee* during an *International Match*.

- 2.4.2 Physical assault of another *Player*, *Player Support Personnel*, *Umpire*, *Match Referee* or any other person (including a spectator) during an *International Match*.

- 2.4.3 Any act of violence on the field of play during an *International Match*.

- 2.4.4 Where the facts of the alleged incident are not adequately or clearly covered by any of the above offences, conduct that either: (a) is contrary to the spirit of the game; or (b) brings the game into disrepute.

NOTE: Article 2.4.4 is intended to be a 'catch-all' provision to cover all types of conduct of an overwhelmingly serious nature that is not (and, because of its nature, cannot be) adequately covered by the specific offences set out elsewhere in the Code of Conduct.

See guidance notes to Article 2.1.8 for examples of conduct that may (depending upon the seriousness and context of the breach) be prohibited under Article 2.4.4.

2.5 *Minimum Over Rate Offences:*

Failure by a fielding team participating in an *International Match* to meet the *Minimum Over Rate* requirements contained in Appendix 2 constitutes an offence under this *Code of Conduct* by the relevant *Team Captain* and each of the *Players* in that fielding team according to the following:

- 2.5.1 where the actual over rate in any *Test Match* or any other *International Match* of at least four days in duration is up to (and including) five overs short of the *Minimum Over Rate*, or, in any *One Day International Match*, *Twenty20 International Match* or any other *International Match* of fifty (50) or twenty (20) overs per side, up to (and including) two overs short of the *Minimum Over Rate*, such an offence shall be considered a '**Minor Over Rate Offence**'.
- 2.5.2 where the actual over rate in any *Test Match* or any other *International Match* of at least four days in duration is more than five overs short of the *Minimum Over Rate*, or, in any *One Day International Match*, *Twenty20 International Match* or any other *International Match* of fifty (50) or twenty (20) overs per side, is more than two overs short of the *Minimum Over Rate*, such an offence shall be considered a '**Serious Over Rate Offence**'.

NOTE: *Subjective intent on behalf of the Team Captain to waste time is not required. It is sufficient to establish that the Minimum Over Rate was not met. To avoid liability under this offence the Team Captain would need to establish, on the balance of probabilities, that the shortfall was due to factors beyond his control and that the time allowances permitted by the Match officials in calculating the required over rate were not sufficient. The presence or absence of subjective intent and the extent of the shortfall shall be relevant in relation to the issue of penalty.*

The identity of the relevant Team Captain for the purposes of this Article 2.5 and Appendix 2 shall be determined in accordance with clause 1.3 of the Playing Conditions applicable to the particular International Match.

ARTICLE 3 - REPORTING AN ALLEGED OFFENCE UNDER THE CODE OF CONDUCT

NOTE: *Where a Code of Conduct offence is alleged to have occurred during, or in relation to an International Match that is played as part of an ICC Event, the Code of Conduct shall apply in full, but with a series of amendments to the reporting process (Article 3), disciplinary procedure (Article 5) and appeal process (Article 8) in order to ensure that any matters arising can be dealt with expediently. Such amendments are described in detail in Appendix 4.*

Where a Minimum Over Rate Offence may have occurred, see Appendix 2 for the reporting process, disciplinary process and sanctions that are to be applied.

- 3.1 Any one of the following individuals can *report* an alleged offence under the *Code of Conduct* (other than *Minimum Over Rate Offences* - as to which see Appendix 2) by lodging a *report* in the manner described in Article 3.2, below (a '**Report**'):
 - 3.1.1 an *Umpire* that officiated in the *International Match* during which the alleged offence was committed;
 - 3.1.2 the *Team Manager* or CEO of either of the two *National Cricket Federations* whose representative teams participated in the *International Match* during, or in relation to which, the alleged offence was committed;
 - 3.1.3 the ICC's *Chief Executive Officer*; or
 - 3.1.4 provided it is a *Level 3 Offence* or *Level 4 Offence* that is alleged to have been committed, the *Match Referee* that was appointed to officiate in the *International Match* during which the alleged offence was committed. (For the avoidance of any doubt, the *Match Referee* is not entitled to lodge a *Report* in relation to an alleged *Level 1 Offence* or *Level 2 Offence*).

- 3.2 All *Reports* must be completed on Form 'Rep 1' (or such other form as may be made available for such purpose by the ICC from time to time). All *Reports* must be signed and dated by the person lodging the *Report*.
- 3.2.1 Where the *Report* is lodged by any of the individuals described in Articles 3.1.1 or 3.1.2 in relation to:
- 3.2.1.1 a *Level 1 Offence* or a *Level 2 Offence* that is alleged to have been committed on the field of play during an *International Match*, then the *Report* must be lodged with the *Match Referee* (or, where, for logistical reasons, it is impractical to lodge with the *Match Referee*, the ICC's Cricket Operations Department) within eighteen hours of the close of the day's play in the relevant *International Match* or prior to the start of the following day's play or the start of the next relevant *International Match*, whichever is the sooner; or
- 3.2.1.2 a *Level 1 Offence* or a *Level 2 Offence* that is alleged to have been committed at any time or place other than on the field of play then the *Report* must be lodged with the *Match Referee* (or, where, for logistical reasons, it is impractical to lodge with the *Match Referee*, the ICC's Cricket Operations Department) as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any event, no later than forty-eight (48) hours (where the *Report* is lodged by an *Umpire*) or ninety-six (96) hours (where the *Report* is lodged by the *Team Manager* or CEO of either of the two *National Cricket Federations*) after: (a) the commission of the alleged offence; or (b) the alleged offence was brought to the attention of the person lodging the *Report*; or
- 3.2.1.3 a *Level 3 Offence* or a *Level 4 Offence* that is alleged to have been committed, then the *Report* must be lodged with the ICC's *Head of Legal* as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any event no later than seven (7) days after either: (a) the commission of the alleged offence; or (b) the alleged offence was brought to the attention of the person lodging the *Report*.
- 3.2.2 Where the *Report* is lodged by the individual described in Article 3.1.3 in relation to:
- 3.2.2.1 a *Level 1 Offence* or a *Level 2 Offence* that is alleged to have been committed at any time or place (whether on the field of play or otherwise), then the *Report* must be lodged with the *Match Referee* (or, where, for logistical reasons, it is impractical to lodge with the *Match Referee*, the ICC's Cricket Operations Department) within five (5) days of the commission of the alleged offence; or
- 3.2.2.2 a *Level 3 Offence* or a *Level 4 Offence* that is alleged to have been committed at any time or place (whether on the field of play or otherwise), then the *Report* must be lodged with the ICC's *Head of Legal* as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any event no later than seven (7) days after: (a) the commission of the alleged offence; or (b) the alleged offence was brought to the attention of the ICC's *Chief Executive Officer*.
- 3.2.3 Where the *Report* is lodged by the individual described in Article 3.1.4 in relation to a *Level 3 Offence* or a *Level 4 Offence* that is alleged to have been committed, then the *Report* must be lodged with the ICC's *Head of Legal* as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any event no later than seven (7) days after: (a) the commission of the alleged offence; or (b) the alleged offence was brought to the attention of the *Match Referee*.

- 3.3 Where it is alleged that a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has committed more than one offence under the *Code of Conduct* during, or in relation to an *International Match* (whether arising out of the same set of facts or otherwise), then a separate *Report* should be filed in accordance with this Article 3 for each of the offences that are alleged to have been committed.

ARTICLE 4 - NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Level 1 Offences, Level 2 Offences and Minimum Over Rate Offences:

- 4.1 Where a *Match Referee* receives a *Report* lodged under Articles 3.2.1.1, 3.2.1.2, 3.2.2.1 or Article 3.2 of Appendix 2 (in the case of *Minimum Over Rate Offences*), he/she must promptly provide a copy of the *Report*, together with a completed Form 'Not 1', (such documents comprising the '**Notice of Charge**'), to the following individuals:
- 4.1.1 the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* named in the *Report*, or, where appropriate in the case of an offence under either Article 2.2.9 (changing the condition of the ball), 2.2.10 (manipulating an *International Match*), or 2.5.1/2.5.2 (failure to meet the *Minimum Over Rate*), the relevant *Team Captain*; and
 - 4.1.2 the *Team Manager* of the relevant *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* named in the *Report*.
- 4.2 The *Notice of Charge* shall specify that the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* shall have the following three options:
- 4.2.1 he/she may admit the offence charged and accede to the proposed sanction specified in the *Notice of Charge* (which sanction shall be strictly at the *Match Referee's* discretion, but at all times within the appropriate range for the level of offence). In such circumstances, and provided that such admission has been received by the *Match Referee* prior to the commencement of the hearing at the time/place specified in the *Notice of Charge*, the hearing before the *Match Referee* shall not be required and no further action shall be taken, save that the *ICC* shall promptly issue a public statement confirming: (a) the commission of an offence under the *Code of Conduct*; and (b) the imposition of the applicable sanction specified in the *Notice of Charge*; or
 - 4.2.2 he/she may admit the offence charged but dispute the proposed sanction specified in the *Notice of Charge*, in which case the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 5.1; or
 - 4.2.3 he/she may deny the offence charged, in which case the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 5.1.

Level 3 Offences and Level 4 Offences:

- 4.3 Where the *ICC's Head of Legal* receives a *Report* lodged under Articles 3.2.1.3, 3.2.2.2 or 3.2.3, he/she must promptly conduct a review to determine whether the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* named in the *Report* has a case to answer.
- 4.4 If the initial review of the *Report* reveals that there is no case to answer, then the *ICC* shall notify the person who filed the *Report* of that fact, and the matter shall not proceed any further.
- 4.5 If the initial review of the *Report* reveals that there is a case to answer, then the *ICC* shall promptly provide a copy of the *Report*, together with a completed Form 'Not 1' (such documents comprising the '**Notice of Charge**') to the following individuals:

- 4.5.1 the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* named in the *Report*; and
 - 4.5.2 the *Team Manager* of the relevant *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* named in the *Report*; and
 - 4.5.3 the CEO of the *National Cricket Federation* to which the relevant *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* is affiliated.
- 4.6 The *Notice of Charge* shall specify that the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* shall have the following options:
- 4.6.1 he/she may admit the offence charged and accede to the proposed sanction specified in the *Notice of Charge* (which sanction shall be strictly at the ICC's discretion, but at all times within the appropriate range for the level of offence). In such circumstances, and provided that such admission has been received by the ICC's *Head of Legal* prior to the commencement of the hearing at the time/place specified in the *Notice of Charge*, the hearing before the *Judicial Commissioner* shall not be required and no further action shall be taken, save that the ICC shall promptly issue a public statement confirming: (a) the commission of an offence under the *Code of Conduct*; and (b) the imposition of the applicable sanction specified in the *Notice of Charge*; or
 - 4.6.2 he/she may admit the offence charged but dispute the proposed sanction specified in the *Notice of Charge*, in which case the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 5.2; or
 - 4.6.3 he/she may deny the offence charged, in which case the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 5.2.

ARTICLE 5 - THE DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE

NOTE: Where a *Match Referee* appointed to adjudicate any matter brought under this Code of Conduct is not physically present at the relevant *International Match* (and therefore required to perform his/her duties remotely) then all hearings arising under Article 5.1 will be held by telephone conference or video conference (if available) and the provisions of Article 5.1 are to be interpreted accordingly.

Level 1 Offences, Level 2 Offences and Minimum Over Rate Offences:

- 5.1 Where a matter proceeds to a hearing under Article 4.2.2 or 4.2.3, then the case shall be referred to the *Match Referee* for adjudication in accordance with the following procedure:
- 5.1.1 Subject to the discretion of the *Match Referee* to order otherwise for good cause shown by the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*, the hearing will take place at the time specified in the *Notice of Charge* (which should, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, be no more than thirty-six (36) hours after the receipt by the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* of the *Notice of Charge*) and, subject to the note to Article 5, in the country in which the alleged offence was committed. For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Article
 - 5.1.1 prevents a hearing from being convened at a time during which the *International Match* in relation to which the alleged offence took place, remains in progress.
 - 5.1.2 The procedure followed at the hearing shall be at the discretion of the *Match Referee*, provided that the hearing is conducted in a manner which offers the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* a fair and reasonable opportunity to present evidence (including the right to call and to question witnesses by telephone or video-conference where necessary), address the *Match Referee* and present his/her case.

- 5.1.3 The hearing before the *Match Referee* shall be in English, and certified English translations shall be submitted of any non-English documents put before the *Match Referee*. The cost of the translation shall be borne by the party offering the document(s).
- 5.1.4 Where video evidence of the alleged offence is available at the hearing before the *Match Referee*, then it may be relied upon by any party, provided that all other parties shall have the right to make such representations in relation to it that they may see fit.
- 5.1.5 Unless exceptional circumstances apply, each of the following individuals must attend any hearing before the *Match Referee*: (a) the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* who has been charged with the alleged offence; and (b) the person who lodged the *Report* (or, in the case of the ICC's *Chief Executive Officer*, his/her representative/nominee). Where any such individual has a compelling justification for his/her non-attendance, then they shall be given the opportunity to participate in the hearing before the *Match Referee* by telephone or video conference (if available). Without prejudice to the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel's* ability to call and to question such witnesses as may be necessary and/or to be represented by such other person of his/her own choosing pursuant to Article 5.1.6, one of the *Team Captain*, *Team Vice-Captain* or *Team Manager* of the team that the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* represents may also attend such a hearing to provide additional support and assistance to the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*.
- 5.1.6 Each of the individuals described in Article 5.1.5(a) and (b) shall have the right (at his/her or its own expense) to be represented at the hearing before the *Match Referee* by such representative (including legal counsel) of his/her or its own choosing. Where the person lodging the *Report* is an *Umpire* that officiated in the *International Match* in question or the ICC's *Chief Executive Officer*, then such person shall be entitled to be represented prior to, and during, the hearing (if he/she considers necessary) by a representative of the ICC's Legal Department.
- 5.1.7 The non-attendance of any *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* or his/her representative at the hearing, shall not prevent the *Match Referee* from proceeding with the hearing in his/her absence and issuing a ruling in relation to the offence charged.
- 5.1.8 At the end of a hearing, where the *Match Referee* considers that further evidence is necessary or further time is required to consider the evidence that has been presented, he/she shall adjourn the hearing for an appropriate period of time and make such directions as may be necessary.
- 5.1.9 Alternatively, at the end of a hearing:
- 5.1.9.1 brought under Article 4.2.2:
- a) as soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing (and, in any event, no later than forty-eight (48) hours thereafter), the *Match Referee* will confirm the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel's* admission that he/she had committed a *Code of Conduct* offence and announce his/her decision in writing, with reasons, setting out: (a) what sanctions, if any, are to be imposed (including any fine and/or period of suspension); (b) the date that any period of suspension shall come into force and effect; and (c) any rights of appeal that may exist pursuant to Article 8.

- 5.1.9.2 brought under Article 4.2.3 (or where the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has failed to respond in a timely fashion to the *Notice of Charge*):
- a) the *Match Referee* shall adjourn the hearing (for a period of no less than ten (10) minutes and no more than twenty-four (24) hours), following which he/she will reconvene the hearing and verbally announce his/her finding as to whether a *Code of Conduct* offence has been committed;
 - b) where the *Match Referee* determines that a *Code of Conduct* offence has been committed, the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* may request a short adjournment (of no more than thirty (30) minutes) to prepare any submissions that he/she might wish to make in relation to the appropriate sanction that ought to be applied; and
 - c) as soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing (and, in any event, no later than forty-eight (48) hours thereafter), the *Match Referee* will announce his/her decision in writing, with reasons, setting out: (a) the finding as to whether a *Code of Conduct* offence had been committed; (b) what sanctions, if any, are to be imposed (including any fine and/or period of suspension); (c) the date that any period of suspension shall come into force and effect; and (d) any rights of appeal that may exist pursuant to Article 8.

5.1.10 The *Match Referee* shall have the discretion to announce the substance of his/her decision prior to the issue of the written reasoned decision referred to in Article 5.1.9.

5.1.11 A copy of the written reasoned decision will be provided to the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*, the CEO of the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel's National Cricket Federation*, and the ICC's *Cricket Operations Manager*.

5.1.12 Subject only to the rights of appeal under Article 8, the *Match Referee's* decision shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties.

Level 3 Offences and Level 4 Offences:

5.2 Where a matter proceeds to a hearing under Article 4.6.2 or 4.6.3, then the case shall be referred to a *Judicial Commissioner* for adjudication in accordance with the following procedure:

5.2.1 As soon as reasonably possible, the ICC shall appoint one member from the ICC's *Code of Conduct Commission* to sit as the *Judicial Commissioner* to hear the case sitting alone. The appointed member shall be independent of the parties, have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not, unless otherwise agreed between the parties, be from a country participating in the *International Match*, during, or in relation to which, the alleged offence was committed.

5.2.2 The *Judicial Commissioner* shall convene a preliminary hearing with the ICC and its legal representatives, together with the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* and his/her legal representatives (if any). The preliminary hearing should take place as soon as possible by telephone conference call unless the *Judicial Commissioner* determines otherwise. The non-participation, without compelling justification, of the *Player*

or *Player Support Personnel* or his/her representative at the preliminary hearing, after proper notice of the preliminary hearing has been provided, shall not prevent the *Judicial Commissioner* from proceeding with the preliminary hearing, whether or not any written submissions are made on behalf of the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*.

- 5.2.3 The purpose of the preliminary hearing shall be to allow the *Judicial Commissioner* to address any preliminary issues that need to be resolved prior to the hearing date. In particular (but without limitation), the *Judicial Commissioner* shall:
- 5.2.3.1 determine the date(s) upon which the full hearing shall be held. Save in exceptional circumstances or where the parties otherwise agree, the full hearing should take place no longer than fourteen (14) days after the receipt by the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* of the *Notice of Charge*.
 - 5.2.3.2 establish dates reasonably in advance of the date of the full hearing by which:
 - a) the *ICC* shall submit an opening brief with argument on all issues that the *ICC* wishes to raise at the hearing and a list of the witnesses that the *ICC* intends to call at the hearing (and a summary of the subject areas of the witness's anticipated testimony), and enclosing copies of the exhibits that the *ICC* intends to introduce at the hearing;
 - b) the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* shall submit an answering brief, addressing the *ICC*'s arguments and setting out argument on the issues that he/she wishes to raise at the hearing, as well as a list of the witnesses that he/she intends to call at the hearing (and a summary of the subject areas of the witness's anticipated testimony), and enclosing copies of the exhibits that he/she intends to introduce at the hearing; and
 - c) the *ICC* may (at its discretion) submit a reply brief, responding to the answer brief of the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* and listing any rebuttal witnesses that the *ICC* intends to call at the hearing (and a summary of the subject areas of the witness's anticipated testimony), and enclosing copies of any other exhibits that the *ICC* intends to introduce at the hearing; and
 - 5.2.3.3 make such order as the *Judicial Commissioner* shall deem appropriate in relation to the production of relevant documents and/or other materials between the parties.
- 5.2.4 Subject to the discretion of the *Judicial Commissioner* to order otherwise for good cause shown by either party, or if otherwise agreed between the parties, hearings before the *Judicial Commissioner* shall take place in the country in which the alleged offence was committed.
- 5.2.5 The procedure followed at the hearing shall be at the discretion of the *Judicial Commissioner*, provided that the hearing is conducted in a manner which offers the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* a fair and reasonable opportunity to present evidence (including the right to call and to question witnesses by telephone or video-conference where necessary), address the *Judicial Commissioner* and present his/her case.

- 5.2.6 The hearing before the *Judicial Commissioner* shall be in English, and certified English translations shall be submitted of any non-English documents put before the *Judicial Commissioner*. The cost of the translation shall be borne by the party offering the document(s). If required by the *Judicial Commissioner* (at his/her discretion), the ICC shall make arrangements to have the hearing recorded or transcribed. If requested by the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*, the ICC shall also arrange for an interpreter to attend the hearing. Such costs of transcription and interpretation shall be paid by the ICC.
- 5.2.7 Where video evidence of the alleged offence is available at the hearing before the *Judicial Commissioner*, then it may be relied upon by any party, provided that all other parties shall have the right to make such representations in relation to it that they may see fit.
- 5.2.8 Unless exceptional circumstances apply, each of the following individuals must attend any hearing before the *Judicial Commissioner*: (a) the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* who has been charged with the alleged offence; (b) the person who lodged the *Report* (or, in the case of the ICC's *Chief Executive Officer*, his/her representative/nominee); and (c) a representative of the ICC's Legal Department. Where any such individual has a compelling justification for his/her non-attendance, then they shall be given the opportunity to participate in the hearing before the *Judicial Commissioner* by telephone or video conference (if available). Without prejudice to the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*'s ability to call and to question such witnesses as may be necessary and/or to be represented by such other person of his/her own choosing pursuant to Article 5.2.9, one of the *Team Captain*, *Team Vice-Captain* or *Team Manager* of the team that the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* represents may also attend such hearing to provide additional support and assistance to the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*.
- 5.2.9 Each of the individuals described in Article 5.2.8(a) and (b) shall have the right (at his/her or its own expense) to be represented at the hearing before the *Judicial Commissioner* by such representative (including legal counsel) of his/her or its own choosing. Where the person lodging the *Report* is an *Umpire* or *Match Referee* that officiated in the *International Match* in question or the ICC's *Chief Executive Officer*, then such person shall be entitled to be represented prior to, and during, the hearing (if he/she considers necessary) by a representative of the ICC's Legal Department.
- 5.2.10 The non-attendance of the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* or his/her representative at the hearing, after proper notice of the hearing has been provided, shall not prevent the *Judicial Commissioner* from proceeding with the hearing in his/her absence, whether or not any written submissions are made on his/her behalf.
- 5.2.11 At the end of a hearing, where the *Judicial Commissioner* considers that further evidence is necessary or further time is required to consider the evidence that has been presented, he/she shall adjourn the hearing for an appropriate period of time and make such directions as may be necessary.

- 5.2.12 Alternatively, at the end of a hearing:
- 5.2.12.1 brought under Article 4.6.2:
 - a) as soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing (and, in any event, no later than forty-eight (48) hours thereafter), the *Judicial Commissioner* will confirm the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel's* admission that he/she had committed a *Code of Conduct* offence and announce his/her decision in writing, with reasons, setting out: (a) what sanctions, if any, are to be imposed (including any fine and/or period of suspension); (b) the date that any period of suspension shall come into force and effect; and (c) any rights of appeal that may exist pursuant to Article 8.
 - 5.2.12.2 brought under Article 4.6.3 (or where the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has failed to respond in a timely fashion to the *Notice of Charge*):
 - a) the *Judicial Commissioner* shall adjourn the hearing (for a period of no less than ten (10) minutes and no more than twenty-four (24) hours), following which he/she will reconvene the hearing and verbally announce his/her finding as to whether a *Code of Conduct* offence has been committed;
 - b) where the *Judicial Commissioner* determines that a *Code of Conduct* offence has been committed, the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* may request a short adjournment (of no more than thirty (30) minutes) to prepare any submissions that he/she might wish to make in relation to the appropriate sanction that ought to be applied; and
 - c) as soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing (and, in any event, no later than forty-eight (48) hours thereafter), the *Judicial Commissioner* will announce his/her decision in writing, with reasons, setting out: (a) the finding as to whether a *Code of Conduct* offence had been committed; (b) what sanctions, if any, are to be imposed (including any fine and/or period of suspension); (c) the date that any period of suspension shall come into force and effect; and (d) any rights of appeal that may exist pursuant to Article 8.
- 5.2.13 The *Judicial Commissioner* shall have the discretion to announce the substance of his/her decision prior to the issue of the written reasoned decision referred to in Article 5.2.12.
- 5.2.14 A copy of the written reasoned decision will be provided to the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*, the CEO of the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel's National Cricket Federation*, and the ICC's *Cricket Operations Manager*.
- 5.2.15 Subject only to the rights of appeal under Article 8, the *Judicial Commissioner's* decision shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties.

General Principles of Procedure

- 5.3 Where a *Report* is filed by more than one of the individuals described in Article 3.2 in relation to the same alleged offence under the *Code of Conduct*, then the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* alleged to have committed the offence will only be served with one *Notice of Charge* in accordance with the procedures set out in Article 4. However, all persons who filed a *Report* (or, in the case of the ICC's *Chief Executive Officer*, his/her representative/nominee) in relation to the alleged offence are required to attend the hearing before the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* unless there is a compelling justification for his/her non-attendance, in which case they shall be given the opportunity to participate in the hearing by telephone or video conference (if available).
- 5.4 Where two or more *Players* or *Player Support Personnel* are alleged to have committed offences under the *Code of Conduct*, they may both be dealt with at the same hearing where the proceedings arise out of the same incident or set of facts, or where there is a clear link between separate incidents, provided that the *Code of Conduct* permits the alleged offences to be determined by the same adjudicator. For the avoidance of doubt:
- 5.4.1 any number of *Level 1 Offences* and/or *Level 2 Offences* can all be determined by a *Match Referee* at the same hearing; and
 - 5.4.2 any number of *Level 3 Offences* and/or *Level 4 Offences* can all be determined by a *Judicial Commissioner* at the same hearing; but
 - 5.4.3 a *Level 1 Offence* or *Level 2 Offence* cannot be determined at the same hearing as a *Level 3 Offence* or a *Level 4 Offence* (and vice versa), and separate proceedings should therefore be issued in relation to each alleged offence.
- 5.5 Where a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* is alleged to have committed more than one breach of the *Code of Conduct* during, or in relation to the same *International Match*, then all of the alleged offences may be dealt with at the same hearing, provided that the *Code of Conduct* permits the offences that are alleged to have been committed to be determined by the same adjudicator. For the avoidance of doubt:
- 5.5.1 any number of *Level 1 Offences* and/or *Level 2 Offences* can all be determined by a *Match Referee* at the same hearing; and
 - 5.5.2 any number of *Level 3 Offences* and/or *Level 4 Offences* can all be determined by a *Judicial Commissioner* at the same hearing; but
 - 5.5.3 a *Level 1 Offence* or *Level 2 Offence* cannot be determined at the same hearing as a *Level 3 Offence* or a *Level 4 Offence*, and separate proceedings should therefore be issued in relation to each alleged offence.
- 5.6 Any failure or refusal by any *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* to provide assistance to a *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* in connection with any charge made pursuant to this *Code of Conduct* may constitute a separate offence (depending upon the seriousness and context of such failure or refusal) under Articles 2.1.8, 2.2.12, 2.3.3 or 2.4.3 of the *Code of Conduct*.

- 5.7 Where a *Match Referee* is, or becomes unwilling or unable to hear a case (for example, where he/she finds him/herself in a position of conflict), then the ICC's *Head of Legal* shall have the discretion to appoint the ICC's *Chief Referee* or such other referee as the ICC deems to be appropriate in all the circumstances. Where the ICC's *Chief Referee* (or such other referee) is unwilling or unable to hear the case, a member of the ICC's *Code of Conduct Commission* (who shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not, unless otherwise agreed between the parties, be from a country participating in the *International Match* during, or in relation to which, the alleged offence was committed) as a replacement to the *Match Referee* and all of the remaining procedure will apply accordingly.
- 5.8 Where a *Judicial Commissioner* is, or becomes unwilling or unable to hear a case (for example, where he/she finds him/herself in a position of conflict), then the ICC's *Head of Legal* shall have the discretion to appoint another member of the ICC's *Code of Conduct Commission* (who shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not, unless otherwise agreed between the parties, be from a country participating in the *International Match* during, or in relation to which, the alleged offence was committed) as a replacement to the *Judicial Commissioner* and all of the remaining procedure will apply accordingly.
- 5.9 The ICC will issue a public announcement regarding any decision of the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* made under the *Code of Conduct*, as soon as is reasonably practicable after the decision has been communicated to the parties. The public announcement of the decision may include details of the offences committed under the *Code of Conduct* and of the sanctions imposed, if any. Until such time as a public announcement is published, all parties and participants in the proceedings shall treat such proceedings as strictly confidential. For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Article shall prevent any party (or any relevant *National Cricket Federation*) publicly confirming the date of the hearing, the offence that is alleged to have been committed and/or the name of the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* charged.

ARTICLE 6 - STANDARD OF PROOF AND EVIDENCE

- 6.1 Unless otherwise described herein, the standard of proof in all cases brought under the *Code of Conduct* shall be whether the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* is comfortably satisfied, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that is made, that the alleged offence has been committed. This standard of proof in all cases shall be determined on a sliding scale from, at a minimum, a mere balance of probability (for the least serious offences) up to proof beyond a reasonable doubt (for the most serious offences).
- 6.2 The *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* shall not be bound by judicial rules governing the admissibility of evidence. Instead, facts relating to an offence committed under the *Code of Conduct* may be established by any reliable means, including admissions.
- 6.3 The *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* may draw an inference adverse to the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* who is asserted to have committed an offence under the *Code of Conduct* based on his/her refusal, without compelling justification, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner*) and/or to answer any relevant questions.

ARTICLE 7 - SANCTIONS ON PLAYERS AND PLAYER SUPPORT PERSONNEL

- 7.1 Where a *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* determines that an offence under the *Code of Conduct* has been committed, he/she will be required to impose an appropriate sanction on the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*.
- 7.2 In order to determine the sanction that is to be imposed in each case, the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* must first consider whether the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has previously been found guilty of an offence under the same Article of the *Code of Conduct* (or any predecessor regulations that may have applied) within a period of twelve months prior to the date on which the alleged offence took place.
- 7.3 Once the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* has established whether this is a repeat offence within the relevant twelve month period, then he/she shall go on to take into account any other factors that he/she deems relevant and appropriate to the mitigation or aggravation of the nature of the *Code of Conduct* offence (including, without limitation, the nature and frequency of any previous offences under the *Code of Conduct*) before determining, in accordance with the following table, what the appropriate sanction(s) should be:

LEVEL OF OFFENCE	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (FIRST OFFENCE)	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (SECOND OFFENCE WITHIN 12 MONTHS)	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (THIRD OFFENCE WITHIN 12 MONTHS)	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (FOURTH AND SUBSEQUENT OFFENCES WITHIN 12 MONTHS)
Level 1	Warning/reprimand and/or the imposition of a fine of up to 50% of the applicable <i>Match Fee</i> .	The imposition of a fine of between 50-100% of the applicable <i>Match Fee</i> and/or up to two (2) <i>Suspension Points</i> .	The imposition of between two (2) and eight (8) <i>Suspension Points</i> .*	The imposition of eight (8) <i>Suspension Points</i> or a suspension for a fixed period of time ranging between the equivalent of eight (8) <i>Suspension Points</i> and one (1) year.*
Level 2	The imposition of a fine of between 50-100% of applicable <i>Match Fee</i> and/or up to two (2) <i>Suspension Points</i> .	The imposition of between two (2) and eight (8) <i>Suspension Points</i> .*	The imposition of eight (8) <i>Suspension Points</i> or a suspension for a fixed period of time ranging between the equivalent of eight (8) <i>Suspension Points</i> and one (1) year.*	The imposition of a suspension of between one (1) and five (5) years.
Level 3	The imposition of between four (4) and eight (8) <i>Suspension Points</i> .*	The imposition of eight (8) <i>Suspension Points</i> or a suspension for a fixed period of time ranging between the equivalent of eight (8) <i>Suspension Points</i> and one (1) year.*	The imposition of a suspension between one (1) year and a lifetime.	n/a
Level 4	The imposition of eight (8) <i>Suspension Points</i> or a suspension for a fixed period of time ranging between, at a minimum, the lesser of the equivalent of eight (8) <i>Suspension Points</i> and one (1) year, up to a maximum of a lifetime's suspension.	The imposition of a suspension of between one (1) year and a lifetime.	n/a	n/a
Minimum Over Rate Offences	See specific sanctions described in the table at Article 4 of Appendix 2.			

***NOTE:** In all cases marked with a *, the maximum 'actual' period of suspension shall be no more than one (1) year, irrespective of the number and/or the practical application of any *Suspension Points* that might be imposed.

- 7.4 Where a *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* imposes a period of suspension on any *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*, then, unless such period is for a fixed period of time (for example, one year) then, any such period of suspension shall be referenced by *Suspension Points*, which shall carry the following weightings:
- 7.4.1 a *Test Match* or any other *International Match* of at least four days in duration is given a weighting of two (2) *Suspension Points*;
 - 7.4.2 a *One Day International Match* or *Twenty20 International Match* is given a weighting of one (1) *Suspension Point*; and
 - 7.4.3 all other *International Matches* are given a weighting of one (1) *Suspension Point*.
- 7.5 Where *Suspension Points* are imposed against a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*, then such *Suspension Points* will be applied in accordance with the following principles:
- 7.5.1 the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* shall have regard to the *Player's* or *Player Support Personnel's* participation in the various formats of *International Matches* over the previous two years in order to determine (to the best of his/her ability) which of the forthcoming *International Matches* the *Player* is most likely to participate in or the *Player Support Personnel* is most likely to assist the participation of a *Player* in;
 - 7.5.2 where necessary, the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* shall be entitled to consult with the *ICC* in order to make a determination as to which of the forthcoming *International Matches* the *Player* is most likely to participate in or the *Player Support Personnel* is most likely to assist the participation of a *Player* in;
 - 7.5.3 in so far as is reasonably possible, the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* shall apply the *Suspension Points* to the subsequent *International Matches* in which the *Player* is most likely to participate in or the *Player Support Personnel* is most likely to assist the participation of a *Player* in, on a chronological basis immediately following the announcement of the decision;
 - 7.5.4 where a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has his/her *Suspension Points* applied to an *International Match* that is subsequently cancelled, postponed or otherwise abandoned prior to the actual day on which it is scheduled to take place, then such *Suspension Points* must be reallocated to the next subsequent *International Matches* in which the *Player* is most likely to participate in or the *Player Support Personnel* is most likely to assist the participation of a *Player* in. Where an *International Match* is cancelled, postponed or otherwise abandoned at any time on the actual day on which it is scheduled to take place, then the *Suspension Points* will remain allocated to that *International Match*, irrespective of such cancellation, postponement or abandonment.

Examples of the Application of Suspension Points:

- 1 Where a Player's playing history suggests that he/she is most likely to represent his National Cricket Federation in Test Matches only, then the Suspension Points shall be applied to his/her future participation in Test Matches only, so that six (6) Suspension Points would be applied to the three (3) Test Matches immediately following the announcement of the decision, notwithstanding that the National Cricket Federation might be participating in intervening One Day International Matches and/or Twenty20 International Matches.
- 2 Where a Player's playing history suggests that he/she is likely to be selected to represent his National Cricket Federation in all formats of International Matches, then the Suspension Points shall be applied to his/her future participation in all International Matches in the sequential order in which such International Matches take place immediately following the announcement of the decision. The examples set out below, would apply to the following chronological list of potential playing fixtures:
 - Code of Conduct decision
 - One-Day International Match - weighting 1 Suspension Point ('Match A')
 - One-Day International Match - weighting 1 Suspension Point ('Match B')
 - Test Match - weighting 2 Suspension Point ('Match C')
 - Test Match weighting 2 Suspension Point ('Match D')
 - Twenty20 International Match - weighting 1 Suspension Point ('Match E')
 - Twenty20 International Match - weighting 1 Suspension Point ('Match F')
 - a) One (1) Suspension Point would be applied to Match A;
 - b) Two (2) Suspension Points would be applied to Matches A and B;
 - c) Three (3) Suspension Points would be applied to Matches A, B and E;
 - d) Four (4) Suspension Point would be applied to Match A, B and C;
 - e) Five (5) Suspension Points would be applied to Matches A, B, C and E;
 - f) Six (6) Suspension Points would be applied to Matches A, B, C and D;
 - g) Seven (7) Suspension Points would be applied to Matches A, B, C, D and E;
 - h) Eight (8) Suspension Points would be applied to Matches A, B, C, D, E and F.

7.6 For the avoidance of any doubt:

- 7.6.1 the Match Referee or Judicial Commissioner will have no jurisdiction to adjust, reverse or amend the results of any International Match;
- 7.6.2 where a Player or Player Support Personnel is found guilty of committing two separate Code of Conduct offences that do not relate to the same incident or set of circumstances arising during an International Match and sanctioned separately for each offence, then any sanctions should run cumulatively (and not concurrently);

- 7.6.3 where a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* is found guilty of committing two *Code of Conduct* offences in relation to the same incident or set of circumstances arising during an *International Match* and sanctioned separately, then any sanctions imposed should run concurrently (and not cumulatively);
- 7.6.4 nothing in this *Code of Conduct* shall permit plea bargaining in relation to any alleged offence committed under this *Code of Conduct*;
- 7.6.5 where the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* finds a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* not guilty of the offence allegedly committed under the *Code of Conduct*, then it remains open to him/her, at his/her discretion, to find the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* guilty of an offence of a lower level than that with which he/she has been charged. For example where a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has been charged with (but been found not guilty of) the *Level 2 Offence* of 'showing serious dissent at an *Umpire's* decision' (Article 2.2.1), the *Match Referee* may, instead, find the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* guilty of the *Level 1 Offence* of 'showing dissent at an *Umpire's* decision' (Article 2.1.3) and impose an appropriate sanction; and
- 7.6.6 where a fine and/or costs award is imposed against a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*, then such fine and/or costs award must be paid: (a) by the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* (and not any other third party, including a *National Cricket Federation*); (b) to the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel's National Cricket Federation* (for onward transmission to the *ICC*) within one calendar month of receipt of the decision imposing the fine. However, the *ICC* will consider any request from any *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* to make the payment of such fines and/or costs over a prolonged period of time on the grounds of financial hardship. Should any fine and/or costs award (or agreed part-payment or instalment thereof) not be paid to the relevant *National Cricket Federation* within such deadline or by the time of the next agreed payment date, the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* may not play, coach or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in any *International Match* until such payment has been satisfied in full.
- 7.7 Where a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has had *Suspension Points* imposed against him/her or has been suspended for a fixed period of time, he/she may not play, coach or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in the *International Match(es)* which: (a) are covered by the application of his/her *Suspension Points* as determined in accordance with Article 7.7; or (b) take place during the fixed period of his/her suspension.

NOTE: For the avoidance of any doubt, a *Player* or (where relevant) *Player Support Personnel* who has had *Suspension Points* imposed against him/her or has been suspended for a fixed period of time shall not, during the *International Matches* which are covered by his/her *Suspension Points* or the period of suspension:

- a) be nominated as, or carry out any of the duties or responsibilities of, a substitute fielder; or
- b) enter any part of the playing area (which shall include, for the avoidance of doubt, the field of play and the area between the boundary and perimeter boards) at any time, including during any scheduled or unscheduled breaks in play.

In addition, *Player Support Personnel* so sanctioned shall not be permitted to enter the *players' dressing room* (including the viewing areas) during any *International Match* covered by his/her *Suspension Points* or the period of suspension. *Players* so sanctioned will, however, be permitted to enter the *players' dressing room* provided that the *players' dressing room* (or any part thereof) for the relevant *International*

Match is not within the player area described in (b) above (for example, no such Player shall be permitted access to an on-field 'dug-out').

Finally, any Player or Player Support Personnel so sanctioned shall not be prevented from attending any post-match ceremonies or presentations taking place anywhere on the field of play or otherwise following the conclusion of an International Match covered by his/her Suspension Points or the period of suspension unless the suspension or Suspension Points have been imposed in respect of a Level 3 or Level 4 Offence under this Code of Conduct. In such circumstances, the Player or Player Support Personnel shall not be permitted to attend such ceremonies or presentations.

- 7.8** Once any *Suspension Points* or fixed period of suspension has expired, the *Player or Player Support Personnel* will automatically become re-eligible to participate (in the case of a *Player*) or assist the participation (in the case of a *Player Support Personnel*) in *International Matches* provided that he/she has paid, in full, all amounts forfeited under the *Code of Conduct*, including any fines, compensatory awards or award of costs that may have been imposed against him/her.

ARTICLE 8 - APPEALS

8.1 Appeals from decisions in relation to a first Level 1 Offence

- 8.1.1 Decisions made under the *Code of Conduct* by a *Match Referee* in relation to a first *Level 1 Offence* shall be non-appealable and shall remain the full and final decision in relation to the matter.

8.2 Appeals from decisions in relation to: (a) a second, third or fourth Level 1 Offence; (b) a Level 2 Offence; or (c) a Minimum Over Rate Offence

- 8.2.1 Decisions made under the *Code of Conduct* by a *Match Referee* in relation to: (a) a second, third or fourth *Level 1 Offence* within the applicable twelve month period; or (b) a *Level 2 Offence*; or (c) a *Minimum Over Rate Offence*, may be challenged solely by appeal as set out in this Article 8.2. Such decision shall remain in effect while under appeal unless any *Judicial Commissioner* properly convened to hear the appeal orders otherwise.
- 8.2.2 The only parties who may appeal a decision of this nature shall be: (a) the *Player or Player Support Personnel* found guilty of the offence or, where appropriate in the case of an offence under either Article 2.2.9 (changing the condition of the ball), 2.2.10 (manipulation of an *International Match*), or 2.5.1/2.5.2 (failure to meet the *Minimum Over Rate*), the relevant *Team Captain*; and (b) the *ICC's Chief Executive Officer* (or his/her designee).
- 8.2.3 Any notice to appeal under this Article must be lodged with the *ICC's Head of Legal* within 48 hours of receipt of the written decision of the *Match Referee*. In all cases, a copy of such notice will also be provided to the CEO of the *National Cricket Federation* to which the *Player or Player Support Personnel* is affiliated. Thereafter, the following will apply:
- 8.2.3.1 Within 48 hours of receipt of a notice to appeal: (a) the *ICC's Head of Legal* will appoint a member of the *ICC's Code of Conduct Commission* who is (unless otherwise agreed between the parties) from a country other than those participating in the *International Match* during, or in relation to which, the alleged offence was committed, to act as *Judicial Commissioner* and hear the appeal sitting alone; and (b) the *Match Referee* will provide a written statement to the *ICC's Head of Legal* setting out any relevant facts (to be copied to the *Player or Player Support Personnel*).

- 8.2.3.2 The *provisions* of Articles 5.1.2 to 5.1.11, applicable to proceedings before the *Match Referee*, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* (ie with changes deemed to have been made as required to reflect the different context) to appeal hearings before the *Judicial Commissioner*.
- 8.2.3.3 The *Judicial Commissioner* shall hear and determine all issues arising from any matter which is appealed pursuant to this Article on a *de novo* basis, ie he/she shall hear the matter over again, from the beginning, without being bound in any way by the decision being appealed. For the avoidance of doubt, the *Judicial Commissioner* shall have the power to increase or decrease, amend or otherwise substitute a new decision on the appropriateness (or otherwise) of the sanction imposed at first instance, provided that any new sanction must be within the permitted range of sanctions set out in the table in Article 7.3 (or, where applicable, Article 4 of Appendix 2).
- 8.2.3.4 Appeal hearings pursuant to this Article 8.2 should be completed expeditiously. Save where all parties agree or fairness requires otherwise, the appeal hearing shall be commenced no later than seven (7) days after the appointment of the member of the *Judicial Commissioner*.
- 8.2.3.5 The *Judicial Commissioner* shall have the power to order some or all of the costs of the appeal proceedings (including the costs of holding the hearing, any interpretation costs, the legal and/or travel/accommodation costs of the *Judicial Commissioner* and/or any other relevant parties) to be paid by the appealing party if he/she considers that such party has acted spuriously, frivolously or otherwise in bad faith.
- 8.2.3.6 Any decision made by the *Judicial Commissioner* under this Article 8.2, shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties.

8.3 Appeals from decisions in relation to a **Level 3 Offence** or **Level 4 Offence**

- 8.3.1 Decisions made under the *Code of Conduct* by a *Judicial Commissioner* in relation to a **Level 3 Offence** or **Level 4 Offence** may be challenged solely by appeal as set out in this Article 8.3. Such decision shall remain in effect while under appeal unless any properly convened *Appeal Panel* orders otherwise.
- 8.3.2 The only parties who may appeal a decision made in relation to a **Level 3 Offence** or **Level 4 Offence** shall be: (a) the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* found guilty of the offence; and (b) the *ICC's Chief Executive Officer*.
- 8.3.3 Any notice to appeal under this Article must be lodged with the *ICC's Head of Legal* within seven (7) days of receipt of the written decision of the *Judicial Commissioner*. In all cases, a copy of such notice will also be provided to the CEO of the *National Cricket Federation* to which the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* is affiliated. Thereafter, the following will apply:
- 8.3.3.1 Within forty-eight (48) hours of receipt of a notice to appeal: (a) the *ICC's Head of Legal* will appoint three members of the *ICC's Code of Conduct Commission* each of whom are (unless otherwise agreed between the parties) from a country other than those participating in the relevant *International Match* to sit as the *Appeal Panel* to hear the appeal; and (b) the

Judicial Commissioner will provide a written statement to the *ICC's Head of Legal* setting out any relevant facts (to be copied to the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*).

- 8.3.3.2 The provisions of Articles 5.2.2 to 5.2.14, applicable to proceedings before the *Judicial Commissioner*, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* (ie with changes deemed to have been made as required to reflect the different context) to appeal hearings before the *Appeal Panel*.
- 8.3.3.3 The *Appeal Panel* shall hear and determine all issues arising from any matter which is appealed to it pursuant to this Article on a *de novo* basis, ie it shall hear the matter over again, from the beginning, without being bound in any way by the decision being appealed. For the avoidance of doubt, the *Appeal Panel* shall have the power to increase or decrease, amend or otherwise substitute a new decision on the appropriateness (or otherwise) of the sanction imposed at first instance, provided that any new sanction must be within the permitted range of sanctions set out in the table in Article 7.3.
- 8.3.3.4 Appeal hearings pursuant to this Article 8.3 should be completed expeditiously. Save where all parties agree or fairness requires otherwise, the appeal hearing shall be commenced no later than thirty (30) days after the appointment of the *Appeal Panel*.
- 8.3.3.5 The *Appeal Panel* shall have the power to order some or all of the costs of the appeal proceedings (including the costs of holding the hearing, any interpretation costs, the legal and/or travel/accommodation costs of the *Appeal Panel* and/or any other relevant parties) to be paid by the appealing party if it considers that such party has acted, spuriously, frivolously or otherwise in bad faith.
- 8.3.3.6 Any decision made by the *Appeal Panel* under this Article 8.3, shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties.

8.4 No appeal in relation to an accepted sanction

- 8.4.1 For the avoidance of doubt, where a *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* admits the offence charged and accedes to the proposed sanction specified in the *Notice of Charge* in accordance with the procedure described in Articles 4.2.1 or 4.6.1, the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* waives his/her right to any appeal against the imposition of such a sanction.

ARTICLE 9 - RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

- 9.1 Any hearing results or other final adjudications under the *Code of Conduct* shall be recognised and respected by the ICC and its *National Cricket Federations* automatically upon receipt of notice of the same, without the need for any further formality. Each of the ICC and its *National Cricket Federations* shall take all steps legally available to it to enforce and give effect to such decisions.
- 9.2 It shall be a condition of membership of the ICC that all *National Cricket Federations* shall comply with the *Code of Conduct*.

ARTICLE 10 - AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT

- 10.1 The *Code of Conduct* may be amended from time to time by the Executive Board of the ICC, with such amendments coming into effect on the date specified by the ICC.
- 10.2 The headings used for the various Articles of the *Code of Conduct* are for the purpose of guidance only and shall not be deemed to be part of the substance of the *Code of Conduct* or to inform or affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 10.3 The *Code of Conduct* shall come into full force and effect on 1 October 2013 (the **Effective Date**). It shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the *Effective Date*; provided, however, that any case pending prior to the *Effective Date*, or brought after the *Effective Date* but based on an offence that is alleged to have occurred before the *Effective Date*, shall be governed by the predecessor version of the *Code of Conduct* in force at the time of the alleged offence, subject to any application of the principle of *lex mitior* by the hearing panel determining the case.
- 10.4 If any Article or provision of this *Code of Conduct* is held invalid, unenforceable or illegal for any reason, the *Code of Conduct* shall remain otherwise in full force apart from such Article or provision which shall be deemed deleted insofar as it is invalid, unenforceable or illegal.
- 10.5 The *Code of Conduct* is governed by and shall be construed in accordance with English law. Strictly without prejudice to the arbitration provisions of Articles 5 and 8 of the *Code of Conduct*, disputes relating to the *Code of Conduct* shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

Affiliate Member. Any National Cricket Federation with *affiliate member* status of the ICC.

Appeal Panel. A panel of three persons appointed by the ICC from the members of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission to perform the functions assigned to the Appeal Panel under the Code of Conduct. Each member of the Appeal Panel shall be independent of the ICC, which may provide reasonable compensation and reimbursement of expenses to such members.

Associate Member. Any National Cricket Federation with *associate member* status of the ICC.

Effective Date. As defined in Article 10.3.

Full Member. Any National Cricket Federation with *full member* status of the ICC.

ICC. The International Cricket Council or its designee.

ICC's Chief Executive Officer. The person appointed by the ICC from time to time to act as the ICC's Chief Executive Officer (or his/her designee).

ICC's Chief Referee. The person appointed by the ICC from time to time to act as the ICC's Chief Referee (or his/her designee).

ICC's Clothing and Equipment Regulations. The ICC's Clothing and Equipment Regulations, in force from time to time.

ICC Code of Conduct Commission. An official committee of the ICC established, amongst other things, to provide independent enquiries, investigations and rulings in relation to matters brought to its attention pursuant to the Code of Conduct. Each member of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission shall be independent of the ICC, which may provide reasonable compensation and reimbursement of expenses to such members.

ICC Code of Conduct for Umpires and Referees. The ICC's Code of Conduct for Umpires and Referees, in force from time to time.

ICC Events. Each of the following: (a) the ICC Cricket World Cup; (b) the ICC World Twenty20; (c) the ICC Champions Trophy; (d) the ICC World Cricket League Divisions 1-8 (inclusive), together with any regional qualifying events thereto; (e) the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup; (f) the ICC Under 19 Cricket World Cup; (g) the ICC World Cup Qualifying Tournament; (h) the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup Qualifying Tournament, together with any regional qualifying events thereto; (i) the ICC World Twenty20 Qualifying Tournament; (j) the ICC Under 19 Cricket World Cup Qualifying Tournament, together with any regional qualifying events thereto; (k) the ICC Intercontinental Cup and Shield; and (l) any other event organised or sanctioned by the ICC from time to time to which the ICC deems it appropriate that the Code of Conduct should apply.

ICC's Head of Legal. The person appointed by the ICC from time to time to act as the ICC's Head of Legal (or his/her designee).

ICC's Operating Manual. The ICC's Official Operating Manual in force from time to time.

International Match. Each of the following (in men's and women's cricket): (a) any Test Match, One Day International Match or Twenty20 International Match; (b) any Match played as part of an ICC Event; (c) any International Tour Match; or (d) any other Match organised or sanctioned by the ICC from time to time to which the ICC deems it appropriate that the Code of Conduct should apply.

International Tour Match. Any Match played between a representative team of a Full Member (or Associate Member with Test and/or ODI or T20I Status) and any domestic, guest or invitational team.

Judicial Commissioner. The independent person appointed by the ICC from the ICC Code of Conduct Commission, to perform the functions assigned to the Judicial Commissioner under the Code of Conduct.

Level 1 Offence. Any of the offences described in Articles 2.1.1 – 2.1.8.

Level 2 Offence. Any of the offences described in Articles 2.2.1 – 2.2.12.

Level 3 Offence. Any of the offences described in Articles 2.3.1 – 2.3.3.

Level 4 Offence. Any of the offences described in Articles 2.4.1 – 2.4.4.

Match. A cricket *match* of any format and duration in length played between representative teams (male or female) of two *National Cricket Federations* affiliated to the ICC.

Match Fee. The designated *match fee* (which is to be used for the purposes of calculating sanctions in accordance with Article 7) as set out in Appendix 3 of this *Code of Conduct*.

Match Referee. The independent person appointed by the ICC (or any other relevant party) as the official *match referee* for a designated *International Match*, whether such *Match Referee* carries out his/her functions remotely or otherwise. Where a *Match Referee* is not physically present at a particular *Match*, he/she may be assisted in the administrative performance of his/her duties under this *Code of Conduct* by any official 'Match Manager' who may be appointed to officiate at such *International Match*.

Minimum Over Rate. As defined in Appendix 2 of this *Code of Conduct*.

Minimum Over Rate Offence. Any of the offences described in Articles 2.5.1 – 2.5.2.

Minor Over Rate Offence. As defined in Article 2.5.1.

National Cricket Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by the ICC as the entity governing the sport of cricket in a country (or collective group of countries associated for cricket purposes).

Notice of Charge. As defined in Article 4.1 and/or Article 4.5.

One Day International Match. As defined by Section 33 (*ICC Classification of Official Cricket*) of the ICC's *Operating Manual*.

Player. Any cricketer who is selected in any playing or touring team or squad that is chosen to represent a *National Cricket Federation* in any *International Match* or series of *International Matches*.

Player Support Personnel. Any coach, trainer, manager, selector, team official, doctor, physiotherapist or any other person employed by, representing or otherwise affiliated to a playing/touring team or squad that is chosen to represent a *National Cricket Federation* in any *International Match* or series of *International Matches*.

Report. As defined in Article 3.1.

Serious Over Rate Offence. As defined in Article 2.5.2.

Suspension Points. The weighting points used to determine the period of suspension imposed against any *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* pursuant to Article 7 of the *Code of Conduct*.

Team Captain or Vice Captain. The official captain or vice captain of any team participating in a *Match*.

Team Manager. The official manager of any team participating in a *Match*.

Test Match. As defined by Section 33 (*ICC Classification of Official Cricket*) of the ICC's *Operating Manual*.

Twenty20 International Match. As defined by Section 33 (*ICC Classification of Official Cricket*) of the ICC's *Operating Manual*.

Umpire. Any *umpire* (including any third or other *umpires*) appointed to officiate in a *Match*.

APPENDIX 2 – MINIMUM OVER RATE REQUIREMENTS, CALCULATION, REPORTING AND DISCIPLINARY PROCESS AND SANCTIONS

1 MINIMUM OVER RATE

The *minimum over rate* to be achieved by the fielding team in all *International Matches* shall be as set out in the playing conditions to the relevant *International Match* (the '**Minimum Over Rate**').

2 CALCULATING THE ACTUAL OVER RATE

- 2.1 The actual over rate will be calculated at the end of each *International Match* by those *Umpires* appointed to officiate in such *International Match*. In the case of *Test Matches* (or other *International Matches* of at least four days in duration), the actual over rate will be the average rate which is achieved by the fielding team across both of the batting team's innings.
- 2.2 In calculating the actual over rate for an *International Match*, allowances will be given for the actual time lost as a result of any of the following:
 - 2.2.1 treatment given to a *Player* by an authorised medical personnel on the field of play;
 - 2.2.2 a *Player* being required to leave the field as a result of a serious injury;
 - 2.2.3 all third *Umpire* referrals and consultations;
 - 2.2.4 time wasting by the batting side (which may, in addition, constitute a separate offence pursuant to any of Articles 2.1.8, 2.2.11, 2.3.3 or 2.4.4 depending upon the context and seriousness of the incident); and
 - 2.2.5 all other circumstance that are beyond the control of the fielding team.
- 2.3 In addition, the following time allowances will only be given in:
 - 2.3.1 *Test Matches* (or other *International Matches* of at least four days in duration):
 - a) 2 minutes per wicket taken, provided that such wicket results in the subsequent batsmen immediately commencing his innings. For the avoidance of any doubt, no time allowance will be given for the final wicket of an innings or where a wicket falls immediately prior to any interval; and
 - b) 4 minutes per drinks break taken (one per session).
 - 2.3.2 *Twenty20 International Matches*:
 - a) 1 minute for every 3 full overs that an innings is reduced by as a result of any delay and/or interruption in play.
- 2.4 Further, where the batting team:
 - 2.4.1 in a *Test Match* (or other *International Match* of at least four days in duration) is bowled out in 3½ hours or less (taking into account all of the time allowances described in this Article 2) in any particular innings, no account shall be taken of the actual over rate in that innings when calculating the actual over rate at the end of such *Match*.
 - 2.4.2 in an *One Day International Match* is bowled out within the time determined for that innings pursuant to the ICC's Standard ODI Playing Conditions, no sanction may be imposed in respect of a breach of the *Minimum Over Rate*.

3 PROCEDURE

- 3.1 Where the actual over rate is calculated by the *Umpires* as being equal to or in excess of the *Minimum Over Rate*, no further action shall be taken.
- 3.2 Where the actual over rate is calculated by the *Umpires* as being less than the *Minimum Over Rate*, the following shall apply:
- 3.2.1 only the *Umpires* that officiated in the *International Match* during which the alleged offence was committed can *report* such an offence to the *Match Referee*, and such *Report*, which must be completed on Form 'Rep 1' must be lodged with the *Match Referee* (or, where, for logistical reasons, it is impractical to lodge with the *Match Referee*, the ICC's Cricket Operations Department) within 18 hours of the close of the day's play in the relevant *International Match* or prior to the start of the following day's play, whichever is the sooner;
- 3.2.2 thereafter, the *Match Referee* shall promptly consult with the *Umpires* and shall be entitled, after such consultation, to make such amendments to the actual over rate calculation as he/she deems appropriate in the circumstances to reflect those circumstances that are beyond the control of the fielding team (including, but not limited to those set out in Article 2 of this Appendix 2).
- 3.2.3 where the *Match Referee* confirms that the *Minimum Over Rate* has not been achieved by the fielding side in any *International Match*, this shall constitute an offence under either Article 2.5.1 or 2.5.2 of the *Code of Conduct* and the *Match Referee* will promptly issue a *Notice of Charge* in accordance with Article 4.1 of the *Code of Conduct* (with the *Team Captain* being charged on behalf of the *Players* in the fielding side as well as him/herself) and the matter will be thereafter be adjudicated by the *Match Referee* in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 5.

4 APPLICABLE SANCTIONS FOR A MINIMUM OVER RATE OFFENCE

- 4.1 The principles set out in Article 7 (regarding sanctions) shall be applied in full except that:
- 4.1.1 in order to determine the sanction that is to be imposed in each case, the *Match Referee* must first consider whether the *Player* has previously been found guilty of the same offence under the *Code of Conduct* (or any predecessor regulations that may have applied) in the same format of the game within a period of twelve months prior to the date on which the alleged offence took place.
- 4.1.2 once the *Match Referee* has established whether or not this is a repeat offence in the same format of the game within the relevant twelve month period, then:
- 4.1.2.1 in the case of a *Minor Over Rate Offence*, (and subject to the qualifying guidance note below), he/she shall apply the mandatory sanctions that are set out in the table at Article 4.2, below; or
- 4.1.2.2 in the case of a *Serious Over Rate Offence*, he/she shall take into account any other factors that he/she deems relevant and appropriate to the mitigation or aggravation of the nature of the *Serious Over Rate Offence* before determining, in accordance with the table at Article 4.2, below, what the appropriate sanction(s) should be.

4.2 For the purposes of *Minimum Over Rate Offences* only, the table at Article 7.3 of the *Code of Conduct* shall be replaced with the following:

MINIMUM OVER RATE OFFENCE	INDIVIDUAL	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (FIRST OFFENCE)	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (SECOND OFFENCE IN THE SAME FORMAT OF THE GAME WITHIN 12 MONTHS)
Minor Over Rate Offence (Article 2.5.1)	Player	10% of Match Fee per over short of <i>Minimum Over Rate</i> .	
	Team Captain	20% of Match Fee per over short of <i>Minimum Over Rate</i>	20% of Match Fee per over short of <i>Minimum Over Rate</i> AND the imposition of a suspension for the immediately subsequent one (1) <i>International Match in the same format of the game</i> as that in which the offence occurred.

NOTE: For the avoidance of doubt, where a Team Captain whose team has already been found to have committed two Minor Over Rate Offences in the same format of the game within a period of twelve months, commits a further offence in the same format of the game in the same twelve month period, in determining the sanction to be imposed, the latest offence shall be treated as a first offence for the purposes of the table at Article 4.2 above.

MINIMUM OVER RATE OFFENCE	INDIVIDUAL	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (FIRST OFFENCE)	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (SECOND OFFENCE IN THE SAME FORMAT OF THE GAME WITHIN 12 MONTHS)	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (THIRD OFFENCE IN THE SAME FORMAT OF THE GAME WITHIN 12 MONTHS)
Serious Over Rate Offence (Article 2.5.2)	Player	10% of Match Fee per over short of the <i>Minimum Over Rate</i> for the: (a) first five overs in a <i>Test Match</i> (or other <i>International Matches</i> of at least four days in duration); or (b) first two overs in any <i>One Day International Match</i> , <i>Twenty20 International Match</i> or any other <i>International Match</i> of fifty (50) or twenty (20) overs per side AND 20% of Match Fee per additional over short of the <i>Minimum Over Rate</i> .		
	Team Captain	The imposition of two (2) <i>Suspension Points</i> .	The imposition of between two (2) and eight (8) <i>Suspension Points</i> .	The imposition of between eight (8) <i>Suspension Points</i> and a suspension for one (1) year.

APPENDIX 3 – MATCH FEES

Unless otherwise agreed in advance of an *International Match* or *ICC Event*, for the purposes of any sanctions that are to be applied pursuant to this *Code of Conduct*, the following designated *Match Fees* shall apply:

TYPE OF INTERNATIONAL MATCH	DESIGNATED MATCH FEE
Any men's <i>Test Match</i> , <i>One Day International Match</i> or <i>Twenty20 International Matches</i> .	A country-specific amount which is to be determined by the ICC's Chief Executive's Committee in consultation with the relevant <i>National Cricket Federations</i> .
<i>All other International Matches</i> .	No <i>Match Fee</i> will be applied. Accordingly, no <i>Match Referee</i> or <i>Judicial Commissioner</i> shall have jurisdiction under this <i>Code of Conduct</i> to impose any financial sanctions against any <i>Player</i> or <i>Player Support Personnel</i> for a breach of this <i>Code of Conduct</i> . However the remaining range of permissible sanctions (set out in the tables in Article 7.3 and Article 4 of Appendix 2) shall be available to the <i>Match Referee</i> and/or <i>Judicial Commissioner</i> in full.

For the avoidance of doubt, the designated *Match Fee* to be applied for the purposes of an offence committed by a *Player Support Personnel* shall be the same as that which would be applied to a *Player* from the same *National Cricket Federation* participating in the same *International Match*.

APPENDIX 4 - EXPEDITED PROCEDURE FOR CODE OF CONDUCT OFFENCES OCCURRING DURING AN ICC EVENT

Where a *Code of Conduct* offence is alleged to have occurred during, or in relation to, an *International Match* that is played as part of an *ICC Event* (except the *ICC Intercontinental Cup and Shield* in which no expedited procedure is to be applied), the provisions of the *Code of Conduct* shall apply in full save for the amendments described in this Appendix 4, which are deemed to be made in order to ensure that any matters arising can be dealt with expeditiously:

ARTICLE 3 - REPORTING AN ALLEGED OFFENCE UNDER THE CODE OF CONDUCT

- Article 3.2.1.2 – ‘forty-eight (48) hours (where the *Report* is lodged by an *Umpire*) or ninety-six (96) hours (where the *Report* is lodged by the *Team Manager* or CEO of either of the two relevant *National Cricket Federations*)’ is replaced with ‘eighteen (18) hours’.
- Article 3.2.1.3 – ‘seven (7) days’ is replaced with ‘thirty-six (36) hours’.
- Article 3.2.2.1 – ‘five (5) days’ is replaced with ‘twenty-four (24) hours’.
- Article 3.2.2.2 – ‘seven (7) days’ is replaced with ‘thirty-six (36) hours’.
- Article 3.2.3 – ‘seven (7) days’ is replaced with ‘thirty-six (36) hours’.

ARTICLE 4 - NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

- Article 4.2.2 – ‘Article 5.1’ is replaced with ‘Article 5.1.1’
- Article 4.2.3 – ‘Article 5.1’ is replaced with ‘Article 5.1.1’
- Article 4.6.2 – ‘Article 5.2’ is replaced with ‘Article 5.1.2’
- Article 4.6.3 – ‘Article 5.2’ is replaced with ‘Article 5.1.2’

ARTICLE 5 - THE DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE

- Articles 5.1 and 5.2 are replaced in their entirety with the following:

5.1 Where a matter proceeds to a hearing:

- 5.1.1 under Article 4.2.2 or 4.2.3, then the case shall be referred to the *Match Referee* for adjudication in accordance with the procedure described in Article 5.2.
- 5.1.2 under Article 4.6.2 or 4.6.3, then the *ICC* shall appoint one member of the *ICC’s Code of Conduct Commission* (who shall be independent of the parties, have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not, unless otherwise agreed between the parties, be from a country participating in the *International Match*, during, or in relation to which, the alleged offence was committed) to sit alone as the *Judicial Commissioner* and the case shall be referred to him/her for adjudication in accordance with the procedure described in Article 5.2.

5.2 Disciplinary Procedure during an *ICC Event*

- 5.2.1 Subject to the discretion of the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* to order otherwise for good cause shown by the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*, the hearing will take place at the time specified in the *Notice of Charge* (which should, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, be no more than twenty-four (24) hours after the receipt by the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* of the *Notice of Charge*) and in the country in which the alleged offence was committed. For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Article 5.2.1 prevents a hearing from being convened at a time during which the *International Match* in relation to which the alleged offence took place, remains in progress.

- 5.2.2 The procedure followed at the hearing shall be at the discretion of the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner*, provided that the hearing is conducted in a manner which offers the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* with a fair and reasonable opportunity to present evidence (including the right to call and to question witnesses by telephone or video-conference where necessary), address the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* and present his/her case.
- 5.2.3 The hearing before the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* shall be in English, and certified English translations shall be submitted of any non-English documents put before the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner*. The cost of the translation shall be borne by the party offering the document(s). In the case of a *Level 3 Offence* or *Level 4 Offence* only: (a) if required by the *Judicial Commissioner* (at his/her discretion), the ICC shall make arrangements to have the hearing recorded or transcribed; and (b) if requested by the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*, the ICC shall also arrange for an interpreter to attend the hearing. Such costs of transcription and interpretation shall be paid by the ICC.
- 5.2.4 Where video evidence of the alleged offence is available at the hearing before the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner*, then it may be relied upon by any party, provided that all other parties shall have the right to make such representations in relation to it that they may see fit.
- 5.2.5 Unless exceptional circumstances apply, each of the following individuals must attend any hearing before the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner*: (a) the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* who has been charged with the alleged offence; and (b) the person who lodged the *Report* (or, in the case of the ICC's *Chief Executive Officer*, his/her representative/nominee). Where any such individual has a compelling justification for his/her non-attendance, then they shall be given the opportunity to participate in the hearing before the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* by telephone or video conference (if available). Without prejudice to the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel's* ability to call and to question such witnesses as may be necessary and/or to be represented by such other person of his/her own choosing pursuant to Article 5.2.6, one of the *Team Captain*, *Team Vice-Captain* or *Team Manager* of the team that the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* represents may also attend such hearing before the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* to provide additional support and assistance to the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*.
- 5.2.6 Each of the individuals described in Article 5.2.5(a) and (b) shall have the right (at his/her or its own expense) to be represented at the hearing before the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* by such representative (including legal counsel) of his/her or its own choosing. Where the person lodging the *Report* is an *Umpire* or *Match Referee* that officiated in the *International Match* in question or the ICC's *Chief Executive Officer*, then such person shall be entitled to be represented prior to, and during, the hearing (if he/she considers necessary) by a representative of the ICC's Legal Department.
- 5.2.7 The non-attendance of any *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* or his/her representative at the hearing, shall not prevent the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* from proceeding with the hearing in his/her absence and issuing a ruling in relation to the offence charged.

- 5.2.8 At the end of a hearing, where the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* considers that further evidence is necessary or further time is required to consider the evidence that has been presented, he/she shall adjourn the hearing for an appropriate period of time and make such directions as may be necessary.
- 5.2.9 Alternatively, at the end of a hearing:
- 5.2.9.1 brought under Article 4.2.2:
- a) as soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing (and, in any event, no later than twenty-four (24) hours thereafter), the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* will confirm the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel's* admission that he/she had committed a *Code of Conduct* offence and announce his/her decision in writing, with reasons, setting out: (a) what sanctions, if any, are to be imposed (including any fine and/or period of suspension); (b) the date that any period of suspension shall come into force and effect; and (c) any rights of appeal that may exist pursuant to Article 8.
- 5.2.9.2 brought under Article 4.2.3 (or where the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* has failed to respond in a timely fashion to the *Notice of Charge*):
- a) the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* shall adjourn the hearing (for a period of no less than ten (10) minutes and no more than two (2) hours), following which he/she will reconvene the hearing and verbally announce his/her finding as to whether a *Code of Conduct* offence has been committed;
 - b) where the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* determines that a *Code of Conduct* offence has been committed, the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel* may request a short adjournment (of no more than thirty (30) minutes) to prepare any submissions that he/she might wish to make in relation to the appropriate sanction that ought to be applied; and
 - c) as soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing (and, in any event, no later than twenty-four (24) hours thereafter), the *Match Referee* or *Judicial Commissioner* will announce his/her decision in writing, with reasons, setting out: (a) the finding as to whether a *Code of Conduct* offence had been committed; (b) what sanctions, if any, are to be imposed (including any fine and/or period of suspension); (c) the date that any period of suspension shall come into force and effect; and (d) any rights of appeal that may exist pursuant to Article 8.

- 5.2.10 The *Match Referee* shall have the discretion to announce the substance of his/her decision prior to the issue of the written reasoned decision referred to in Article 5.2.9.
- 5.2.11 A copy of the written reasoned decision will be provided to the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*, the CEO of the *Player* or *Player Support Personnel's National Cricket Federation*, and the *ICC's Cricket Operations Manager*.
- 5.2.12 Subject only to the rights of appeal under Article 8, the *Match Referee's* or *Judicial Commissioner's* decision shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties.

ARTICLE 8 - APPEALS

- Article 8.2.3 - '48 hours' is replaced with '24 hours'.
- Article 8.2.3.1 - '48 hours' is replaced with '24 hours'.
- Article 8.2.3.2 - 'Articles 5.1.2 to 5.1.10' is replaced with 'the amended Articles 5.1 and 5.2'.
- Article 8.2.3.4 - 'seven days' is replaced with '48 hours'.
- Article 8.3.3 - 'seven (7) days' is replaced with '48 hours'.
- Article 8.3.3.2 - 'Articles 5.2.2 to 5.2.13' is replaced with 'the amended Articles 5.1 and 5.2'.
- Article 8.3.3.4 - 'thirty (30) days' is replaced with '72 hours'.

ICC CODE OF CONDUCT FOR UMPIRES

ICC ANTI-RACISM CODE FOR PLAYERS AND PLAYER SUPPORT PERSONNEL

ICC **ANTI-DOPING** CODE

ICC ANTI-CORRUPTION CODE FOR PARTICIPANTS

ICC REGULATIONS FOR THE REVIEW OF
BOWLERS REPORTED WITH **SUSPECTED**
ILLEGAL BOWLING ACTIONS

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT RULES AND REGULATIONS

OTHER ICC REGULATIONS
