

# ICC PLAYING HANDBOOK

The official handbook for international cricket players, officials, administrators and media **2009-2010**



[www.icc-cricket.com](http://www.icc-cricket.com)



# ICC PLAYING HANDBOOK 2009-10

The official handbook for international cricket players,  
officials, administrators and media

SECTION	PAGE
1 ICC Structure and Contacts	5
2 ICC Member Countries	29
3 Standard Test Match Playing Conditions	73
4 Standard One-Day International Match Playing Conditions	103
5 Standard Twenty20 International Match Playing Conditions	145
6 Duckworth-Lewis	183
7 Women's Test Match Playing Conditions	197
8 Women's One-Day International Playing Conditions	203
9 Women's Twenty20 Playing Conditions	213
10 Standard ICC Intercontinental Cup and ICC Intercontinental Shield Playing Conditions	221
11 Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Standard Playing Conditions	245
12 ICC Code of Conduct for Players and Player Support Personnel	283
13 ICC Code of Conduct for Umpires	325
14 ICC Anti-Racism Code for Players and Player Support Personnel	331
15 ICC Anti-Doping Code	357
16 ICC Anti-Corruption Code for Players and Player Support Personnel	359
17 ICC Regulations for the Review of Bowlers Reported with Suspected Illegal Bowling Actions	385
18 Clothing and Equipment Rules and Regulations	405
19 Other ICC Regulations	449



# INTRODUCTION

**Welcome to the 2009-10 edition of the ICC Playing Handbook.**

This handbook draws together the main regulations that govern international cricket including the playing conditions for men's and women's Test Match, One-Day and Twenty20 cricket, as well as Development events, and the Code of Conduct which regulates the behavior of players and officials.

There is also contact information on the ICC Head Office, the five regions and the 104 Member countries.

We hope that the ICC Playing Handbook can help provide an understanding of the international game that will enable everyone involved in the sport to uphold the unique spirit of Cricket.

It is important to us that this publication is a resource that is relevant so if there is any useful information missing from the handbook or any details that have changed since publication, please drop an e-mail to [enquiry@icc-cricket.com](mailto:enquiry@icc-cricket.com) and we will make the necessary amendments and additions for next year.

We would also strongly recommend you going to [www.icc-cricket.com](http://www.icc-cricket.com) and going to the Rules and Regulations section of the website during the course of the year, as during the course of the next 12 months some of the regulations contained within this book may change.

If you can't find what you are looking for in these pages, please check [www.icc-cricket.com](http://www.icc-cricket.com) or contact us at [enquiry@icc-cricket.com](mailto:enquiry@icc-cricket.com).





# ICC STRUCTURE AND CONTACTS

In 2006 the ICC introduced a new strategic plan. Its strategic direction from 2006 to 2010 is as follows:

## The ICC Mission

As the international governing body for cricket, the International Cricket Council will lead by:

- Promoting and protecting the game, and its unique spirit
- Delivering outstanding, memorable events
- Providing excellent service to Members and stakeholders
- Optimising its commercial rights and properties for the benefit of its Members

## Our Vision of Success

As a leading global sport cricket will captivate and inspire people of every age, gender, background and ability while building bridges between continents, countries and communities.

## Our Values

### • Openness, honesty and integrity

We work to the highest ethical standards. We do what we say we are going to do, in the way we say we are going to do it.

### • Excellence

Cricket's players and supporters deserve the best. It is our duty to set the highest standards.

### • Accountability and responsibility

We take responsibility for leading and protecting the game. We provide outstanding service to our stakeholders. If others are harming the game we take necessary action.

### • Commitment to the game

We care for cricket. Everything we do and every decision we make is motivated by a desire to serve the game better.

### • Respect for our diversity

We are an international organisation with a global focus and act at all times without prejudice, fear or favour.

### • Fairness and equity

We are fair, just and utterly impartial.

### • Working as a team

Like a cricket team we all have different skills and strengths. By working together with unity of purpose we maximise the effectiveness of our assets.

### ICC Summary

The International Cricket Council (ICC) is the global governing body for International cricket, encompassing men's, women's and youth participation and competition. It is responsible for the administration of men's and women's cricket including the management of playing conditions and officials for Test Match and One-Day International (ODI) cricket and the staging of international cricket events for men, women and juniors.

It is also responsible for the global expansion of the game through a major international Development Program.

**Full Members** are the governing bodies for cricket of a country recognised by the ICC, or nations associated for cricket purposes, or a geographical area, from which representative teams are qualified to play official Test matches (10 Members).

**Associate Members** are the governing bodies for cricket of a country recognised by the ICC, or countries associated for cricket purposes, or a geographical area, which does not qualify as a Full Member, but where cricket is firmly established and organised (35 Members).

**Affiliate Members** are the governing bodies for cricket of a country recognised by ICC, or countries associated for cricket purposes, or a geographical area (which is not part of one of those already constituted as a Full Member or Associate Member) where the ICC recognises that cricket is played in accordance with the Laws of Cricket (59 Members).

### ICC History

On June 15th, 1909, representatives from England, Australia and South Africa (Foundation Members) met at Lord's and founded the Imperial Cricket Conference. Membership was confined to the governing bodies of cricket within the British Commonwealth where Test Match cricket was played.

In 1926 India, New Zealand and West Indies were elected as Full Members. They were joined by Pakistan in 1953, Sri Lanka in 1981, Zimbabwe in 1992 and Bangladesh in 2000. South Africa, one of the three original Foundation Members, ceased to be a member of the ICC on leaving the British Commonwealth in 1961, but was re-elected as a Full Member in 1991.

In 1965, the organisation was renamed the International Cricket Conference and new rules were adopted to permit the election of countries from outside the British Commonwealth. This led to the expansion of the ICC, with the admission of Associate Members.

In 1989 new rules were adopted and the name changed to the International Cricket Council. The motivating factor behind this was the need to move the organisation from being a 'forum for discussion', in which only recommendations to Members could be made, to a body where binding decisions can be taken for effective management of the international game.

Four years later in 1993 the ICC appointed David Richards, a former chief executive of the Australian Cricket Board as its first chief executive and established a new administrative head office at Lord's cricket ground.



In 1997, the ICC Development Program was launched, and the game has since spread to 104 Members worldwide.

In July 2001, Malcolm Speed succeeded David Richards as Chief Executive Officer. Upon his appointment, he set about recruiting an experienced management team drawn from throughout the cricket world so that today the ICC boast a professional staff capable of effectively leading the game.

2005 was a momentous year in the history of the ICC with the organisation taking responsibility for the administration of women's cricket for the first time. It was also the year that it left Lord's Cricket Ground after a 96-year association. Staff from the ICC's offices in London and Monaco merged at new premises in Dubai in August 2005.

Percy Sonn became the first African to head the ICC when he was named ICC President in July 2006. After his death in 2007, he was replaced by South African Ray Mali, and it was in his home country that the inaugural ICC World Twenty20 tournament was staged.

In 2008, the ICC went into a new era as a new Chief Executive, Haroon Lorgat, and new President, David Morgan, joined the organisation.

After almost four years of operating in Dubai's Media City, the ICC moved on 16 April 2009 into its very own home in Dubai Sports City – a 38,000 square foot building located adjacent to the Dubai Sports City Academy.

This move, coming in the ICC's Centenary Year, will enable the organisation to serve its Members and the sport's other stakeholders even better.

### ICC PRESIDENTS

Lord Colin Cowdrey	1989–1993*
Sir Clyde Walcott	1993–1997*
Jagmohan Dalmiya	1997–2000
Malcolm Gray	2000–2003
Ehsan Mani	2003–2006
Percy Sonn	2006–2007
Ray Mali	2007–2008
David Morgan	2008–

### ICC CHIEF EXECUTIVES

David Richards	1993–2001
Malcolm Speed	2001–2008
Haroon Lorgat	2008–

\* Cowdrey and Walcott both served as 'Chairman' of the ICC. Prior to Lord Cowdrey's appointment the ICC was administered by the secretary of the Marylebone Cricket Club.

### ICC EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board is responsible for management of the affairs of the ICC within the framework of the overall policy of the Council of the ICC and having regard to Council's duties and responsibilities generally including those prescribed in the constitution or by statute or by regulation. The prime objective of the Board being to advance the objectives of the ICC.

It is made up of a representative of each Full Member country and three representatives elected by the Associate Members.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ICC EXECUTIVE BOARD AS AT SEPTEMBER 2009	
Chairman	David Morgan (President)
Ex-Officio	Sharad Pawar (Vice President)
Ex-Officio	Haroon Lorgat (CEO)
Australia	Jack Clarke
Bangladesh	AHM Mustafa Kamal
England	Giles Clarke
India	Shashank Manohar
New Zealand	Alan Isaac
Pakistan	Ijaz Butt
South Africa	Dr. Mtutuzeli Nyoka
Sri Lanka	D S de Silva
West Indies	Dr. Julian Hunte
Zimbabwe	Peter Chingoka

ASSOCIATE MEMBER REPRESENTATIVES	
Bermuda	Neil Speight
Kenya	Samir Inamdar
Singapore	Imran Khwaja

## ICC AUDIT COMMITTEE

The role of the Audit Committee is to review the ICC's financial reporting process, the system of internal control and management of financial risks, the audit process and ICC's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and its own code of ethics.

<b>Chairman</b>	Alan Isaac
<b>Independent Member</b>	Thandi Orleyn
<b>Independent Member</b>	Birendra Agarwal
<b>Internal Auditor</b>	Varinder Kohli
<b>Ex-Officio</b>	Haroon Lorgat (CEO)
<b>Ex-Officio</b>	Campbell Jamieson (GM - Commercial)
<b>Ex-Officio</b>	Kushal Das (CFO)

## ICC CHIEF EXECUTIVES' COMMITTEE

The ICC Chief Executives' Committee draws together the Chief Executives of the ten Test playing nations together with three representatives from the Associate Members to deal with operational and management matters relating to the administration and operation of the game of cricket.

<b>Chairman</b>	Haroon Lorgat (CEO)
<b>Ex-Officio</b>	Clive Lloyd (Chairman Cricket Committee)

### FULL MEMBERS

<b>Australia</b>	James Sutherland
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Nizam Uddin Chowdhury
<b>England</b>	David Collier
<b>India</b>	N Srinivasan
<b>New Zealand</b>	Dr. Justin Vaughan
<b>Pakistan</b>	Wasim Bari
<b>South Africa</b>	Gerald Majola
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Nishantha Ranatunga
<b>West Indies</b>	Dr. Ernest Hilaire
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Ozias Bvute

### ASSOCIATE MEMBER REPRESENTATIVES

<b>Hong Kong</b>	John Cribbin
<b>Ireland</b>	Warren Deutrom
<b>Namibia</b>	Francois Erasmus

### ICC CODE OF CONDUCT COMMISSION

The Code of Conduct Commission oversees formal enquiries into conduct which in the opinion of the Executive Board is prejudicial to the interests of the game of cricket and makes recommendations to the Executive Board on these matters.

All Full Members nominate a panel member. An Official Enquiry is usually conducted by the Chairman and two panel members.

<b>Chairman</b>	Hon. Michael Beloff QC
<b>Australia</b>	Richie Benaud
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Ajmalul Hossain QC
<b>Bermuda</b>	Marc Wetherhill
<b>Canada</b>	Stindar K Lal QC
<b>England</b>	Sir Oliver Popplewell
<b>India</b>	Goolam Vahanvati
<b>Ireland</b>	Frank Sowman
<b>Kenya</b>	Sharad Rao
<b>Netherlands</b>	Steven van Hoogstraten
<b>New Zealand</b>	Justice John Hansen
<b>Pakistan</b>	Muhammad Aslam Sanjrani
<b>Scotland</b>	Brent Lockie
<b>South Africa</b>	Justice Albie Sachs
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	TBC
<b>West Indies</b>	Justice Adrian Saunders
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Advocate Moses Mtombeni

## ICC CRICKET COMMITTEE

The remit of the ICC Cricket Committee is to discuss and consult on any cricket-playing matters and to formulate recommendations to the CEC which relate to cricket-playing matters. Any recommendations made by the ICC Cricket Committee will not take effect until they are ratified and/or approved by CEC and the Board.

<b>Chairman</b>	Clive Lloyd
<b>Past players (2)</b>	Ian Bishop & Mark Taylor
<b>Representatives of current players (2)</b>	Kumar Sangakkara & Tim May
<b>Full Member team coach representative (1)</b>	Mickey Arthur
<b>Member Board representative (1)</b>	Justin Vaughan
<b>Umpires' representative (1)</b>	Simon Taufel
<b>Referees' representative (1)</b>	Ranjan Madugalle
<b>Marylebone Cricket Club representative (1)</b>	Keith Bradshaw
<b>Women's Cricket representative</b>	Clare Connor
<b>Statistician (1)</b>	David Kendix
<b>Media (1)</b>	Ravi Shastri
<b>Associate representative (1)</b>	Steve Tikolo

## ICC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The role of the ICC Development Committee is to review and monitor all policy matters relating to the structure and delivery of the ICC Global Development Program with particular reference to:

- long and medium term strategic objectives both globally and regionally
- annual operational plans both globally and regionally
- the role of the Full Members, regional associations and general governance principles
- funding issues

<b>Chairman</b>	Haroon Lorgat (CEO)
<b>Africa representative</b>	A K Sebbalae
<b>Americas representative</b>	Theo Cuffy
<b>Asia representative</b>	P. Krishnasamy
<b>Europe representative</b>	Roger Knight
<b>EAP representative</b>	Geoff Tamblyn
<b>Affiliate delegate</b>	Andrew Armitage
<b>Associate delegate</b>	Samir Inamdar
<b>Full Member delegate</b>	Nishantha Ranatunga
<b>ICC Women's Committee Chair</b>	Betty Timmer
<b>MCC delegate</b>	Keith Bradshaw

### ICC FINANCE AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The Finance and Commercial Affairs Committee was established to report to the IDI Board on all matters relating to Finance. This includes ICC Events, Financial Results, Budget & Planning, Commercial Matters and Business Partner Program, Investment Program, tax planning, sponsorships and sale of commercial rights.

<b>Chairman</b>	Sharad Pawar
<b>Members</b>	Alan Isaac David Morgan Giles Clarke Haroon Lorgat Lalit Modi Neil Speight
<b>Ex-Officio</b>	Campbell Jamieson (GM - Commercial) Kushal Das (CFO)

### GOVERNANCE REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Governance Review Committee is responsible for considering and reviewing issues relating to the corporate governance of the ICC.

<b>Chairman</b>	Julian Hunte
<b>Members</b>	Imran Khwaja Jack Clarke Peter Chingoka Shashank Manohar TBC
<b>Ex-Officio</b>	David Morgan (President) Haroon Lorgat (CEO)

## ICC HR, REMUNERATION & APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE

The Committee through recommendations by the Chief Executive and the HR and Administration Manager will approve changes to HR and administration policies and ensure that they meet legal requirements and are in keeping with the ICC management philosophy to put people first.

As part of ICC's aim for best practice in governance process; the committee constantly reviews existing policies and procedures and where appropriate approves the creation of new policies.

The Committee makes recommendations to the ICC Executive Board on total remuneration and benefits for staff as part of the budget process.

<b>Chairman</b>	Samir Inamdar
<b>Members</b>	Ijaz Butt Jack Clarke Mtutuzeli Nyoka
<b>Ex-Officio</b>	David Morgan (President) Haroon Lorgat (CEO)

The affairs of the committee are managed by the ICC HR Manager.

## ICC MEDICAL COMMITTEE

The ICC Medical Committee is responsible for providing leadership on medical and sports science issues.

<b>Chairman</b>	Dr Peter Harcourt
<b>Members</b>	Dr Akshai Mansingh Dr Anant Joshi Dr Craig Ranson Dr Nicholas Peirce




### ICC WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

Following the integration of women's cricket with the ICC, the Women's Committee was established in April 2005 to:

- Govern and manage women's cricket in conjunction with the ICC.
- Provide leadership to the Regional Development Managers (RDMs) to assist them in developing women's cricket in their region.
- Make recommendations to the ICC Development Committee for future women's cricket initiatives.

<b>Chair</b>	Betty Timmer
<b>Africa representative</b>	Kerri Laing
<b>Americas representative</b>	Carol Whilby-Maxwell
<b>Asia representative</b>	Shubhangi Kulkarni
<b>East Asia-Pacific representative</b>	Catherine Campbell
<b>Europe representative</b>	Clare Connor
<b>Co-opted representative</b>	Belinda Clark



<b>ICC DUBAI</b>	
<b>Physical address</b>	International Cricket Council Street 69, Dubai Sports City, Emirates Road Dubai, United Arab Emirates
<b>Postal address</b>	International Cricket Council PO Box 500070, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
<b>Main switchboard</b>	+ (971) 4 382 8800
<b>Main fax</b>	+ (971) 4 382 8600
<b>General enquiry email</b>	enquiry@icc-cricket.com
<b>Website – Corporate</b>	www.icc-cricket.com
<b>Website – Major events</b>	iccevents.yahoo.com
<b>President</b> David Morgan	
<b>Vice President</b> Sharad Pawar	
<b>Chief Executive</b> Haroon Lorgat	

### ICC SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM

**Chief Financial Officer**

Kushal Das



**General Manager – Commercial**

Campbell Jamieson



**General Manager – Cricket**

David Richardson



**Head of Anti-Corruption and Security Unit**

Ravi Sawani



**Head of Legal & Company Secretary**

David Becker



**Manager – Human Resources and Administration**

Supriya Bannerjee



**Manager – Global Development**

Matthew Kennedy



**Manager – Member Services & Corporate Affairs**

Jon Long



**Manager – Media & Communications**

TBC

## ICC COMMERCIAL CONTACTS

**Campbell Jamieson**

General Manager – Commercial

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8611**Email:** campbell.jamieson@icc-cricket.com**Aarti Dabas**

Media Rights Services Manager

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8612**Email:** aarti.dabas@icc-cricket.com**Errol Stewart**

Sponsorship Services Manager

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8616**Email:** errol.stewart@icc-cricket.com**Chris Tetley**

Events Manager

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8615**Email:** chris.tetley@icc-cricket.com**Doug Waller**

Business Development Manager

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8614**Email:** doug.waller@icc-cricket.com

### ICC CRICKET OPERATIONS CONTACTS

**David Richardson**

General Manager - Cricket

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8831

**Email:** david.richardson@icc-cricket.com



**Clive Hitchcock**

Cricket Operations Manager

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8832

**Email:** clive.hitchcock@icc-cricket.com



**Vince van der Bijl**

Umpires & Referees Manager

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8837

**Email:** vince.vanderbijl@icc-cricket.com



**Doug Cowie**

Umpires Manager

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8834

**Email:** doug.cowie@icc-cricket.com



**Sarah Edgar**

Umpires & Referees Coordinator

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8836

**Email:** sarah.edgar@icc-cricket.com



**REGIONAL UMPIRES' MANAGERS****Bob Stratford**

(assigned to Pacific including Australia and New Zealand)

**Email:** bob.stratford@icc-cricket.com

**Ian Robinson**

(assigned to Africa)

**Email:** ian.robinson@icc-cricket.com

**Arani Jayaprakash**

(assigned to Asia including Bangladesh, India and the Middle East)

**Email:** arani.jayaprakash@icc-cricket.com

**Peter Manuel**

(assigned to Asia including Pakistan, Sri Lanka and South East Asia)




**Email:** peter.manuel@icc-cricket.com

**John Holder**

(assigned to the Americas including West Indies  
and Europe including UK)

**Email:** john.holder@icc-cricket.com



ICC ANTI-CORRUPTION AND SECURITY UNIT	
<b>Lord Condon</b> Chairman	
<b>Ravi Sawani</b> Head of Anti-Corruption and Security Unit	
<b>Martin Vertigen</b> Information Manager	
<b>Alan Peacock</b> Senior Investigator	
<b>Niranjan S. Virk</b> Senior Investigator	

ACSU CONTACT DETAILS	
<b>Physical address</b>	International Cricket Council Street 69, Dubai Sports City, Emirates Road Dubai, United Arab Emirates
<b>Postal address</b>	International Cricket Council PO Box 500070 Dubai, United Arab Emirates
<b>Main switchboard number</b>	+ (971) 4 382 8800
<b>ACSU fax number</b>	+ (971) 4 340 4856
<b>General enquiry email address</b>	contactACSU@icc-cricket.com
<b>Website address</b>	www.icc-cricket.com
<b>ACSU Hotline</b>	+ (971) 4 341 7225

All ACSU media enquiries should go through the ICC Media department on + (971) 4 382 8800.

## ICC REGIONAL SECURITY MANAGERS

**Arrie de Beer**

(Assigned to South Africa and Zimbabwe)

**Based:** Johannesburg, South Africa

**Email:** arrie.debeer@icc-cricket.com

**Lt Col Nur Khawaja**

(Assigned to Pakistan and Bangladesh)

**Based:** Lahore, Pakistan

**Email:** kh.nur@icc-cricket.com

**John Rhodes**

(Assigned to Australia and New Zealand)

**Based:** Sydney, Australia

**Email:** john.rhodes@icc-cricket.com

**Ron Hope**

(Assigned to England and the West Indies)

**Based:** London, England

**Email:** ron.hope@icc-cricket.com

**Dharamveer Veer Singh Yadav**

(Assigned to India and Sri Lanka)

**Based:** New Delhi, India

**Email:** dharamveeryadav@icc-cricket.com



**ICC LEGAL CONTACTS**

**David Becker**

Head of Legal & Company Secretary

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8811

**Email:** david.becker@icc-cricket.com



**Iain Higgins**

Company Lawyer

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8812

**Email:** iain.higgins@icc-cricket.com



**Sam Hollis**

Commercial Lawyer

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8813

**Email:** sam.hollis@icc-cricket.com





## ICC DEVELOPMENT CONTACTS

**Matthew Kennedy**

Global Development Manager

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8851**Email:** matthew.kennedy@icc-cricket.com**Tim Anderson**

Development Programmes Manager

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8852**Email:** tim.anderson@icc-cricket.com**Richard Done**

High Performance Manager

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8857**Email:** richard.done@icc-cricket.com**Andrew Faichney**

Development Events Manager

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8854**Email:** andrew.faichney@icc-cricket.com**Sarah de Rozario**

Development Compliance Manager

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8856**Email:** sarah.derozario@icc-cricket.com

## ICC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGERS

AMERICAS REGION	
<b>Martin Vieira</b>	ICC Development - Americas 3 Concord Gate, Suite 301 Toronto M3C 3N7, Ontario, Canada
<b>Telephone:</b>	+ (1) 416 426 7312
<b>Fax:</b>	+ (1) 416 426 7172
<b>Email:</b>	manager@cricamericas.com

AFRICA REGION	
<b>Cassim Suliman</b>	International Cricket Council Willowmoore Park Cricket Stadium Harpur Avenue, Benoni, South Africa
<b>Telephone:</b>	+ (27) 11 845 4881/2/3/4
<b>Fax:</b>	+ (27) 11 845 4885
<b>Email:</b>	cassims@cricket.co.za

ASIA REGION - ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL	
<b>Bandula Warnapura</b>	Asian Cricket Council, Level 20-2, CP Tower, No.11 Jalan 16/11 46350 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia
<b>Telephone:</b>	+ (60) 3 7956 9594 ext 11
<b>Fax:</b>	+ (60) 3 7956 9593
<b>Email:</b>	devmanager@asiancricket.org

**EAST ASIA-PACIFIC REGION**

<b>Matthew Weisheit</b>	c/o Cricket Australia 60 Jolimont Street Jolimont, Victoria 3002, Australia
<b>Telephone:</b>	+ (61) 3 9653 9945
<b>Fax:</b>	+ (61) 3 9653 8889
<b>Email:</b>	matthew.weisheit@cricket.com.au

**EUROPE REGION**

<b>Richard Holdsworth</b>	ICC Europe Office, The Clock Tower Lord's Cricket Ground, St John's Wood London, NW8 8QN, England
<b>Telephone:</b>	+ 44 (0) 20 7616 8637
<b>Fax:</b>	+ 44 (0) 20 7616 8634
<b>Email:</b>	richard.holdsworth@icc-europe.org

### ICC MEMBER SERVICES AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS CONTACTS

**Jon Long**

Manager - Member Services & Corporate Affairs

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8881

**Email:** jon.long@icc-cricket.com

**Chris Hurst**

Corporate Communications Manager

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8882

**Email:** chris.hurst@icc-cricket.com

**Lorinda Rugless**

Anti-Doping & Member Services Manager

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8883

**Email:** lorinda.rugless@icc-cricket.com



## ICC MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS CONTACTS

**James Fitzgerald**

ICC Communications Officer

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8872 **Mobile:** + (971) 50 640 1223**Email:** james.fitzgerald@icc-cricket.com**Sami ul Hasan**

ICC Communications Officer

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8873 **Mobile:** + (971) 50 452 8662**Email:** sami.ulhasan@icc-cricket.com**Lucy Benjamin**

ICC Media &amp; Communications Officer

**Telephone:** + (971) 4 382 8874 **Mobile:** + (971) 50 55 4 5893**Email:** lucy.benjamin@icc-cricket.com





# ICC MEMBER COUNTRIES 2009–2010

ICC FULL MEMBERS	PAGE
Australia	31
Bangladesh	32
England	33
India	34
New Zealand	35
Pakistan	36
South Africa	37
Sri Lanka	38
West Indies	39
Zimbabwe	40

ICC ASSOCIATE MEMBERS	PAGE
Argentina / Belgium / Bermuda	41
Botswana / Canada / Cayman Islands	42
Denmark / Fiji / France	43
Germany / Gibraltar / Guernsey	44
Hong Kong / Ireland / Israel	45
Italy / Japan / Jersey	46
Kenya / Kuwait / Malaysia	47
Namibia / Nepal / The Netherlands	48
Nigeria / Papua New Guinea / Scotland	49
Singapore / Tanzania / Thailand	50
United Arab Emirates / Uganda / United States of America	51
Vanuatu / Zambia	52



ICC AFFILIATE MEMBERS	PAGE
Afghanistan / Austria / Bahamas	53
Bahrain / Belize / Bhutan	54
Brazil / Brunei / Bulgaria	55
Cameroon / Chile / China	56
Cook Islands / Costa Rica / Croatia	57
Cuba / Cyprus / Czech Republic	58
Estonia / Falkland Islands / Finland	59
Gambia / Ghana / Greece	60
Indonesia / Republic of Iran / Isle of Man	61
Lesotho / Luxembourg / Malawi	62
Maldives / Mali / Malta	63
Mexico / Morocco / Mozambique	64
Myanmar / Norway / Oman	65
Panama / Peru / Philippines	66
Portugal / Qatar / Rwanda	67
Samoa / Saudi Arabia / Sierra Leone	68
Slovenia / South Korea / Spain	69
St Helena Island / Suriname / Swaziland	70
Sweden / Switzerland / Tonga	71
Turks & Caicos Islands / Turkey	72



<b>CRICKET AUSTRALIA</b>	
<b>Physical address</b>	60 Jolimont Street, Jolimont, Victoria 3002, Australia
<b>Postal address</b>	As above
<b>Main switchboard</b>	+ (61) 3 9653 9999
<b>Main fax</b>	+ (61) 3 9653 9900
<b>General enquiry email</b>	public.enquiries@cricket.com.au
<b>Website</b>	www.cricket.com.au
<b>Chairman</b>	Jack Clarke
<b>Chief Executive Officer</b>	James Sutherland
<b>Senior International team management</b>	
<b>National Team Manager</b>	Stephen Bernard
<b>Coach</b>	Tim Nielsen
<b>Assistant Coach</b>	TBC
<b>Strength &amp; Conditioning Coach</b>	Stuart Karppinen
<b>Physiotherapist</b>	Alex Kountouris
<b>Performance Analyst</b>	Michael Marshall
<b>Media contacts</b>	
<b>Peter Young</b>	General Manager, Public Affairs
Tel	+ (61) 3 9653 9994
Mobile	+ (61) 425 764 693
Email	peteryoung@cricket.com.au
<b>Philip Pope</b>	Public Affairs Manager
Tel	+ (61) 3 9653 9946
Mobile	+ (61) 4 3307 5030
Email	Philip.pope@cricket.com.au
<b>Lachy Patterson</b>	Communications Advisor
Tel	+ (61) 3 9653 9943
Mobile	+ (61) 4 3019 9144
Email	lachy.patterson@cricket.com.au
<b>Matthew Slade</b>	Communications Advisor
Tel	+ (61) 3 9653 8803
Mobile	+ (61) 409 916 474
Email	matthew.slade@cricket.com.au



## BANGLADESH CRICKET BOARD

**Physical address** Sher-e-Bangla National Cricket Stadium,  
Mirpur, Dhaka 1216, Bangladesh

**Postal address** As above

**Main switchboard** + (880) 2 803 1001 - 4

**Main fax** + (880) 2 803 1199

**Website** www.tigercricket.com

**President** AHM Mustafa Kamal

**Acting Chief Executive** Nizam Uddin Chowdhury

### Senior International team management

**Head Coach** James Siddons

**Team Operations Manager** Mohammed Shafique-ul Haque

**Strength & Conditioning Coach** Grant Luden

**Physiotherapist** Michael Henry

### Media contacts

**Mohammed Jalal Yunus** Chairman, Media & Communications  
Tel + (880) 1 8192 17017

**Rabeed Imam** Media Manager  
Tel + (880) 2 8031001  
Mobile + (880) 171 304 6531  
Fax + (880) 2 8031088  
Email media@bcb-cricket.com  
rimam@bcb-cricket.com  
rabeed.imam@gmail.com  
media.bcb@gmail.com



<b>ENGLAND AND WALES CRICKET BOARD</b>	
Physical address	Lord's Cricket Ground London NW8 8QZ
Postal address	As above
Main switchboard	+ (44) 207 432 1200
Main fax	+ (44) 207 289 5619
Website	www.ecb.co.uk
Chairman	Giles Clarke
Chief Executive	David Collier
<b>Senior International team management</b>	
Managing Director, England Cricket	Hugh Morris
Team Director	Andy Flower
Director of England Cricket Operations	John Carr
Manager - International Teams Administration	Medha Laud
<b>Media contacts</b>	
<b>Colin Gibson</b>	Head of Corporate Communications
Tel	+ (44) 207 432 1257
Mobile	+ (44) 790 384 4190
Email	colin.gibson@ecb.co.uk
<b>Andrew Walpole</b>	General Manager (International Teams Media Relations)
Tel	+ (44) 207 432 1252
Mobile	+ (44) 7785 527 102
Email	andrew.walpole@ecb.co.uk
<b>James Avery</b>	Media Relations Manager
Tel	+ 44 (0) 207 432 1251
Mobile	+ 44 (0) 7747 763 411
Email	james.avery@ecb.co.uk



## BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN INDIA

**Physical address** Cricket Centre, 2nd Floor  
Wankhede Stadium, 'D' Road  
Churchgate, Mumbai 400 020

**Postal address** As above

**Main switchboard** + (91) 22 2289 8800

**Main fax** + (91) 22 2289 8801

**General enquiry email** bcci@vsnl.com  
cricketboard@gmail.com

**Website** www.bcci.tv

**Hon Secretary** N Srinivasan

### Senior International team management

**Coach** Gary Kirsten

**Physical Trainer** Ramji Srinivasan

**Physiotherapist** Nitin Patel

### Media contacts

**Prof Ratnakar Shetty** Chief Administrative Officer  
Tel + (91) 22 2289 8800  
Mobile + (91) 98211 83254  
Email bcci@vsnl.com  
ratnakar.rs@gmail.com

**Devendra Prabhudesai** Media Relations & Corporate Affairs  
Tel + (91) 22 2289 8800  
Mobile + (91) 98206 87294  
Email devendra.prabhudesai@bcci.tv  
devprabhudesai@gmail.com



<b>NEW ZEALAND CRICKET, INC</b>	
Physical address	Level 6, 164 Hereford Street Christchurch, New Zealand
Postal address	PO Box 958, Christchurch, New Zealand
Main switchboard	+ (64) 3 3662 964
Main fax	+ (64) 3 365 7491
General enquiry email	info@nzcricket.org.nz
Website	www.blackcaps.co.nz
High Performance Centre	PO Box 180 Lincoln University, New Zealand
Telephone	+ (64) 3 325 3770
Fax	+ (64) 3 325 6075
Chairman	Alan Isaac
President	Don Neely
Chief Executive	Justin Vaughan
<b>Senior International team management</b>	
General Manager, Black Caps	Dave Currie
Coach, Black Caps	Andy Moles
Physiotherapist, Black Caps	Kate Stalker
<b>Media contact</b>	
Stephen Hill	Public Affairs Manager
Tel	+ (64) 3 364 7187
Mobile	+ (64) 21 531194
Email	shill@nzcricket.org.nz



## PAKISTAN CRICKET BOARD

**Physical address** Gaddafi Stadium  
Ferozpur Road, Lahore 54600, Pakistan

**Postal address** As above

**Main switchboard** + (92) 42 3571 7231 - 234

**UAN** + (92) - 111 22 7777

**Main fax** + (92) 42 3571 1860

**General enquiry email** mail@pcb.com.pk

**Website** www.pcb.com.pk

**Chairman** Ijaz Butt

**Chief Operating Officer** Wasim Bari

**Director - Cricket Operations** Zakir Khan

**Associate Manager** Shafqat Rana

### Senior International team management

**National Team Manager** Yawar Saeed

**Coach** Intikhab Alam

### Media contact

**Nadeem Sarwar** General Manager Media  
Tel + 92 42 3571 7231-34 ext 307  
Mobile + 92 300 845 3322  
Email nadeem.sarwar@pcb.com.pk



## CRICKET SOUTH AFRICA

Physical address	The Wanderers Club 21 North Street, Illovo Johannesburg 2196, South Africa
Postal address	PO Box 55009 Northlands 2116, South Africa
Main switchboard	+ (27) 11 880 2810
Main fax	+ (27) 866 414 887
General enquiry email	csa@cricket.co.za
Website	www.cricket.co.za
President	Dr. Mtutuzeli Nyoka
Chief Executive Officer	Gerald Majola
<b>Senior International team management</b>	
Team Manager	Dr Mohammed Moosajee
Logistics Manager	Goolam Rajah
Coach	Mickey Arthur
Assistant coach	Vincent Barnes
Physiotherapist	Brandon Jackson
Fitness Trainer	Rob Walter
Team Media Liason Manager	Michael Owen-Smith
<b>Media contact</b>	
Michael Owen-Smith	Media Officer
Mobile	+ (27) 83 412 4514
Email	michaelo@cricket.co.za





<b>SRI LANKA CRICKET</b>	
Physical address	35 Maitland Place Colombo 7, Sri Lanka
Postal address	As above
Main switchboard	+ (94) 112 681601 + (94) 112 681602 + (94) 112 681603 + (94) 112 681604
Main fax	+ (94) 112 697405
General enquiry email	info@srilankacricicket.lk
Website	www.srilankacricicket.lk
Chairman	DS de Silva
Chief Executive	Duleep Mendis
<b>Senior International team management</b>	
National Team Manager	Brendon Kuruppu
National coach	Trevor Bayliss
Physiotherapist	Tommy Simsek
<b>Media contact</b>	
Brian Thomas	Media Manager
Tel	+ (94) 112 681 601-4
Fax	+ (94) 114 718 736
Email	media@srilankacricicket.lk



<b>WEST INDIES CRICKET BOARD, INC</b>	
Physical address	Factory Road St John's, Antigua
Postal address	PO Box 616W Factory Road St John's, Antigua
Main switchboard	+ (1) 268 481 2450 + (1) 268 481 2451 + (1) 268 481 2452
Main fax	+ (1) 268 481 2498
General enquiry email	wicb@windiescricket.com
Website	www.windiescricket.com
President	Dr. Julian Hunte
Chief Executive Officer	Dr. Ernest Hilaire
<b>Senior International team management</b>	
Team Manager	Omar Khan
Head coach	TBC
Physiotherapist	C J Clark
<b>Media contact</b>	
Philip Spooner	Media Officer
Tel	+ (1) 268 481 2450 / 246 826 8111
Fax	+ (1) 268 481 2498
Email	pspooner@windiescricket.com



<b>ZIMBABWE CRICKET</b>	
<b>Physical address</b>	28, Maiden Drive, Highlands, Harare, Zimbabwe
<b>Postal address</b>	PO Box 2739, Harare, Zimbabwe
<b>Main switchboard</b>	+ (263) 4 2930684 + (263) 4 788 092/3/5
<b>Main fax</b>	+ (263) 4 788 094
<b>General enquiry email</b>	info@zimcricket.org
<b>Website</b>	www.zimcricket.org
<b>Chairman</b>	Peter Chingoka
<b>Senior International team management</b>	
<b>Manager</b>	Anesu Kafesu
<b>Coach</b>	Walter Chawaguta
<b>Batting Coach</b>	Heath Streak
<b>Fitness Trainer</b>	Lorraine Chivandire
<b>Match Analyst</b>	Joseph Madyembwa
<b>Physiotherapist</b>	Amato Machikicho
<b>Media contact</b>	
<b>Shingai Ruhwaya</b>	Head, Media & Communications
Tel	+ (263) 4 2930684
Mobile	+ (263) 912 469205
Email	shingair@zimcricket.org

**ARGENTINA CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

President	Ricardo Lord
Contact	Grant Dugmore
Address	Paraguay 1270 PB B Capital Federal -1057 Buenos Aires, Argentina
Telephone	+ 54 11 4816 4783 / 4780
Fax	+ 54 11 4816 3569
E-Mail	gdugmore@cricketargentina.com
Website	www.cricketargentina.com

**BELGIAN CRICKET FEDERATION**

Chairman	Ken Farmiloe
Contact	Martin O'Connor
Address	Hoogstraat 6, 2440 Geel, Belgium
Telephone	+ 32 1 471 9154
E-Mail	cricket-belgium@telenet.be office@cricket-belgium.com
Website	www.cricket-belgium.com

**BERMUDA CRICKET BOARD**

President	Reginald Pearman
Contact	Neil Speight
Address	PO Box HM 992 Hamilton HM DX, Bermuda
Telephone	+ 1 441 292 8958
Fax	+ 1 441 292 8959
E-Mail	nspeight@cricket.bm
Website	www.bermudacricketboard.com

**BOTSWANA CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

President	Mr EA Bhamjee
Contact	Sumod Damodar
Address	PO Box 1695, Gaborone, Botswana
Telephone	+ 267 392 2960
Fax	+ 267 7212 0264
E-Mail	sumod@mega.bw

**CRICKET CANADA**

CEO	Chandra Gocool
Contact	Ingleton Liburd
Address	3 Concorde Gate, Suite 301 Toronto, ON, M3C 3N7
Telephone	+ 1 416 426 7209
Fax	+ 1 416 426 7172
E-Mail	ingletonl@gmail.com
Website	www.canadiancricket.org

**CAYMAN ISLANDS CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

President	Courtney Myles
Contact	Theo Cuffy
Address	PO Box 1201, Grand Cayman KY1 - 1108, Cayman Islands
Telephone	+ 1 345 945 6447
Fax	+ 1 345 949 8772
E-Mail	cicaadmin@candw.ky

**DANSK CRICKET FORBUND**

Chairman	Thomas Kentorp
Contact	Ole Roland
Address	Idraettens Hus DK 2605 Broendby, Denmark, DK 2605
Telephone	+ 45 43 262 160
Fax	+ 45 43 262 163
E-Mail	dcf@cricket.dk
Website	www.cricket.dk

**CRICKET FIJI**

President	Col. Ilaisa Kacisolomone
Contact	Martin Shaw
Address	Po Box 11931, Suva, Fiji
Address for large items	Fiji Cricket Association 14 Selbourne St, Suva, Fiji
Telephone	+ 679 3 304 711
Fax	+ 679 3 301 647
E-Mail	fjicrick@connect.com.fj gmcriccket@connect.com.fj
Website	<a href="http://www.sportingpulse.com/assoc_page.cgi?assoc=1354&amp;pID=2">http://www.sportingpulse.com/assoc_page.cgi?assoc=1354&amp;pID=2</a>

**FRANCE CRICKET**

President	Antony Banton
Contact	Peter Townsend
Address	La Bouzolle, Flamarens 32340, France
Telephone Home	+ 33 5 62 28 71 44
Telephone Office	+ 33 9 60 48 26 99
E-Mail	francecricket.secretary@orange.fr
Website	www.ffbsc.org

### GERMANY - DEUTSCHER CRICKET BUND

President	Dr. Brian Fell
Contact	Dr. Brian Fell
Address	Luragogasse 5 94032, Passau Germany
Telephone	+ 49 851 34307
Fax	+ 49 851 32815
E-Mail	brimarfell@t-online.de
Website	www.cricket.de

### GIBRALTAR CRICKET ASSOCIATION

Chairman	Tom Finlayson
Contact	Tom Finlayson
Address	23 Merlot House, The Vineyards, Gibraltar
Telephone	+ 350 735 82
Fax	+ 350 735 82
E-Mail	gca@gibetelecom.net christian.rocca@isolas.gib
Website	www.cricketeurope.net/GIBALTAR/index.shtml

### GUERNSEY CRICKET BOARD

Chairman	David Piesing
Contact	Mark Latter
Address	The Ramblers, La Brigade Road, St Andrews Gurnsey, GY6 8RH, UK
Telephone	+ 44 (0)1481 236148
Fax	+ 44 (0)1481 236148
E-Mail	mark@guernseycricket.com
Website	www.guernseycricket.com

**HONG KONG CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

General Manager	Danny Lai
Contact	Danny Lai
Address	1019 Olympic House 1 Stadium Path, So Kon Po Causeway Bay, Hong Kong
Telephone	+ 852 2504 8101- 2
Fax	+ 852 2577 8486
E-Mail	hkca@hkabc.net
Website	www.hkca.cricket.org

**CRICKET IRELAND**

CEO	Warren Deutrom
Chairman	David Williams
Contact	Suzanne Kenealy
Address	Unit 22, Grattan Business park Clonshaugh, Dublin 17, Ireland
Telephone	+ 353 1 8947914
Fax	+ 353 1 8488035
E-Mail	suzanne.kenealy@irishcricket.org
Website	www.cricketeurope4.net/IRELAND/index.shtml

**ISRAEL CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

Chairman	Stanley Perlman
Contact	Stanley Perlman
Address	PO Box 65085 Tel Aviv 61650
Telephone	+ 972 3 642 5529
Fax	+ 972 3 641 7271
E-Mail	sperlman@zahav.net.il
Website	www.israel.cricket.org



### ITALY - FEDERAZIONE CRICKET ITALIANA

President	Dr Simone Gambino
Contact	Mr Luca Bruno
Address	Via Sagra San Michele 129 10141 Turin, Italy
Telephone	+ 39 011 700 347
Fax	+ 39 011 700 347
E-Mail	segreteria@crickitalia.org
Website	www.crickitalia.org

### JAPAN CRICKET ASSOCIATION

Chairman	Shunsuke Tomita
Contact	Naoki Alex Miyaji
Address	1-1-18 Toyama, Shinjuku-ku Tokyo 162-0052, Japan
Telephone	+ 81 3 6801 7721 + D12381 706 978 6928
Fax	+ 81 3 6801 7722
E-Mail	s-tomita@cricket.or.jp n-miyaji@cricket.or.jp
Website	www.cricket.or.jp/eng

### JERSEY CRICKET BOARD

Chairman	Keith Dennis
Contact	Chris Minty
Address	Fort Regent Leisure Centre, St Hellier Jersey, JE2 3DS, UK
Telephone	+ 44 1534 500159
Fax	+ 44 1534 500127
E-Mail	chris.minty@jerseycricket.net

**KENYA - CRICKET KENYA**

Chairman	Samir Inamdar
Contact	Tom Tikolo
Address	PO Box 16962, Nairobi, Kenya
Telephone	+ 254 2 6752895 / 2899 / 2958
Fax	+ 254 2 856 0467
E-Mail	inamdar@africaonline.co.ke
Website	www.kenyacricet.org

**KUWAIT CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

Secretary General	Mr Haider Farman
Contact	Asad Baig
Address	PO Box 22412 Safat 13085, Kuwait
Telephone	+ 965 2484 3565 x 361
Fax	+ 965 4849 532 / 24834 269
E-Mail	abaig@gulfconsult.net
Website	www.cricketkuwait.com

**MALAYSIAN CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

President	HRH Tunku 'Peter' Imran
Contact	Sivanandan Chinnadurai
Address	Lot 105866-1, Jalan, BK 5A/1, Bandar Kinrara 47100 Puchong, Selangor, Malaysia
Telephone	+ 60 3 8070 8079 / 8075 / 850 / 851
Fax	+ 60 3 8070 8809
E-Mail	siva_1946@yahoo.com
Website	www.malaysiacricet.com

**NAMIBIA CRICKET BOARD**

President	Francois Erasmus
Contact	Laurie Pieters
Address	PO Box 457, Windhoek, Namibia
Telephone	+ 264 81 122 5551
Fax	+ 264 61 223 8181
E-Mail	cricket@iway.na
Website	www.cricketnamibia.com

**NEPAL - CRICKET ASSOCIATION OF NEPAL**

President	Binaya Raj Pandey
Contact	Tanka Prasad Paneru
Address	GPO Box 20291, Anarghar, Krishnadhara Marg Panipokhari, Kathmandu, Nepal
Telephone	+ 977 1 441 5122 / 442 0925
Fax	+ 977 1 442 0932
E-Mail	tpaneru@gmail.com
Website	www.cricketnepal.org

**NETHERLANDS - KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSE CRICKET BOND (KNCB)**

President	Marc Asselbergs
Contact	Jan Zwart
Address	Wattbaan 31 - 49, NL 3430 ML Nieuwegein PO Box 2653, The Netherlands
Telephone	+ 31 3 07513780
Fax	+ 31 07513781
E-Mail	zwart@kncb.nl
Website	www.kncb.nl

**NIGERIA CRICKET FEDERATION**

President	Kwesi Sagoe
Contact	Adokiye Dans
Address	Tafawa Balewa Square Cricket Oval, Race course P.O. Box 9309, Lagos, Nigeria
Telephone	+ 234 803 737 4919
E-Mail	cricketnigfed@yahoo.com adokiyedans@yahoo.co.uk

**CRICKET PNG (PAPUA NEW GUINEA)**

President	Mick Nades
Contact	Bill Leane
Address	PO Box 168, Boroko NCD Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea
Telephone	+ 675 323 3254 + 675 323 8800
Fax	+ 675 323 3615
E-Mail	billleane@yahoo.com.au

**SCOTLAND - CRICKET SCOTLAND**

Chairman	Keith Oliver
Contact	Roddy Smith
Address	National Cricket Academy MES Sports Centre, Ravelston, Edinburgh, EH4 3NT
Telephone	+ 44 131 313 7428
Fax	+ 44 131 313 7430
E-Mail	roddysmith@cricketscotland.com
Website	<a href="http://www.cricketeurope4.net/SCOTLAND/home.shtml">www.cricketeurope4.net/SCOTLAND/home.shtml</a>

### SINGAPORE CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	K H Imran
Contact	Dharmichand Mulewa
Address	31 Stadium Crescent, Singapore 397639
Telephone	+ 65 6348 6566
Fax	+ 65 6348 6506
E-Mail	dharmichand@singaporecricket.org
Website	www.cricket.org.sg

### TANZANIA CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	Zully Rehemtulla
Contact	Zully Rehemtulla
Address	PO Box 918, Dar es Salaam DTV Building, Tanzania
Telephone	+ 255 22 213 0037
Fax	+ 255 22 2123 394
E-Mail	wizards@cats-net.com
Website	www.tanzaniacricket.com

### CRICKET ASSOCIATION OF THAILAND

Honorary Chairman	Ravi Sehgal
Contact	M A Kader
Address	52/2 ramkahamhaeng Soi 24, Ramkhamhaeng Road Hua Mark, Bangkapi, Bangkok - 10240, Thailand
Telephone	+ 66 2 718 7358
Fax	+ 66 2 318 6824
E-Mail	kader@thailandcricket.com kader@imcs.co.th

**UAE - EMIRATES CRICKET BOARD**

President	Sheikh Nahayan Mabarak Al Nahayan
Contact	Mr. Dilawar Mani
Address	Zayed Cricket Stadium P.O. Box 31523, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.
Telephone	+ 971 255 81331
Fax	+ 971 255 88339
E-Mail	dmani@eim.ae
Website	www.emiratescricket.com

**UGANDA CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

Chairman	Dr A Kato Sebbaale
Contact	Christopher Muhumuza Mpeka
Address	c/o National Council of Sports Headquarters Lugogo Stadium PO Box 8346, Kampala, Uganda
Telephone	+ 256 312 264 916
Fax	+ 256 414 258 350
E-Mail	ugandacricket@utlonline.co.ug mpekam@yahoo.com

**USA CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

President	Gladstone Dainty
Contact	Donald Lockerbie
Address	429 Lenox Avenue; Suite P405 Miami Beach, FL 33139 USA
Telephone	+ 1 305 537 3764
Fax	+ 1 305 675 3346
E-Mail	dlockerbie@usaca.org
Website	www.usaca.org

### VANUATU CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	Mark Stafford
Contact	Pierre Chilia
Address	C/- BDO, PO Box 240, Port Vila, Vanuatu
Address for large items	1st Floor, BDO House, Lini Hwy, Port Vila, Vanuatu
Telephone	+ 678 22280
Fax	+ 678 22317
E-Mail	vanuatucricket@vanuatu.com.vu

### ZAMBIA CRICKET UNION

President	Ng'andu Yandikani
Contact	Dr Andrew Shawa
Address	PO Box 34321 , Lusaka, Zambia
Telephone	+ 260 1 235 450
Fax	+ 260 1 235 450
E-Mail	drshawa@yahoo.com

**AFGHANISTAN CRICKET BOARD**

Chairman	Dr. Hazrat Omar Zakhilwal
Contact	Mr. Sayed Shah Aminzai
Address	National Youth Cricket Stadium Kabul Nandari, Kabul, Afghanistan
Telephone	+93786487885
E-Mail	ceo@afghancricket.af

**AUSTRIAN CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

Chairman	Naresh Laddha
Contact	Wolfgang Tesar
Address	Steigenteschgasse 13/3/60, 1220 Vienna, Austria
Telephone	+ 43 699 164 26881
E-Mail	aca.secretariat@gmail.com

**BAHAMAS CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

President	Gregory Taylor
Contact	Gregory Taylor
Address	PO Box N10101, Nassau, Bahamas
Telephone	+ 1 242 328-3019
Fax	+ 1 242 328-3019
E-Mail	firstslip@hotmail.com



### BAHRAIN CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	Saleem Elias Abdul Aziz
Contact	M Hamed M Sadeq
Address	PO Box 15549 Manama, Bahrain
Telephone	+ 973 1753 5541
Fax	+ 973 1753 1562
E-Mail	mhmsadeq@batelco.com.bh mhmsadeq@yahoo.com

### BELIZE NATIONAL CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	Elston R V Wade Jr
Contact	Elston R V Wade Jr
Address	1128 Barracuda Street Belize City Belize, Central America
Telephone	+ 1 501 227 2201
Fax	+ 1 501 223 0936
E-Mail	ervwade@yahoo.com

### BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN BHUTAN

President	HE Lyonpo Khandu Wangchuk
Contact	Jigme Norbu
Address	PO Box 1313, Thimpu, Bhutan
Telephone	+ 975 2 333 186
Fax	+ 975 2 333 186
E-Mail	jigmenorbu@hotmail.com
Website	www.bhutanocricket.org

**BRAZIL - ASSOCIACAO BRASILEIRA DE CRICKET**

President	Ian Webster
Contact	Norman Baldwin
Address	SQS 407, Bloco R Apto 102, Brasilia – DF CEP: 70256 – 180, Brasil
Telephone	+ 55 41 3244 3310 +55 41 3342 0141
E-Mail	montrealconsultants@terra.com.br

**BRUNEI DARUSSALAM CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

President	HJ Abdul Wahab bin Awg Hj Tengah
Contact	Manzur Ahmed
Address	P.O.Box 931, MPC Old Airport, Berakas BB 3577, Brunei Darussalam
Fax	+ 673 2343207
E-Mail	manzur_2003@yahoo.com bruneicricket@gmail.com

**BULGARIAN CRICKET FEDERATION**

President	Nikolay Kolev
Contact	Simona Vasileva
Address	Sofia -1000 75, Vasil Levski Bul, Offis 532, Bulgaria
Telephone	+ 3592 9300 744
Fax	+ 3592 9300 744
E-Mail	Cricket_bg@abv.bg

### CAMEROON

President	Victor Agbor Nso
Contact	Betieh Njoya Jacob
Address	PO Box 16424 Yaoundé-Cameroon
Fax	(237) 77364554
E-Mail	Betieh74@yahoo.com fecacricquet@yahoo.com

### CHILEAN CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	Guy Hooper
Contact	John Fecci
Address	The Homework Club Centro Comercial Cantagallo Las Condes 12251, Locales 51 y 52 Las Condes, Santiago, Chile
Telephone	+ 56 9 9140 2068
Fax	+ 56 2 275 4537
E-Mail	admin@cricketchile.cl
Website	www.cricketchile.cl

### CHINESE CRICKET ASSOCIATION

Vice President	Cui Zhiqiang
Contact	Zhang Tian (Terry)
Address	Tiyu Guan Road 2, Chong Wen District, 100763 Beijing, China
Telephone	+ 86-10-871 82911
Fax	+ 86-10-671 38387
E-Mail	zhangterryzt@163.com

**COOK ISLANDS CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

Acting President	Ollie Symes
Contact	Alister Stevic
Address	c/o Airport Authority, PO Box 90 Raratonga, Cook Islands
Telephone	+682 20 744
Fax	+682 20 744
E-Mail	alister@cookislandscricket.co.ck

**COSTA RICA CRICKET FEDERATION**

President	Richard TR Illingworth
Contact	Richard TR Illingworth
Address	Los Angeles de Santo Domingo No.96 'Brompton Square' Opposite Escuela Cristobal Colon Heredia, Costa Rica
Telephone	+ 506 2268 2903
Fax	+ 506 2268 2904
E-Mail	illings@racsa.co.cr

**CROATIAN CRICKET BOARD**

Chairman	Robert Dumancic
Contact	Jasen Butkovic
Address	Bijenik 111, Zagreb 10000, Croatia
Telephone	+385 91 373 8550
E-Mail	jbutkovic@croatia-cricket.hr
Website	www.croatia-cricket.hr

### CUBAN CRICKET BOARD

President	Leona Ford-Miller
Contact	Leona Ford-Miller
Address 1	Ira C 15206, Apto 3e/152 y 154 Rpto Nautico, Playa 11600 Ciudad Habana, Cuba
Address 2	Calle 88 & 4101, entre 41 y 43 Marianao Ciudad Habana, Cuba
Telephone	+ 537 260 3072
Fax	+ 537 204 9214
E-Mail	cecirafull@infomed.sld.cu

### CYPRUS CRICKET ASSOCIATION

Chairman	Kevin Klein
Contact	Cherry Klein
Address	PO Box 54889 Limassol, CY 3728, Cyprus
Telephone	+ 357 25 340 433
Fax	+ 357 25 341 721
E-Mail	cklein@ramnous.com
Website	www.cypruscricket.com

### CZECH REPUBLIC CRICKET UNION

President	Simon Rawlence
Contact	Hugo Banks
Address	Bukovinska 126, Praha 9 Vinor, 190 17, Czech Rep
Telephone	+ 420 608 826 480
E-Mail	info@czechcricket.cz hugobanks@gmail.com

**ESTONIAN CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

Chairman	Martin Dungay
Contact	James Ramsden
Address	Rahumäe Tee 6b-25 Tallinn 11316 Harjumaa, Estonia
Telephone	00372 56355407
Fax	+ 372 6405 873
E-Mail	james-tallinn@hotmail.com

**FALKLAND ISLANDS CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

Chairman	Dr Roger Diggle
Contact	Richard Marlor Esq
Address	Kilmartin Marlor Legal Practioners John Street Chambers PO Box 802 Stanley, Falkland Islands FIQQ 1ZZ
Telephone	+ 500 227 65
Fax	+ 500 227 66
E-Mail	falklandscricket@horizon.co.fk

**FINNISH CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

President	Andrew Armitage
Contact	Andrew Armitage
Address	Coats Opti Oy Ketjutie 3, Kereva 04220, Finland
Telephone	+ 358 927 487 327
Fax	+ 358 927 487 371
E-Mail	fcachairman@cricketfinland.com

### GAMBIA CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	Johnny Gomez
Contact	John Kookorie
Address	PO Box 35, 220-9934415 Banjul, The Gambia
E-Mail	gambiacricketassociation@yahoo.com

### GHANA CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	PD Van der Puye-Orgle
Contact	Dr William Ampofo
Address	PO Box M268, Accra, Ghana
Telephone	+ 233 244 371207
Fax	+ 233 21670904
E-Mail	wampofo@noguchi.mimcom.net

### GREEK (HELLENIC) CRICKET FEDERATION

President	Iosif Nikkitas
Contact	Elena Stefopoulou
Address	Hellenic Cricket Federation Federation Katinas Pappa 8 49100 Corfu, Greece
Telephone	+ 30 266 104 7753 / 36560
Fax	+ 30 266 104 7754
E-Mail	crickadm@otenet.gr elena@cricket.gr

**CRICKET INDONESIA**

<b>Chairman</b>	Vishnu Kumar
<b>Contact</b>	Prakash Vijaykumar
<b>Address</b>	Cricket Indonesia , c/o QTV Gedung Citra Graha, 11th Floor Jl. Jend Gatot Subroto Kav. 35-36 Jakarta 12930, Indonesia
<b>E-Mail</b>	prakash@cricketindonesia.com

**THE BASEBALL - CRICKET FEDERATION OF IRAN**

<b>President</b>	HE Eng. Hossein Sadegh Abedin
<b>Contact</b>	Juggu Sawhney
<b>Address</b>	PO Box 1418884174, Tehran, Iran
<b>Telephone</b>	+ 98 21 6670 7505
<b>Fax</b>	+ 98 21974 4859
<b>E-Mail</b>	bsrc_iranf@yahoo.com

**ISLE OF MAN CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

<b>Chairman</b>	Colin Kniveton
<b>Contact</b>	Sue Davidson
<b>Address</b>	42 Rearyt Carnane, Tromode Douglas, Isle of Man, IM2 5LJ, UK
<b>Telephone</b>	+ 44 0 1624 691456
<b>E-Mail</b>	iomca@manx.net
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.cricketeurope.net/ISLEOFMAN/index.shtml">www.cricketeurope.net/ISLEOFMAN/index.shtml</a>



### LESOTHO CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	Gregory Ramoketeketete
Contact	Mr Prince Maliehe
Address	c/o Assumption High School PO Box 572, Teya-Teyaneng 200, Lesotho
Telephone	+266 225 00557
Fax	+266 225 00230
E-Mail	admin@lsrc.org.ls kaptech@rocketmail.com

### LUXEMBOURG CRICKET ASSOCIATION

Chairman	Steven Evans
Contact	Mark Smith
Address	44 Bd Napoleon 1 er L-2210, Luxembourg
Telephone	352 4301 32245
E-Mail	mark.smith@ec.europa.eu
Website	www.cricket.lu

### MALAWI CRICKET ASSOCIATION

Chariman	Abdulaziz Kadar
Contact	Tariq Tarmohammed
Address	Churchill Road, Medina Properties, PO BOX 5956, Limbe, Malawi
Telephone	+265 1 822 451
E-Mail	tariqmt@yahoo.com

**MALDIVES - CRICKET CONTROL BOARD OF MALDIVES**

President	Ahmed Hassan Didi
Contact	Imad Ismail
Address	Male Sports Complex, Cricket Indoor Hall 1st Floor, Maafaiythakurufaanu Mangu Male, Maldives
Telephone	+ 960 332 5503
Fax	+ 960 332 5550
E-Mail	imad@microtech.com.mv mrimad@hotmail.com
Website	www.maldivescricket.org

**FERERATION MALIENE DE CRICKET**

President	Kawory Berthe
Contact	Susan Watson
Address	BP 9115, Bamako - Korofina, Mali
Telephone	+233 221 3867 / 637 8113
E-Mail	femacrik@yahoo.fr

**MALTA CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

Acting Chairman	Dr Sarfraz Ali
Contact	Michael Caruana
Address	15 'Eden' Triq il Bahhara Marasaxlokk ZTN 10, Malta
Telephone	+ 356 79330702
E-Mail	maltacricket@yahoo.co.uk mcaruana@cortisgroup.com
Website	www.maltacricket.biz

**MEXICO CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

Chairman	Damian Milverton
Contact	Deb Choudhuri
Address	C/o Reforma Athletic Club Av. Reforma S/N, San Juan de Totoltepec Naucalpan de Juarez, Edo de Mexico
Telephone	+ 52-55-5019 1679 + 52-55-5360 3372
Fax	+ 52-55-5373 5386
Mobile	044-55- 34183868
E-Mail	debchoudhuri@yahoo.com

**MOROCCO - FEDERATION ROYALE MAROCAINE DE CRICKET**

President	Dr Chakib Nejjar
Contact	Fatima Boujoual
Address	Avenue Imam Mali Rue Najara No 84 Ambassadors Souissi, Rabat, Morocco
Telephone	+212 659 0695
Fax	+212 37 807 141
E-Mail	cricketmaroc@yahoo.com

**MOZAMBICAN CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

President	Dr Moises Massinga
Contact	Dipankar Sengupta
Address	Av. Samora Machel No.285-7th floor-Apt.710 P.O Box 2808, Maputo, Mozambique
Telephone	+258 21 427217
Fax	+258 21 427222
E-Mail	debala.group@teledata.mz debala.group@tv cabo.co.mz

**MYANMAR CRICKET FEDERATION**

President	Mr U Nyunt Win
Contact	Mr. Akhter
Address	Aungsan Stadium (south wing), Minglar Taungnyut Township Yangon, Myanmar
Telephone	+ 95 1 393 247
Fax	+ 95 1 296 667
E-Mail	akhterabowath@gmail.com

**NORWEGIAN CRICKET**

President	Tanveer Ahmad Chaudry
Contact	Bob Gibb
Address	Geolosvingen 11 Oslo 0380, Norway
Telephone	+ 47 2273 0653
E-Mail	admin@cricketforbundet.no bobgibb@c2i.net

**OMAN CRICKET BOARD**

Chairman	Kanak G Khimji
Contact	Madhursinh Jesrani
Address	PO Box 3948 Ruwi, Postal code 112 Sultanate of Oman
Telephone	+ 968 24 787 085
Fax	+ 968 24 787 0786
E-Mail	krwatches@omantel.net.om

### PANAMA CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	Mohamad Nawab
Contact	Ismael Patel
Address	P.O. Box 907, Zona 9A Republic of Panama, Central America
Telephone	+ 507 6591-6506
E-Mail	ismaelpatel12@yahoo.com patel@cwpanama.net

### PERUVIAN CRICKET FEDERATION

President	Jorge Pancorvo
Contact	Harry Hildebrand
Address	Augusto Angulo 256 Miraflores Lima 18, Peru
Telephone	51 1 3156792
E-Mail	hildebra@markham.edu.pe

### PHILIPPINES CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	Iain Sinclair
Contact	Iain Sinclair
Address	c/o PriceWaterhouseCoopers, 29 F Philamlife Tower, 8767 Paseo de Roxas Makati, 1226, Philippines
Telephone	+ 63 2 4593015
Fax	+ 63 2 809 4674
E-Mail	iainandnicolette@yahoo.com

**PORTUGAL - FEDERACAO PORTUGUESA DE CRICKET**

Vice President	Sandy Buccimazza
Contact	Fatima Buccimazza
Address	Rua Assoc desp Oeiras 22-2 Esq, P2780 Sta Amaro de Oeiras, Portugal
Telephone	+ 351 21 444 7953
Fax	+ 351 21 444 7953
E-Mail	sandyb@netcabo.pt
Website	<a href="http://www.cricketeurope.net/PORTUGAL/index.shtml">www.cricketeurope.net/PORTUGAL/index.shtml</a>

**QATAR CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

President	Mr Muhammad A Shahid
Contact	Mr Manzoor Ahmad
Address	PO Box 339 Doha, Qatar
Telephone	+974 423 1914
Fax	+ 974 4435 3242
E-Mail	manzoor.ahmad@arup.com manzoorahmad@qatar.net.qa manzoorahmad2@gmail.com

**RWANDA CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

President	Charles Haba
Contact	Mukri Mohamed Hussein
Address	c/o National Olympic & Sports Committee PO Box 2684, Kigali, Rwanda
Telephone	+250 857 5319
Fax	+250 857 5319
E-Mail	<a href="mailto:rwandacricket@yahoo.fr">rwandacricket@yahoo.fr</a>

### SAMOA INTERNATIONAL CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	Seb Kohlhase
Contact	Tina Macumber
Address	c/o Seb & Rene Sports PO Box 9599, Motootua, Apia Samoa
Telephone	+ 685 25033
Fax	+ 685 (22) 480
E-Mail	tinabob2@hotmail.com tina.macumber@cricketsamoa.ws

### SAUDI CRICKET CENTRE

Chairperson	HRH Princess Ghada bint Humoud bin Abdullaziz Al Saud
Contact	Nadeem A Nadwi
Address	PO Box 7272, Jeddah 21462 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Telephone	+ 966 2 672 7434
Fax	+ 966 2 670 5632
E-Mail	date@zajil.net

### SIERRA LEONE CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	Bersdord Bournes Coker
Contact	Sidney Benka
Address	12E Oldrailway Line Tengbeh Town, Freetown, Sierra Leone
Telephone	+ (232) 222 38014
E-Mail	besiomak1@yahoo.co.uk

**SLOVENIA CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

Secretary	Alasdair Green
Contact	Mark Oman
Address	c/o Tom Furness, Treasurer Slovenian Cricket Association Zadruzna 15, Ljubljana 1000, Slovenia
Telephone	+ 386 31 457 41009
E-Mail	mark_oman@hotmail.com
Website	www.ljcricket.com

**SOUTH KOREA CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

Secretary	Shane Kennedy
Contact	Shane Kennedy/ Lee Hwa Yeon
Address	SK Vill 3F, 301HO, Itaewon-dong 230-9 Yongsan-gu, Seoul, South Korea
Telephone	+ 82 10 7321 3444
Fax	+ 82 31 450 5030
E-Mail	hwayeon@cricket.or.kr daami@cricket.or.kr

**CRICKET SPAIN**

Chairman	Philip Beal
Contact	John Howden
Address	C Eucaliptus No 9 Buzon 2827, Moraira Alicante CP03724, Spain
Telephone	+ 34 966 490 859
E-Mail	Jhowden999@yahoo.co.uk



### ST HELENA ISLAND CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	Gilbert Yon
Contact	Barbara George
Address	Main Street, Jamestown St Helena Island, STHL 1ZZ
Telephone	+ 290 029 02 720
Fax	+ 290 290 2450
E-Mail	barbara@sainthelena.gov.sh chiefhr.office@sainthelena.gov.sh

### SURINAME CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	Raj S Narain
Contact	Raj S Narain
Address	Melieweg no 30 Paramaribo, Suriname
Telephone	+ 597 411296
Fax	+ 597 474428
E-Mail	sdb.rsn@sr.net

### SWAZILAND CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	Ronnie Egambaram
Contact	Sohail Khan
Address	King Mswati 111 Avenue Matsapha Ind Site Matsapha Swaziland, PO Box 965 Matsapha, Swaziland
Telephone	+ 268 518 7900 - 6
Fax	+ 268 518 7869
E-Mail	sohaik@swazi.net

**SWEDEN - SVENSKA CRICKET FORBUNDET**

Chairman	Christian Thorup
Contact	Svante Forslund
Address	Vastra Ringgatan 19, 745 31 Enköping, Sweden
Telephone	+ 46 705706616 + 46 171476140
E-Mail	svante.forslund@telia.com
Website	www.guttsta.com

**SWISS CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

President	Davesh N Mathur
Contact	Davesh N Mathur
Address	Buro 674, TMC Haus, 8065 Zurich Glattbrugg, Switzerland
Telephone	+ 41 61 79 207 74 12
E-Mail	d.n.mathur@bluewin.ch
Website	www.swisscricket.ch

**TONGA CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

President	Pe'ato Takai
Contact	Hoatau Tenisi
Address	PO Box 326, Nuku'Alofa, Tonga
Telephone	+ 676 64 304
Fax	+ 676 30 197
E-Mail	peato@tongacricket.tbu.to ceo.tongancricket@gmail.com

### TURKISH CRICKET BOARD

Chairman	Hayri Ozkan
Contact	Syed Mahmud
Address	Department of Economics Bilkent University, Bilkent Ankara 06800, Turkey
Telephone	+ 90 312 266 4265
Fax	+ 90 312 266 5140
E-Mail	syed@bilkent.edu.tr

### TURKS & CAICOS CRICKET ASSOCIATION

President	Ralph Doughty
Contact	Ralph Doughty
Address	Palm Grove, Grand Turk Turks and Caicos Islands, West Indies
Telephone	+ 649 946 2299 x 50703
Fax	+ 649 946 1023
E-Mail	doughtyralph@yahoo.com

# STANDARD TEST MATCH PLAYING CONDITIONS

# STANDARD TEST MATCH PLAYING CONDITIONS

These playing conditions are applicable to all Test Matches from 1st October 2009 and supersede the previous version dated 1st October 2008. Included in this version are amendments to clauses 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.5, 3.7.3, 16.1.3 (c), 17.1, 29, 42.4.2, 42.6 Appendices 1 and 2, new clause 3.9 and new Appendix 4.

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition - 2008) 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 match referee, in exceptional circumstances, allows subsequent additions.
- 1.2.3 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.
- 1.2.4 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.

## 2 Law 2 - Substitutes and Runners

### 2.1 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:

- 2.1.1 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. Such absence or penalty time absent shall be carried over into a new day's play and in the event of a follow-on or forfeiture, this restriction will, if necessary, continue into the second innings.
- 2.1.2 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 2.1.1 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 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.

- 2.1.3 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'.

## 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 days play, and at least 1.5 hours before the scheduled start of each succeeding days 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 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, ICC will advise the Home Board of the names of its appointees and the Home Board will advise the Manager of the touring team of both umpires' names.
- 3.1.6 The Home Board shall appoint a third umpire for each Test 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'.
- 3.1.7 The Home Board shall also appoint a fourth umpire for each Test from its panel of first class umpires. The fourth umpire shall act as the emergency third umpire.
- 3.1.8 Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire's appointment.

### 3.2 Third Umpire/Decision Review System

The following shall apply in addition to Clause 3.1:

- a) The Decision Review System (DRS) will be used in all matches.
- b) 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) (run out, stumping, hit wicket and caught decisions, bump ball, boundary decisions and batsman running to the same end), collectively termed 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), termed as a 'Player Review'.
- c) The DRS playing condition will be an annexure to these playing conditions and will be circulated separately.

**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 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 of Ground, Weather and Light and Law 3.9 - Suspension of play for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light**

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.

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.

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.

### 3.6 Law 3.10 Exceptional Circumstances.

The following shall apply in addition to Law 3.10:

- 3.6.1 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.
- 3.6.2 Where play is suspended under Clause 3.6.1 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.

### 3.7 Light Meters

- 3.7.1 It is the responsibility of the ICC to supply light meters to the match officials to be used in accordance with these playing conditions.
- 3.7.2 All light meters shall be uniformly calibrated.
- 3.7.3 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.
- 3.7.4 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.

### 3.8 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 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.

### 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 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.

#### 3.9.2 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 21.2.

## 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).

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

Law 5.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The captain of the fielding side shall have the choice of taking a new ball at any time after 80 overs have been bowled with the previous ball. The umpires shall indicate to the batsman 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.

### 5.4 Law 5.6 - Specifications

Law 5.6 shall not apply.

## 6 Law 6 - The Bat (new Law effective 1st October 2008)

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6 (as amended in 2008):

Only Grade 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 shall consider one of the options in the following sequence:
  - a) whether the existing pitch can be repaired. Repair work will only be considered if there has been malicious damage to a non-crucial part of the pitch;
  - b) whether an alternative pitch can be used;
  - c) whether the match has to be abandoned.

- 7.2.5 When such a decision is made, the ground authority shall make a public announcement as soon as possible following that decision.
- 7.2.6 In the event of a decision being taken in favour of Clauses 7.2.4 (a) or 7.2.4(b) above, the supervision of the remedial or new preparatory work shall be the responsibility of the on-field umpires and the representative of the ground authority.
- 7.2.7 The rescheduled starting time and the rescheduled cessation time, together with any make-up procedures as provided herein, shall be the responsibility of the on-field umpires.
- 7.2.8 In the event that the existing pitch can be made playable after suitable remedial work as in Clause 7.2.4 (a) above, the match shall continue from the point stopped.
- 7.2.9 If a new pitch is prepared as in Clause 7.2.4 (b) above, the match shall be restarted from the first ball (but see Clause 7.2.7 above).
- 7.2.10 If the decision is to abandon the match as in Clause 7.2.4 (c) above, the relevant officials from the Boards involved shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing tour schedule.

### **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 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. As soon as possible after the conclusion of each day's play, bowler's foot holes will be repaired.

## 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:

The covers shall be removed no earlier than 5.00am and no later than 7.00am on each morning of the match (including the rest day) provided it is not raining at the time, but they will be replaced if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

## 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 five 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 5 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.

## 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 be replaced by the following:

If at the scheduled time for the tea interval, the ninth wicket of the innings in progress is already down, or it falls at, or after that time, or falls when less than two minutes remain before that time, play will continue for a period of 30 minutes unless the players have cause to leave the field of play, or the innings is concluded earlier.

### 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.

## 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 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 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 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 4)

Clause 16.1.3 (a) applies. However, for the purposes of this clause, the definition of playing time shall be the time up to the most recently scheduled time for the start of the last hour.

Should an interruption in play commence prior to the most recently scheduled time for the last hour and continue past this time:

- i) Only the playing time lost prior to this last hour start time will be made up (subject to the maximum of one hour described in (a) above) with the start time for the last hour being rescheduled accordingly
- ii) The period of time between the scheduled last hour start time at the start of the interruption and the time of the resumption of play will not be made up. The minimum number of overs to be bowled prior to the last hour at the start of the interruption will therefore be reduced by one for each full four minutes of aggregate time lost (as described in clause 16.1.2)

- iii) The start time for the last hour will thus be the later of the rescheduled time as defined at the end of (i) above and the time at which the minimum overs prior to the last hour have been completed or reduced to zero by application of the formula in (ii) above.
- iv) No time is made up in respect of any interruptions that commence after the start of the last hour.

#### 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 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

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.
- 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:

- a) 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.
- b) 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:

- a) the total number of overs bowled with the ball currently in use: and
- b) 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).

### 16.2 Extra Time

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.

## 17 Law 17 - Practice on the Field

### 17.1 Law 17.1 - Practice on the field

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.

## 18 Law 18 - Scoring Runs

Law 18 shall apply.

## 19 Law 19 - Boundaries

### 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 21.8 - 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.

### 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 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 Referee of this fact. The Referee shall together with the umpires ascertain the cause of the action. If the 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).
  - 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 Code of Conduct

## 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.

## 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.

## 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**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 29:

If the running batsman has grounded any part of his foot behind the popping crease, then any subsequent loss of contact with the ground of his person or bat, during his continuing forward momentum, should not be interpreted as being 'out of his 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.

**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:

- a) Law 42.3 (e) (ii) shall be replaced with the following:  
Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.
- b) The umpires shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee.
- c) The ICC Match Referee shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct under the ICC Code of Conduct.
- d) 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.
- e) In the event that a ball has been interfered with and requires replacement 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.

### 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 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 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 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 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:

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 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.

### **OTHER TOUR MATCHES**

The above conditions should apply to all tour matches (other than One Day matches). However, the Home Board, with the agreement of the visiting country's Board, may provide for local variations for matches other than Test matches

## APPENDIX 1

All penalty runs in the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition - 2008) now apply in International Cricket. Some penalty runs can be referred to the ICC Match Referee for further action if necessary.

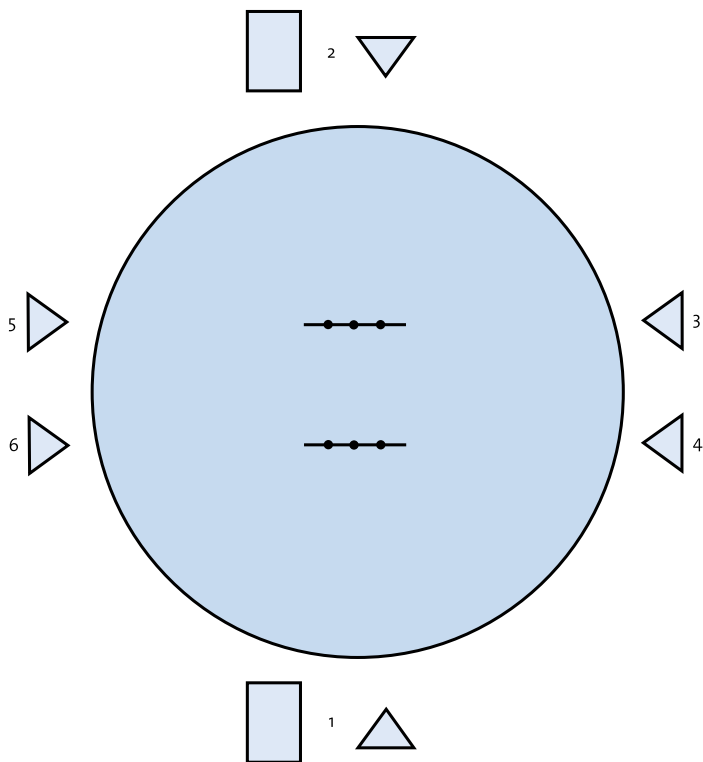
## APPENDIX 2

Refer Clause 3.2 of the playing conditions.

Decision Review System – Third Umpire Room and Television Technology Specifications

### APPENDIX 3

#### 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 4

## Calculation Template for Last Day of Test Match

This sheet should be used to calculate the remaining time/overs when there is an interruption in play on the last day.

A Start of interruption \_\_\_\_\_

B Scheduled time for last hour \_\_\_\_\_

C Extra time available \_\_\_\_\_

D Minimum Overs remaining before start of last hour \_\_\_\_\_

E Time required to bowl minimum overs @ 4min per over ( $D \times 4$ ) \_\_\_\_\_

F Rescheduled time for last hour (Time) \_\_\_\_\_

G Rescheduled time for last hour (Overs) \_\_\_\_\_

H Later of F and G above \_\_\_\_\_

I Time play resumes \_\_\_\_\_

**Case A:** If I is earlier than H, i.e. play resumes prior to the last hour

J Minutes playing time lost (playing time from A to I less C) \_\_\_\_\_

K Overs lost on basis of one over per four full minutes in J \_\_\_\_\_

L Min overs before start of last hour ( $D - K$ ) \_\_\_\_\_

**Case B:** If I is NOT earlier than H, i.e. play resumes in the last hour

J Reschedule time for last hour to finish (H plus 60 minutes) \_\_\_\_\_

K Minutes remaining in last hour ( $J - I$ ) \_\_\_\_\_

L Overs remaining in last hour ( $K / 4\text{min}$  or part thereof) \_\_\_\_\_



# 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 2009 and supersede the previous version dated 1st October 2008. Included in this version are amendments to clauses 1.2, 1.3, 2.1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.5, 3.7.3, 5.3.5 (c), 11.3, 12.4.2, 15.2, 17.1, 19.1, 29, 41.2.3 (b), 41.2.8, 41.2.9, 41.2.10, 41.2.11, 41.2.12, 42.4.2, 42.6, Appendices 1, 2, 3 and a new clause 3.10. Appendix 9 has been deleted.

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition - 2008) 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 match referee, in exceptional circumstances, allows subsequent additions.
- 1.2.3 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.
- 1.2.4 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.

## 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 2.5 - 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:

- 2.1.1 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.
- 2.1.2 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 2.1.1 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 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.

- 2.1.3 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 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 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 involving Associate Members ICC may appoint umpires from the ICC Associate and Affiliate Umpires Panel.
- 3.1.7 As long as possible before each ODI Match, ICC will advise the Home Board of the name of its appointee and the Home Board will advise the Manager of the touring team of both umpires' names.
- 3.1.8 The Home Board shall appoint a third umpire for each ODI 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'.
- 3.1.9 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.
- 3.1.10 Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire's appointment.

### **3.2 Third Umpires / Umpire Decision Referral/Consultation system**

The following shall apply in addition to Clause 3.1:

#### **3.2.1 General**

- a) Save with the express written consent of the Chief Executive Officer of the ICC and subject to Clause 3.2.1 (e) hereunder, the Home Board shall ensure the live television broadcast of all One Day International matches played in its country.
- b) Where consent has been granted for the matches not to be broadcast, the home Board shall still be required to ensure that the television camera specifications set out in Appendix 8 are provided as a minimum requirement.
- c) In all other matches, the home Board is required to ensure that the television camera specifications set out in Appendix 7 are provided as a minimum requirement.
- d) In addition, the home Board is to ensure that 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 the referral and/or consultation process referred to in clauses 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4 and 3.2.5 below.
- e) The provisions of Clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) above shall not apply for series between a Full Member country and Associate Member countries (whose matches have been granted ODI status) and for series between such Associate Member countries.
- f) In the circumstances detailed in Clauses 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4 and 3.2.5 below, the on-field umpire has the discretion whether or not to refer the appeal to the third umpire for a decision or, in the case of 3.2.3.1, to consult with the third umpire before making the decision and should take a common sense approach. Players may not appeal to the umpire to use the referral/consultation system - breach of this provision would constitute dissent and the player could be liable for discipline under the ICC Code of Conduct.
- g) 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 if necessary.

#### **3.2.2 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) 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. (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).
- d) When reviewing the TV replay(s), if the third umpire finds the batsman has been bowled rather than hit wicket or stumped, he shall indicate that the batsman was dismissed.

### 3.2.3 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:

#### 3.2.3.1 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 umpires be unable to make a decision, they may consult by two-way radio with the 3rd umpire. 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 3rd umpire.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the batsman has been caught. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), 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.

#### 3.2.3.2 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 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 replays(s), 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.



- d) The third umpire shall communicate his decision by the system as in Clause 3.2.2 (c).

#### **3.2.4 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.
- b) An on-field umpire wishing the assistance of the third umpire in these circumstances 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.

#### **3.2.5 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 refer the decision to the third umpire.
- b) The procedure in Clause 3.2.4 (b) 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 visiting country at the start of the tour 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 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 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.

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.

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.

**3.6 Law 3.10 Exceptional Circumstances.**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 3.10:

- 3.6.1 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.
- 3.6.2 Where play is suspended under Clause 3.6.1 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.

**3.7 Light Meters**

- 3.7.1 It is the responsibility of the ICC to supply light meters to the match officials to be used in accordance with these playing conditions.
- 3.7.2 All light meters shall be uniformly calibrated.
- 3.7.3 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.
- 3.7.4 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.

**3.8 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.

**3.9 Day Night matches**

- 3.9.1 Pads and players' and umpires' clothing shall be coloured.
- 3.9.2 Sight screens will be black.

**3.10 Advertising on grounds, perimeter boards and sightcreens**

**3.10.1 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.

### 3.10.2 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.

### 3.10.3 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:

The Home Board shall provide cricket balls of an approved standard for ODI cricket and spare used balls for changing during a match (minimum of 12 cleaned and whitened), 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, 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 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 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.
- 5.3.4 In addition, there will be a mandatory change of the ball at the commencement of the 35th over of each innings.
- 5.3.5 The mandatory replacement balls for each innings are to be pre-selected by the captains prior to the commencement of the match from the supply of spare balls provided by the home Board as follows:
  - a) The fourth umpire will supervise the process.
  - b) The captain who has lost the toss shall be permitted to select two balls from the supply of cleaned and whitened used balls.
  - c) The other captain then chooses which of the two balls he would like his team to bowl with.

- d) The fourth umpire will identify which ball has been selected by each team and shall pass it to the on-field umpires prior to the commencement of the 35th over.

Note: For the sake of clarity:

- The provisions of clauses 5.3.1, 5.3.2 and 5.3.3 above shall apply if a further replacement ball is required after the commencement of the 35th over.
- The provisions of clauses 5.3.4 and 5.3.5 above shall apply irrespective of the length of the innings.

#### 5.4 Law 5.6 - Specifications

Law 5.6 shall not apply.

### 6 Law 6 - The Bat (new Law effective 1st October 2008)

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6 (as amended in 2008):

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

### 7 Law 7 - The Pitch

#### 7.1 Law 7.3 - Selection and preparation

- 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:
- Only captains and team coaches may walk on the actual playing surface of the pitch area (outside of the crease markings).
  - 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).
  - No spiked footwear shall be permitted.
  - 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.
  - 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 shall consider one of the options in the following sequence:
  - a) whether the existing pitch can be repaired. Repair work will only be considered if there has been malicious damage to a non-crucial part of the pitch;
  - b) whether the alternative pitch can be used;
  - c) whether the match has to be abandoned.
- 7.2.5 When such a decision is made, the ground authority shall make a public announcement as soon as possible following that decision.
- 7.2.6 In the event of a decision being taken in favour of Clauses 7.2.4 (a) or 7.2.4 (b) above, the supervision of the remedial or new preparatory work shall be the responsibility of the on-field umpires and the representative of the ground authority.
- 7.2.7 The rescheduled starting time and the rescheduled cessation time, together with any make-up procedures herein provided, shall be the responsibility of the on-field umpires.
- 7.2.8 In the event that the existing pitch can be made playable after suitable remedial work in Clause 7.2.4 (a) above, the match shall continue from the point stopped.
- 7.2.9 If a new pitch is prepared as in Clause 7.2.4 (b) above, the match shall be restarted from the first ball (but see Clause 7.2.7 above).
- 7.2.10 If the decision is to abandon the match as in Clause 7.2.4 (c) above, the relevant officials from the Boards involved shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing tour schedule.

**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)':

### 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 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.



## 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:

The covers shall be removed no earlier than 5.00am and no later than 7.00am (7.00am and 9.00am for day/night matches) 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 Clause 3.5.

## 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:

- a) Any revision of overs only occurs on the final scheduled day of the match; or

- b) 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.

**12.2 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 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.

- 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. The interval shall be reduced to enable the second innings to commence at the rescheduled time, subject to there being a minimum interval of 20 minutes (or where the interval has been reduced to a period of less than 20 minutes – such reduced period less than 20 minutes under 15.1 (iii)).
  - 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 the innings not being completed 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.

### 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) If more than 60 minutes of actual playing time is lost (total playing time lost less any extra time provided), then the interval of 30 minutes prescribed under (ii) above may be reduced further by mutual agreement between the Umpires and both Captains. In the event of disagreement, the length of the interval shall be determined by the ICC Match Referee. The minimum interval shall be 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 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.

## 17 Law 17 - Practice on the Field

### 17.1 Law 17.1 - Practice on the field

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.

## 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 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.

**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 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 Referee of this fact. The Referee shall together with the umpires ascertain the cause of the action. If the 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 - A Tie

Law 21.4 shall apply in addition to the following:

- 21.4.1 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 Law 21.5 - A Draw

Law 21.5 shall not apply.

### 21.6 Prematurely Terminated Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

#### 21.6.1 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)



21.6.2 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.

21.7 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.

21.8 Points

21.8.1 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.

21.8.2 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.

#### 21.8.3 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.

#### 21.8.4 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 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.

## 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.

### **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**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 29:

If the running batsman has grounded any part of his foot behind the popping crease, then any subsequent loss of contact with the ground of his person or bat, during his continuing forward momentum, should not be interpreted as being 'out of his 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.

**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 and third Powerplay blocks 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 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 initial 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 5 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 20 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) For the remaining second and third block of Powerplay Overs (blocks of 5 overs for an uninterrupted match), one block shall be taken at the discretion of the fielding captain and the other at the discretion of either of the batsmen at the wicket.
- 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. The fielding captain may nominate his 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 side has nominated a Powerplay, the decision can not be reversed.
- e) Should either team choose not to exercise their discretion, their Powerplay Overs will automatically commence at the latest available point in the innings (i.e. in an uninterrupted innings, one unclaimed Powerplay will begin at the start of the 46th 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	FIELDING POWERPLAY	BATTING POWERPLAY	PORWERPLAY TOTAL
20 – 21	4	2	2	8
22 – 23	5	2	2	9
24 – 26	5	3	2	10
27 – 28	6	3	2	11
29 – 31	6	3	3	12
32 – 33	7	3	3	13
34 – 36	7	4	3	14
37 – 38	8	4	3	15
39 – 41	8	4	4	16
42 – 43	9	4	4	17
44 – 46	9	5	4	18
47 – 48	10	5	4	19
49	10	5	5	20

- 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 in sequence: the initial allocation, the fielding side's allocation then the batting side's allocation. The decision of the batting side, and if applicable of the fielding side, of when to take any remaining Powerplay overs, is made in the usual way.

Illustrations of 41.2.8:

A match starts as 40 overs; with the first 8 as Powerplays (PP). The next two overs are not PP, the match is then delayed after 10 overs and shortened to 30 overs.

The new PP allocation is 6+3+3, we have had 8 PP overs, so there is one over of fielding side selection left and all three overs for the batting sides. Both teams can choose when to use their respective 1 and 3 over allocations.

As above but the match resumes as 23 overs each.

The PP allocation is now 5+2+2, so one batting side PP over remains to be taken at their discretion.

- 41.2.9 If play is interrupted during the first or second Powerplay and on resumption the overs required to be bowled in that Powerplay have already been exceeded, then subsequent Powerplay(s) will assume to have been taken consecutively up to that point.
- 41.2.10 If play is interrupted during the first Powerplay and resumes during the second Powerplay, the second Powerplay will be deemed to have been nominated by the fielding captain.
- 41.2.11 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 41.2.9, 41.2.10 and 41.2.11

A 50 over innings is interrupted after 9.3 overs, and on resumption has been reduced to (a) 38 overs, (b) 28 overs, (c) 20 overs.

- a) Powerplay overs are 8+4+3. 2nd Powerplay is in progress with 1.3 out of the fielding team's 4 overs completed. The batting side's 3 over Powerplay can start any time after the 12th over.
- b) Powerplay overs are 6+3+2. 3rd Powerplay is in progress with 0.3 out of 2 overs completed.

- c) Powerplay overs are 4+2+2. All Powerplay overs have been completed. Non-Powerplay restrictions take effect immediately and do not need to wait until the end of the over.
- 41.2.12 If following an interruption while a Powerplay is not in progress, it is found on resumption that the recalculated number of Powerplay overs remaining equals or exceeds the number of overs to be bowled in the innings, then the Powerplays will commence at the start of the next over.
- Illustration of 41.2.12:
- A 50 over innings in which only the 1st Powerplay has been taken is interrupted after 34.2 overs and reduced to 40 overs. Powerplay overs are 8+4+4. Powerplays automatically resume for the start of the next over (36th) and remain in force for the remainder of the innings.
- 41.2.13 At the commencement of each discretionary block of Powerplay Overs, the umpire shall signal such commencement to the scorers by rotating his arm in a large circle. If the batting side has chosen the Powerplay the umpire shall signal this to the scorers by tapping his hands above his head after the signal.
- 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:

- a) Law 42.3 (e) (ii) shall be replaced with the following:  
Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.
- b) The umpires shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee.
- c) The ICC Match Referee shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct under the ICC Code of Conduct.
- d) 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.



- e) In the event that a ball has been interfered with and requires replacement 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.

**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 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 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 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 (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 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:

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 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.

## **OTHER TOUR MATCHES**

Unless varied by the Home Board, with the agreement of the visiting country's Board, the above conditions should apply to all one day tour matches.

## APPENDIX 1

All penalty runs in the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition - 2008) now apply in International Cricket. Some penalty runs can be referred to the ICC Match Referee for further action if necessary.

## APPENDIX 2

### Calculation Sheet for Use When Delays or Interruptions Occur in First Innings of One Day Internationals

#### 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 $[H/2]$ (rounded up if not a whole number)	_____	(I)
Max overs per bowler $[I / 5]$	_____	
Duration of Powerplay Overs (Refer to 41.2.6)	_____ + _____ + _____	

#### Rescheduled Playing Hours

First session to commence or recommence	_____	(J)
Length of innings $[I \times 4.2]$	_____	(K)
Rescheduled cessation time (round up fractions) $[(J + (K - B))]$	_____	
Length of interval	_____	
Second session commencement time	_____	(L)
Rescheduled cessation time = $(L + K)$	_____	

### APPENDIX 3

#### Calculation Sheet for Use When Delays or Interruptions Occur in Second Innings of One Day Internationals

##### Time

Original cessation time of innings	_____	(A)
Time at start of interruption	_____	(B)
Restart time	_____	(C)
Length of interruption [C – B]	_____	(D)
Extra time available	_____	(E)
Total playing time lost [D – E]	_____	(F)
Amended cessation time of innings [A + E]	_____	(G)

##### Overs

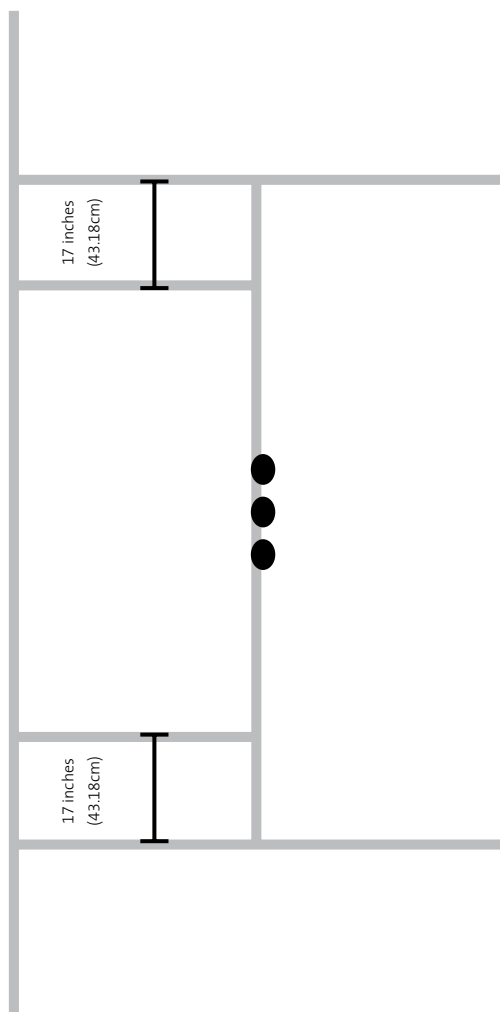
Maximum overs at start of innings	_____	(H)
Overs lost [F / 4.2] ignore fractions	_____	(I)
Adjusted maximum length of innings [H – I]	_____	(J)

##### Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions

Max. overs per bowler [J / 5]	_____	overs
Duration of Powerplay overs (initial, fielding team, batting side)	_____	
First Innings	_____ + _____ + _____	
Second Innings	_____ + _____ + _____	

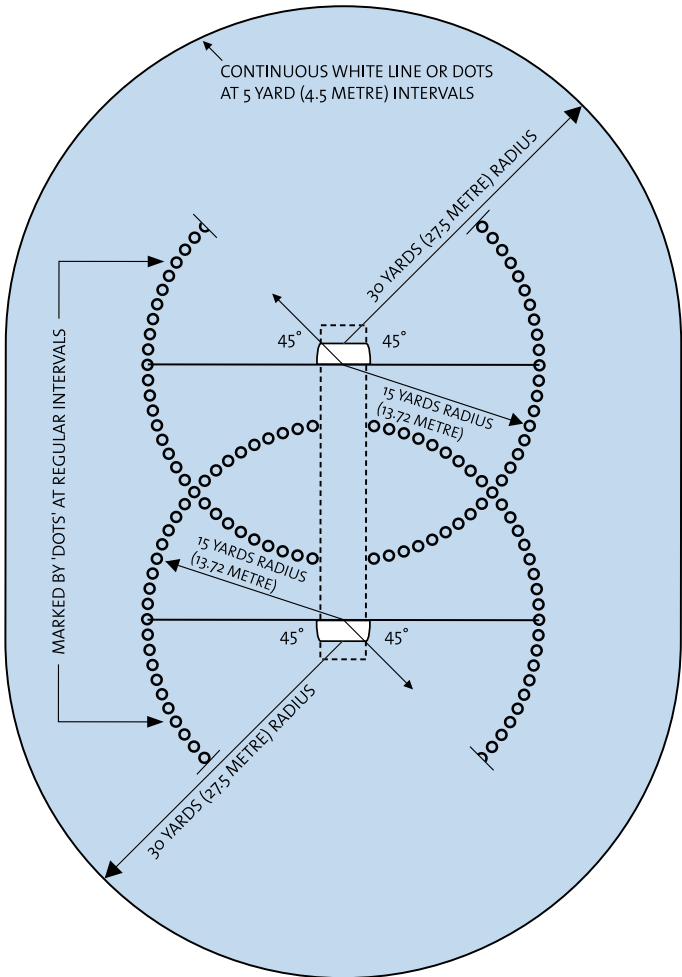


APPENDIX 4 - CREASE MARKINGS



## 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 can not be gained by any subsequent event, eg a multiple scoring shot, or extras.

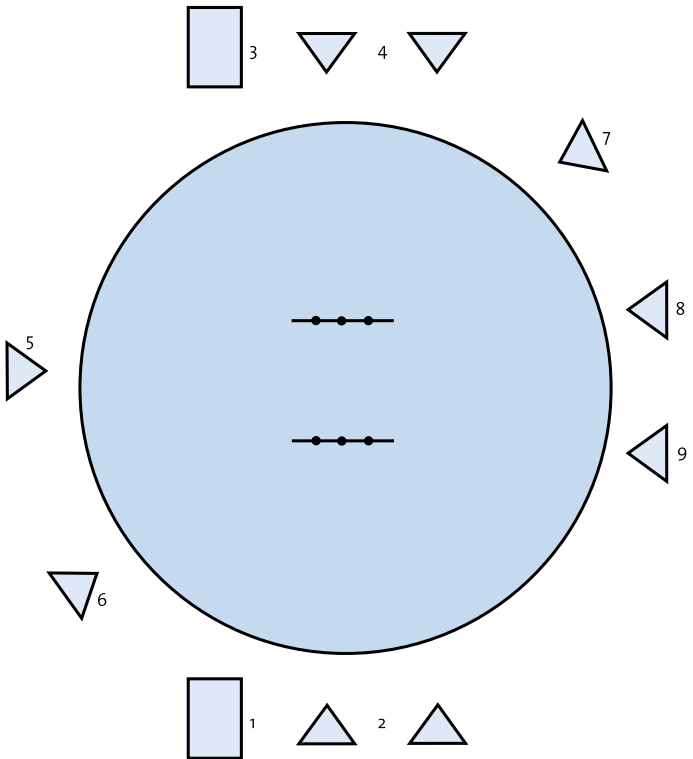
#### (a) Examples of criteria for the award of bonus points

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

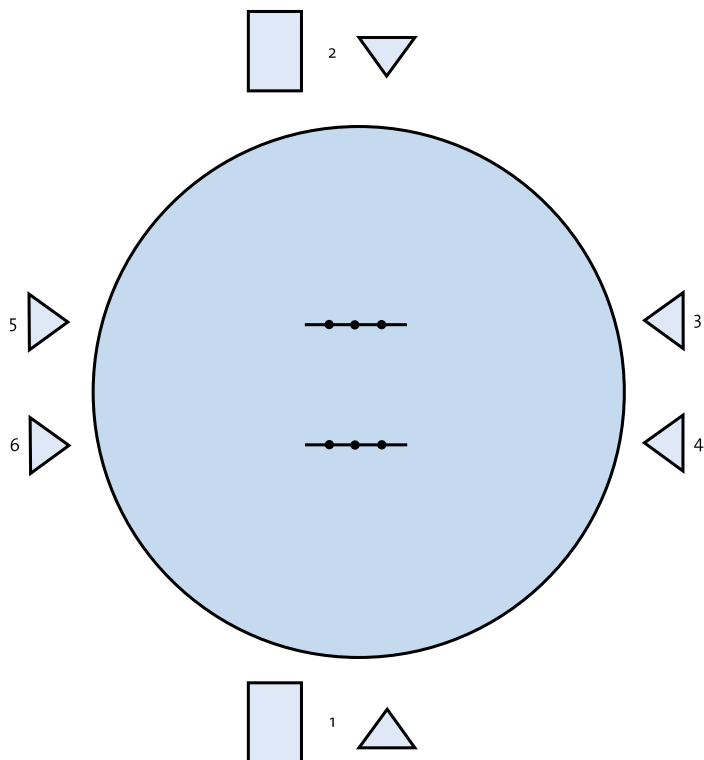
### Generic Camera Layout - Basic TV Coverage



- 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 8

### 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

# STANDARD TWENTY20 INTERNATIONAL MATCH PLAYING CONDITIONS

# STANDARD TWENTY20 INTERNATIONAL MATCH PLAYING CONDITIONS

These playing conditions are applicable to all Twenty20 Internationals from 1st October 2009 and supersede the previous version dated 1st October 2008. Included in this version are amendments to clauses 1.2, 1.3, 2.1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.5, 3.7.3, 11.3, 12.4.2, 15.1, 15.2, 17.1, 19.1, 21.4, 29, 41.2, 42.4.2, 42.6, Appendices 1, 2, 3, 8 and a new clause 3.10.

Except as varied hereunder the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition - 2008) 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 match referee, in exceptional circumstances, allows subsequent additions.
- 1.2.3 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.
- 1.2.4 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.

## 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 2.5 - 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:

- 2.1.1 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.
- 2.1.2 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 2.1.1 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 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.

- 2.1.3 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 Twenty20 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 Twenty20 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 Twenty20 match from its panel of first class umpires. The fourth umpire shall act as the emergency third umpire.
- 3.1.7 Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire's appointment.

#### 3.2 Third Umpires / Umpire Decision Referral/Consultation system

The following shall apply in addition to Clause 3.1:

##### 3.2.1 General

- a) Save with the express written consent of the Chief Executive Officer of the ICC and subject to Clause 3.2.1 (e) hereunder, the Home Board shall ensure the live television broadcast of all Twenty20 International matches played in its country.
- b) Where consent has been granted for the matches not to be broadcast, the home Board shall still be required to ensure that the television camera specifications set out in Appendix 7 are provided as a minimum requirement.

- c) In all other matches, the home Board is required to ensure that the television camera specifications set out in Appendix 6 are provided as a minimum requirement.
- d) In addition, the home Board is to ensure that 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 the referral and/or consultation process referred to in clauses 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4 and 3.2.5 below.
- e) The provisions of Clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) above shall not apply for series between a Full Member country and Associate Member countries (whose matches have been granted ODI status) and for series between such Associate Member countries.
- f) In the circumstances detailed in Clauses 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4 and 3.2.5 below, the on-field umpire has the discretion whether or not to refer the appeal to the third umpire for a decision or, in the case of 3.2.3.1, to consult with the third umpire before making the decision and should take a common sense approach. Players may not appeal to the umpire to use the referral/consultation system - breach of this provision would constitute dissent and the player could be liable for discipline under the ICC Code of Conduct.
- g) 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 if necessary.

### **3.2.2 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) 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. (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).
- d) When reviewing the TV replay(s), if the third umpire finds the batsman has been bowled rather than hit wicket or stumped, he shall indicate that the batsman was dismissed.

### 3.2.3 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:

#### 3.2.3.1 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 umpires be unable to make a decision, they may consult by two-way radio with the 3rd umpire. 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 3rd umpire.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the batsman has been caught. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), 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.

#### 3.2.3.2 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 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 replays(s), 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.
- d) The third umpire shall communicate his decision by the system as in Clause 3.2.2 (c).

### 3.2.4 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.

- b) An on-field umpire wishing the assistance of the third umpire in these circumstances 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

### **3.2.5 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 refer the decision to the third umpire.
- b) The procedure in Clause 3.2.4 (b) 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 visiting country at the start of the tour 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 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 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.

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.

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.

### 3.6 Law 3.10 Exceptional Circumstances.

The following shall apply in addition to Law 3.10:

- 3.6.1 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.

- 3.6.2 Where play is suspended under Clause 3.6.1 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.

### 3.7 Light Meters

- 3.7.1 It is the responsibility of the ICC to supply light meters to the match officials to be used in accordance with these playing conditions.
- 3.7.2 All light meters shall be uniformly calibrated.
- 3.7.3 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.
- 3.7.4 Light meter readings may accordingly be used by the umpires:
- To determine whether there has been at any stage a deterioration or improvement in the light.
  - As benchmarks for the remainder of a stoppage, match and/or series/event.

### 3.8 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.

### 3.9 Day Night matches

- 3.9.1 Pads and players' and umpires' clothing shall be coloured.
- 3.9.2 Sight screens will be black.

### 3.10 Advertising on grounds, perimeter boards and sightscreens

#### 3.10.1 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 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.

#### 3.10.2 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.

- 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.

### 3.10.3 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:

The Home Board shall provide cricket balls of an approved standard for Twenty20 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 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 (new law effective 1st October 2008)**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6:

Only Grade A bats shall be used in Twenty20 International matches.

**7 Law 7 - The Pitch**

**7.1 Law 7.3 - Selection and preparation**

- 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 shall consider one of the options in the following sequence:
- a) whether the existing pitch can be repaired. Repair work will only be considered if there has been malicious damage to a non-crucial part of the pitch;
  - b) whether the alternative pitch can be used;
  - c) whether the match has to be abandoned.
- 7.2.5 When such a decision is made, the ground authority shall make a public announcement as soon as possible following that decision.
- 7.2.6 In the event of a decision being taken in favour of Clauses 7.2.4 (a) or 7.2.4 (b) above, the supervision of the remedial or new preparatory work shall be the responsibility of the on-field umpires and the representative of the ground authority.
- 7.2.7 The rescheduled starting time and the rescheduled cessation time, together with any make-up procedures herein provided, shall be the responsibility of the on-field umpires.
- 7.2.8 In the event that the existing pitch can be made playable after suitable remedial work in Clause 7.2.4 (a) above, the match shall continue from the point stopped.

- 7.2.9 If a new pitch is prepared as in Clause 7.2.4 (b) above, the match shall be restarted from the first ball (but see Clause 7.2.7 above).
- 7.2.10 If the decision is to abandon the match as in Clause 7.2.4 (c) above, the relevant officials from the Boards involved shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing tour schedule.

**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)'.

**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 groundsman. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the groundsman, 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.

### **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:

The covers shall be removed no earlier than 5.00am and no later than 7.00am (7.00am and 9.00am for day/night matches) on the morning of the match provided it is not raining at the time, but they will be replaced if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

Attention is drawn to Clause 3.5.

## 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 15 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 the innings not being completed 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, 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 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 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 15 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 the innings not being completed 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 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.

### **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 2.1.3).

## 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 20 minutes each, separated by a 20 minute interval between innings.

## 17 Law 17 - Practice on the Field

### 17.1 Law 17.1 - Practice on the field

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.

## **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 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.

### **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 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 (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 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 Referee of this fact. The Referee shall together with the umpires ascertain the cause of the action. If the 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 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 - A Tie**

Law 21.4 shall apply in addition to the following:

In the event of a tied match the teams shall compete in a one over per side eliminator to determine the winner. Refer attached Appendix 8.

**21.5 Law 21.5 - A Draw**

Law 21.5 shall not apply.

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

**21.6.1 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).

**21.6.2 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.

**21.7 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.

## 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.

## 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**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 29:

If the running batsman has grounded any part of his foot behind the popping crease, then any subsequent loss of contact with the ground of his person or bat, during his continuing forward momentum, should not be interpreted as being 'out of his ground'.

**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.

**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 are set out in the following paragraphs.
- Subject to 41.2.3 below these additional fielding restrictions shall apply to the first 6 overs of each innings (Fielding Restriction Overs).
  - 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.
  - During the Fielding Restriction Overs only two fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.
  - During the non Fielding Restriction 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 Fielding Restriction 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 INNING	NO. OF OVERS FOR WHICH FIELDING RESTRICTIONS IN CLAUSES 41.2.2 & 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 Fielding Restriction 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:

- a) Law 42.3 (e) (ii) shall be replaced with the following:  
Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.
- b) The umpires shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee.
- c) The ICC Match Referee shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct under the ICC Code of Conduct.
- d) 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.
- e) In the event that a ball has been interfered with and requires replacement 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.

**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 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 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 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 (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 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 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 3rd Edition - 2008) now apply in International Cricket. Some penalty runs can be referred to the ICC Match Referee for further action if necessary.

## APPENDIX 2

### Calculation Sheet for Use When Delays or Interruptions Occur in First Innings of Twenty20 Internationals

#### Time

Net playing time available at start of the match	160 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 (to 2 decimal places)	_____	(H)
Max overs per team $[H/2]$ (rounded up if not a whole number)	_____	(I)
Max overs per bowler $[I / 5]$	_____	
Fielding restrictions [Refer to 41.2.3]	_____	overs

#### Rescheduled Playing Hours

First session to commence or recommence	_____	(J)
Length of innings $[I \times 4]$	_____	(K)
Rescheduled cessation time $J + [K - B]$	_____	
Length of interval	_____	
Second session commencement time	_____	(L)
Rescheduled cessation time = $(L + K)$	_____	

### APPENDIX 3

#### Calculation Sheet for Use When Delays or Interruptions Occur in Second Innings of Twenty20 Internationals

##### Time

Original cessation time of innings \_\_\_\_\_ (A)

Time at start of interruption \_\_\_\_\_ (B)

Restart time \_\_\_\_\_ (C)

Length of interruption [C – B] \_\_\_\_\_ (D)

Extra time available \_\_\_\_\_ (E)

Total playing time lost [D – E] \_\_\_\_\_ (F)

Amended cessation time of innings [A + E] \_\_\_\_\_ (G)

##### Overs

Maximum overs at start of innings \_\_\_\_\_ (H)

Overs lost [F / 4] ignore fractions \_\_\_\_\_ (I)

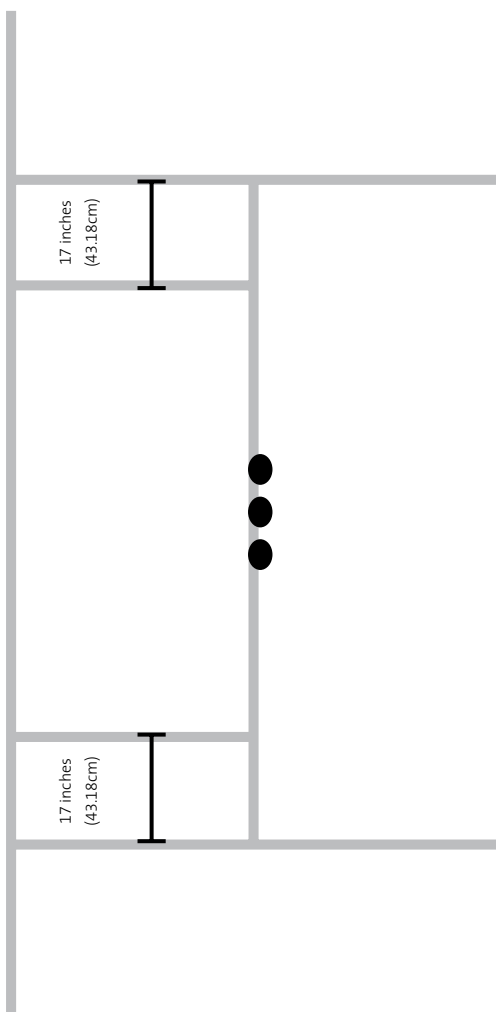
Adjusted maximum length of innings [H – I] \_\_\_\_\_ (J)

##### Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions

Max. overs per bowler [J / 5] \_\_\_\_\_ overs

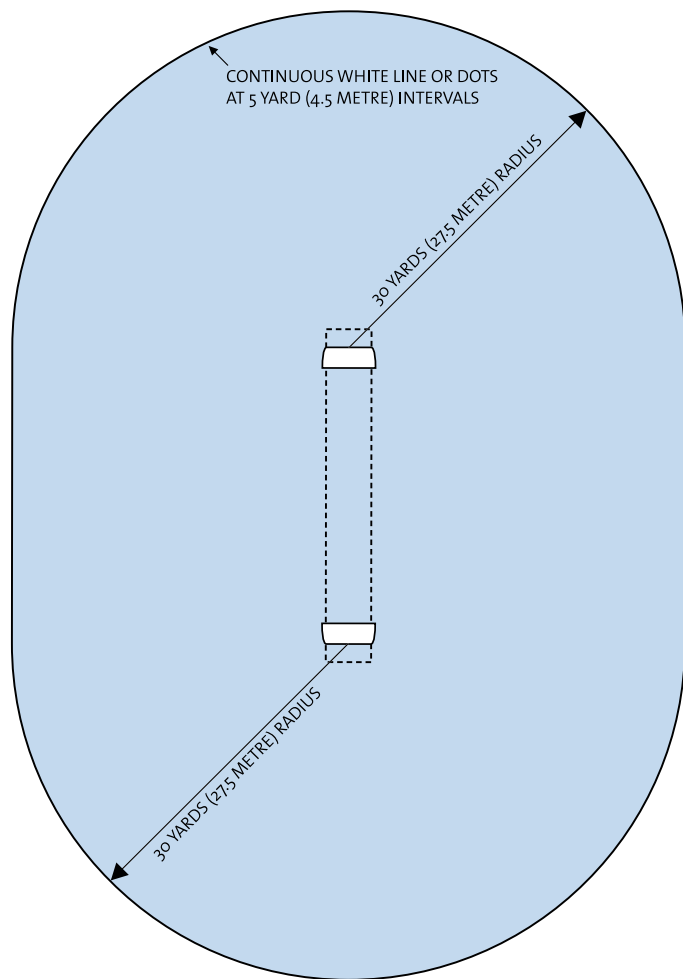
Fielding restrictions [Refer to 41.2.3] \_\_\_\_\_ overs

APPENDIX 4 - CREASE MARKINGS



## APPENDIX 5

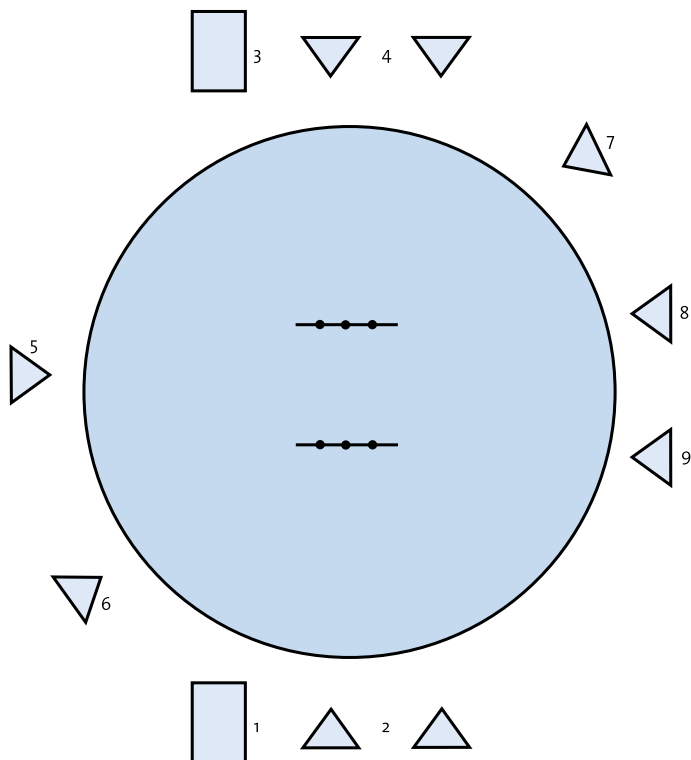
### Restriction of the placement of fieldsmen





## APPENDIX 6

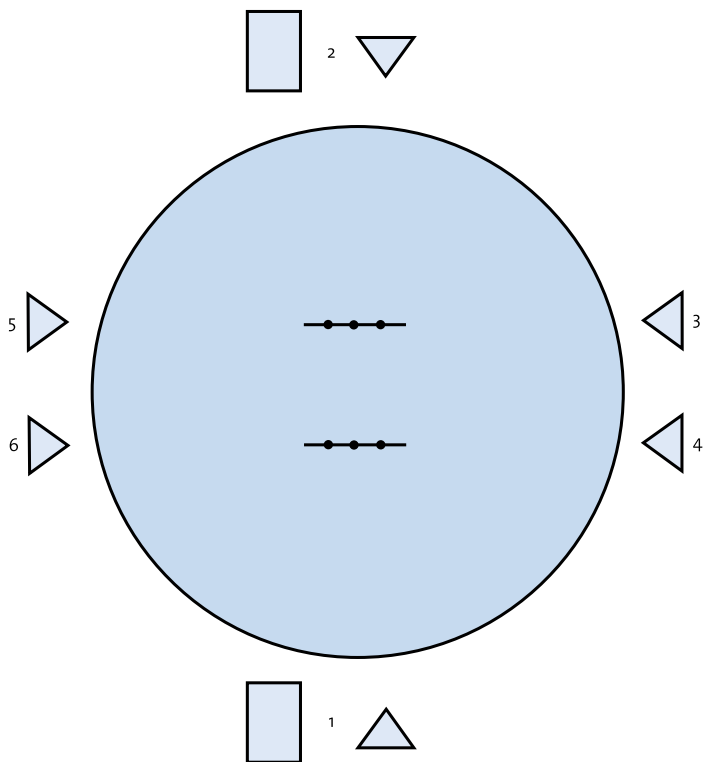
### Generic Camera Layout - Basic TV Coverage



- 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 7

### 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 8

### Procedure for the One Over Per Side Eliminator

The following procedure will apply should the provision for a one over per side eliminator be adopted in any match.

- 1 Subject to weather conditions the one over per side eliminator 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 5 minutes after the conclusion of the match.
- 2 If the one over per side eliminator cannot be started before the scheduled or rescheduled cut-off time for the completion of the match, it shall not be played. For the avoidance of doubt, the cut-off time for starting the eliminator will include any previously unused extra time remaining at the end of the match.
- 3 The one over per side eliminator will take place on the pitch allocated for the match (the designated pitch) unless otherwise determined by the umpires in consultation with the ground authority and the ICC Match Referee.
- 4 Prior to the commencement of the one over per side eliminator each team elects three batsmen and one bowler.
- 5 The nominated players are given in writing to the ICC Match Referee.
- 6 The umpires shall stand at the same end as that in which they finished the match.
- 7 The umpires shall choose which end to bowl and both teams will bowl from the same end.
- 8 Each team's over is played with the same fielding restrictions as apply for a non-Powerplay over in a normal T20 International match.
- 9 The team batting second in the match will bat first in the one over eliminator.
- 10 The same ball (or a ball of a similar age if the original ball is out of shape or lost) as used at the end of the team's innings shall be used for the "extra" over.
- 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 one over per side eliminator has been completed, the team that hit the most number of boundary sixes combined from its two innings in both the main match and the one over per side eliminator shall be the winner.
- 13 If the number of boundary sixes hit by both teams is equal, the team whose batsmen score the most number of boundaries from its two innings in both the main match and the one over per side eliminator shall be the winner.
- 14 If the number of boundaries from the two innings in both the main match and the one over per side eliminator are equal, the team which took the most number of wickets combined in both the main match and the one over per side eliminator shall be the winner.

- 15 If still equal, a count-back from the final ball of the one over eliminator 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.



# DUCKWORTH-LEWIS METHOD OF RE-CALCULATING THE TARGET SCORE IN AN INTERRUPTED MATCH

The Professional Edition of the Duckworth-Lewis 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 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 Professional Edition. In the event of computer non-availability or malfunction where no such provision has been made, the Standard Edition (the method in use prior to October 2003) shall be used.

The regulations given below describe only the operation of the Standard Edition, except that Clauses 4, 6 and 7 are also applicable to the Professional Edition.

## 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 **R<sub>1</sub>**, 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 **R<sub>2</sub>**, the resource percentage available to Team 2. If **R<sub>2</sub>** differs from **R<sub>1</sub>**, 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, **R<sub>2</sub>**, 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 **R<sub>2</sub>** is less than **R<sub>1</sub>**, Team 2's revised target is obtained by reducing Team 1's score **S** in the ratio of **R<sub>2</sub>** to **R<sub>1</sub>**, ignoring any figures after the decimal point, and adding one run

i.e.  $T = (S \times R_2/R_1) + 1$  (rounded down to a whole number, if necessary).

If **R<sub>2</sub>** is equal to **R<sub>1</sub>**, no revision is needed and Team 2's target is one more run than Team 1's score.

i.e.  $T = S + 1$

If **R<sub>2</sub>** is greater than **R<sub>1</sub>**, calculate the amount of excess resources,

**R<sub>2</sub> – R<sub>1</sub>**, and take this percentage of the average 50-over total, **G<sub>50</sub>**, to give the extra runs needed, ignoring any figures after the decimal point.

i.e.  $T = S + (R_2 - R_1) \times G_{50}/100 + 1$  (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)'.

## DUCKWORTH-LEWIS METHOD OF RE-CALCULATING THE TARGET SCORE IN AN INTERRUPTED MATCH

### 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).

## DUCKWORTH-LEWIS METHOD OF RE-CALCULATING THE TARGET SCORE IN AN INTERRUPTED MATCH

**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,  $R_1 = 100 - 8.1 = 93.1\%$  (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.

# DUCKWORTH-LEWIS METHOD OF RE-CALCULATING THE TARGET SCORE IN AN INTERRUPTED MATCH

## 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

# DUCKWORTH-LEWIS METHOD OF RE-CALCULATING THE TARGET SCORE IN AN INTERRUPTED MATCH

## 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 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

# DUCKWORTH-LEWIS METHOD OF RE-CALCULATING THE TARGET SCORE IN AN INTERRUPTED MATCH

## 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



# DUCKWORTH-LEWIS METHOD OF RE-CALCULATING THE TARGET SCORE IN AN INTERRUPTED MATCH

## 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

# DUCKWORTH-LEWIS METHOD OF RE-CALCULATING THE TARGET SCORE IN AN INTERRUPTED MATCH

## 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

# DUCKWORTH-LEWIS METHOD OF RE-CALCULATING THE TARGET SCORE IN AN INTERRUPTED MATCH

## 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

The Standard Playing Conditions for Test Cricket apply to Women's Test Matches with the following amendments:

**Note:** In addition, the ICC Match Referee may or may not be present at the match.

## Law 3 - The Umpires

- **Law 3.1 – Appointment and Attendance**

Delete Law 3.1 (except for Clause 3.1.1 which is retained, but replace the reference to two hours with 90 minutes) and replace it with the following Clauses, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3:

- **Clause 3.1.2 – Appointment and Attendance**

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 outlined in the Standard Test Match Playing Conditions prescribed for the third and fourth umpire (note: a fourth umpire is not required for international women's matches)

- **Clause 3.1.3 –** Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpires appointment.

- **Clause 3.2 – Third Umpire/TV Replays**

The following shall apply in addition to Clause 3.1:

### 3.2.1 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 2 shall be mandatory as a minimum requirement.
- c) For televised matches, the Home Board will ensure a separate room is provided for the third umpire and that they have 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 them in making a decision (refer to Appendix 3 for generic camera layout – third umpire coverage). Where matches are not broadcast, countries are encouraged to implement the camera specifications as outlined in Appendix 3.

- d) For televised matches, in the circumstances detailed in Clauses 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4 and 3.2.5 hereunder, the on-field umpire has the discretion whether to refer the appeal to the third umpire for a decision or not 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.
- e) 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 a discretion to take more time in order to finalise a decision.

### **3.2.2 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, when reviewing the TV replay(s), if the third umpire finds the batter has been bowled rather than hit wicket or stumped, they shall indicate that the batter was dismissed.

### **3.2.3 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:

#### **3.2.3.1 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 umpires be unable to make a decision, they may consult by two-way radio with the 3rd umpire. 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 3rd umpire.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the batter has been caught. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter did not hit the ball, they shall indicate that the batter is not out.

#### **3.2.3.2 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 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), if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter did not hit the ball, they shall indicate that the batter is not out.
- d) The third umpire shall communicate their decision by the system as in Clause 3.2.2 (c).

#### **3.2.4 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.

### 3.2.5 Batter Running to the Same End

- a) 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.
- b) The procedure in Clause 3.2.4 (b) shall apply.

- **Clause 3.7 – Light Meters**

Replace Clause 3.7.1 with the following:

It is the responsibility of each Home Board to supply light meters to all umpires standing in international matches in accordance herewith.

## Law 7 - The Pitch

- Clause 7.1.2 – Selection and Preparation
- Replace **fourth** umpire with **third** umpire

## Law 12 - Innings

- All references in Law 12 relating to Test matches being of five days scheduled duration should be amended to four days scheduled duration for international women's cricket

## Law 16 - Start of Play; Cessation of Play

- **Clause 16.1.1 a – Minimum Overs in a Day**
- Replace: A minimum target of 90 overs (or a minimum of 15 overs per hour) with a minimum of 100 overs (or a minimum of 17 overs per hour)
- **Clause 16.1.1 b – Minimum Overs in a Day**
- Replace: A minimum of 75 overs (or a minimum of 15 overs per hour) with a minimum of 80 overs (or a minimum of 17 overs per hour)
- **Clause 16.1.2 – Reduction in Minimum Overs**
- Replace: 1 over for each full 4 minutes with 1 over for each full 3,52 minutes
- **Clause 16.1.3 b – Making up Lost Time on Subsequent Days**
- Replace: 1 over for each full 4 minutes with 1 over for each full 3,52 minutes
- **Clause 16.1.3 c (ii) – Making up Lost Time on the Last Day Only**
- Replace: 1 over for each full 4 minutes with 1 over for each full 3,52 minutes
- **Delete Clauses 16.1.6, 16.1.7 and 16.1.8**
- **Clause 16.2 – Extra Time**
- Replace: A minimum of 8 overs with a minimum of 9 overs



## Law 19 - Boundaries

- **Clause 19.1 – The Boundary of the Field of Play**

Delete Clause 19.1 and replace it with the following:

The boundary shall be a minimum of 55 yards (50.29 metres) and a maximum of 70 yards (64 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.



# WOMEN'S ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL PLAYING CONDITIONS

# WOMEN'S ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL PLAYING CONDITIONS

The Standard Playing Conditions for ODI Cricket apply to Women's ODI Matches with the following amendments:

**Note:** In addition, the ICC Match Referee may or may not be present at the match.

- Clause 2.1.3 – delete the note - reference to team training bibs.

## Law 3 - The Umpires

- **Law 3.1 – Appointment and Attendance**

Delete Law 3.1 (except for Clause 3.1.1 which is retained but replace the reference to two hours with 90 minutes) and replace with the following clauses, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3:

- **Clause 3.1.2 – Appointment and Attendance**

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 outlined in the Standard ODI Playing Conditions prescribed for the third and fourth umpire (note: a fourth umpire is not required for international women's matches)

- **Clause 3.1.3** – Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpires appointment.

- **Clause 3.2 – Third Umpire Decision Referral/Consultation system**

Delete clause 3.2 and replace with the following:

### 3.2 Third Umpire/TV Replays

The following shall apply in addition to Clause 3.1:

#### 3.2.1 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 7 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 8.

- 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 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4 and 3.2.5 hereunder, the on-field umpire has the discretion whether to refer the appeal to the third umpire for a decision or not 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.

### **3.2.2 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, when reviewing the TV replay(s), if the third umpire finds the batter has been bowled rather than hit wicket or stumped, they shall indicate that the batter was dismissed.

### 3.2.3 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:

#### 3.2.3.1 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 umpires be unable to make a decision, they may consult by two-way radio with the 3rd umpire. 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 3rd umpire.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the batter has been caught. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter did not hit the ball, they shall indicate that the batter is not out.

#### 3.2.3.2 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 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), if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter did not hit the ball, they shall indicate that the batter is not out.
- d) The third umpire shall communicate their decision by the system as in Clause 3.2.2 (c).

### 3.2.4 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 to have been acted upon by the on-field umpires.

### 3.2.5 Batter Running to the Same End

- a) 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.
- b) The procedure in Clause 3.2.4 (b) shall apply.

- **Clause 3.7 – Light Meters**

Replace Clause 3.7.1 with the following:

It is the responsibility of each Home Board to supply light meters to all umpires standing in international matches in accordance herewith.

- **Clause 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 ODI 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.

- **Clause 5.3.4 and 5.3.5 will not apply**

## Law 7 - The Pitch

- **Clause 7.1.2 – Selection and Preparation**  
Replace fourth umpire with third umpire
- **Clause 12.4.2 a – Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First**  
Replace the rate of overs per hour from 14.28 in the men's game to 15.79 in the women's game as outlined in clauses (i) and (iii)
- **Clause 12.4.2 b – Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting Second**  
Replace the rate of overs per hour from 14.28 in the men's game to 15.79 in the women's game as outlined in clauses (i) and (v).
- **Clause 15.1 – Law 15.5 – Changing agreed times for intervals – Interval between innings**  
Clause 15.1 (iii) shall be replaced by the following:  
  
If more than 60 minutes of actual playing time is lost (total playing time lost less any extra time provided), then the interval of 30 minutes prescribed under (ii) above may be reduced further by mutual agreement between the Umpires and both Captains. In the event of disagreement, the interval shall remain at 30 minutes.
- **Clause 15.2 - Law 15.9 – Intervals for Drinks**  
Replace the first line with: Two drinks breaks per session shall be permitted, each 65 minutes apart
- **Clause 16 - Law 16.1 – Start of Play; Cessation of Play**  
Delete Clause 16.1 and replace it with: To be determined by the Home Board subject to there being 2 sessions of 3 hours and 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.
- **Law 19.1 – Boundaries**
- **Clause 19.1 – The Boundaries of the Field of Play**  
Delete Clause 19.1.1 and replace it with the following:  
  
The boundary shall be a minimum of 55 yards (50.29 metres) and a maximum of 70 yards (64 metres). Distances shall be measured from the centre of the pitch to be used.
- **Clause 41.2 Restrictions on the placement of fielders**  
Replace with clause 41.2 with the following:



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

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

41.2.4 During the non Powerplay Overs, no more than 5 fielders shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in clause 41.2.3 a) above.

## APPENDIX 2

### Calculation Sheet for Use When Delays or Interruptions Occur in First Innings of One Day Internationals

#### 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 3.8 (to 2 decimal places)	_____	(H)
Max overs per team [H/2] (rounded up if not a whole number)	_____	(I)
Max overs per bowler [I/5]	_____	
Duration of Powerplay Overs (Refer to 41.2.6)	_____ + _____ + _____	

#### Rescheduled Playing Hours

First session to commence or recommence	_____	(J)
Length of innings [I x 3.8]	_____	(K)
Rescheduled cessation time (round up fraction) [J + (K - B)]	_____	
Length of interval	_____	
Second session commencement time	_____	(L)
Rescheduled cessation time = (L + K)	_____	

### APPENDIX 3

#### Calculation Sheet for Use When Delays or Interruptions Occur in Second Innings of One Day Internationals

##### Time

Original cessation time of innings \_\_\_\_\_ (A)

Time at start of interruption \_\_\_\_\_ (B)

Restart time \_\_\_\_\_ (C)

Length of interruption [C – B] \_\_\_\_\_ (D)

Extra time available \_\_\_\_\_ (E)

Total playing time lost [D – E] \_\_\_\_\_ (F)

Amended cessation time of innings [A + E] \_\_\_\_\_ (G)

##### Overs

Maximum overs at start of innings \_\_\_\_\_ (H)

Overs lost [F/3.8] ignore fractions \_\_\_\_\_ (I)

Adjusted maximum length of innings [H – I] \_\_\_\_\_ (J)

##### Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions

Max. overs per bowler [J/5] \_\_\_\_\_ overs

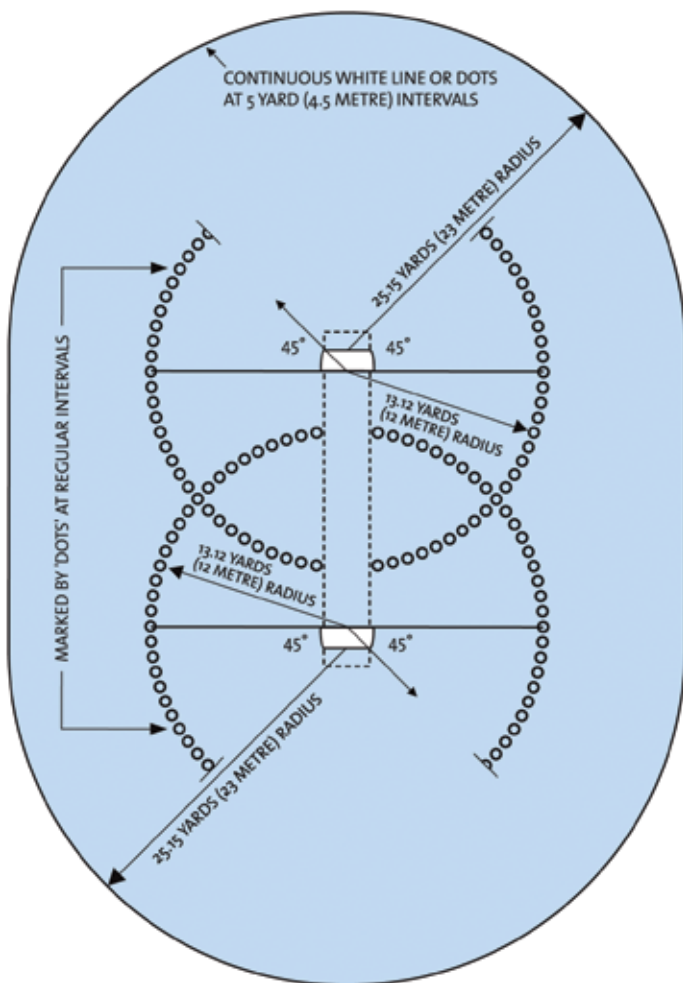
Duration of Powerplay overs (initial, fielding team, batting side) \_\_\_\_\_

First Innings \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

Second Innings \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

## 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.



# WOMEN'S TWENTY20 PLAYING CONDITIONS

# WOMEN'S TWENTY20 PLAYING CONDITIONS

The Standard Playing Conditions for Twenty20 Cricket apply to Women's Twenty20 International Matches with the following amendments:

**Note:** In addition, the ICC Match Referee may or may not be present at the match.

- Clause 2.1.3 – delete the note - reference to team training bibs.

## Law 3 - The Umpires

- **Law 3.1 – Appointment and Attendance**

Delete Law 3.1 (except for Clause 3.1.1 which is retained but replaces the reference to two hours with 90 minutes) and replace with the following clauses, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3:

- **Clause 3.1.2 - Appointment and Attendance**

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 outlined in the Standard Twenty20 Playing Conditions prescribed for the third and fourth umpire (note: a fourth umpire is not required for international women's matches)

- **Clause 3.1.3 -** Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpires appointment

- **Clause 3.2 - Third Umpire/TV Replays**

The following shall apply in addition to Clause 3.1:

**3.2.1 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 7 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 8
- 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 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4 and 3.2.5 below, the on-field umpire has the discretion whether or not to refer the appeal to the third umpire for a 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.

### **3.2.2 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 his 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. (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).
- d) For televised matches, when reviewing the TV replay(s), if the third umpire finds the batter has been bowled rather than hit wicket or stumped, he shall indicate that the batter was dismissed.

### **3.2.3 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:

#### **3.2.3.1 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 umpires be unable to make a decision, they may consult by two-way radio with the 3rd umpire. 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 3rd umpire.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the batter has been caught. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter did not hit the ball, he shall indicate that the batter is not out.

#### **3.2.3.2 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 replays(s), if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter did not hit the ball he shall indicate that the batter is not out.
- d) The third umpire shall communicate his decision by the system as in Clause 3.2.2 (c).

#### **3.2.4 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 these circumstances 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) 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.

### 3.2.5 Batters Running to the Same End

- a) For televised matches, in the event of both batters running to the same end and the umpires are uncertain over which batters made her ground first, the on-field umpire may refer the decision to the third umpire.
- b) The procedure in Clause 3.2.4 (b) shall apply.

- **Clause 3.7 – Light Meters**

Replace Clause 3.7.1 with the following: it is the responsibility of each Home Board to supply light meters to all umpires standing in international matches in accordance herewith.

- **Law 5.2 – Approval and control of balls**

Replace fourth umpire with third umpire

## Law 7 - The Pitch

- **Clause 7.1.2 – Selection and Preparation**

Replace fourth umpire with third umpire

- **Law 12.4.2 – Delayed or Interrupted Matches**

- **Clause 12.4.2 a – Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First**

Replace the rate of overs per hour from 15 in the men's game to 16 in the women's game as outlined in clauses (i) and (iii)

- **Clause 12.4.2 b – Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting Second**

Replace the rate of overs per hour from 15 in the men's game to 16 in the women's game as outlined in clauses (i) and (v).

- **Law 15.1 – interval between innings – replace match referee with umpires if no match referee is present.**

- **Law 16.1 – Start of Play; Cessation of Play**

Delete Clause 16.1 and replace it with: To be determined by the Home Board subject to there being 2 sessions of 1 hours and 15 minutes each, separated by a 15 minute interval between innings

- **Law 19.1 – Boundaries**

- **Clause 19.1 – The Boundaries of the Field of Play**

Delete Clause 19.1.1 and replace it with the following:

The boundary shall be a minimum of 5 yards (50.29 metres) and a maximum of 70 yards (64 metres). Distances shall be measured from the centre of the pitch.

- **Clause 41.2 Restrictions on the placement of fielders**

Replace clause 41.2 with the following:

- 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 are set out in the following paragraphs.
- Subject to 41.2.3 below these additional fielding restrictions shall apply to the first 6 overs of each innings (Fielding Restriction Overs)
  - 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 Fielding Restriction Overs (as set out below) only two fielders shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.
  - During the non Fielding restriction 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 Fielding Restriction 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.

IN INNINGS	IN CLAUSES 41.2.2 & 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 Fielding Restriction 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'.

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Calculation Sheet for Use When Delays or Interruptions Occur in First Innings of Twenty20 Internationals**

#### **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 3.8 (to 2 decimal places)	_____	(H)
Max overs per team [H/2] (rounded up if not a whole number)	_____	(I)
Max overs per bowler [ I/5 ]	_____	
Fielding restrictions [Refer to 41.2.3]	_____	overs

#### **Rescheduled Playing Hours**

First session to commence or recommence	_____	(J)
Length of innings [I x 3.8]	_____	(K)
Rescheduled cessation time J + [K – B]	_____	
Length of interval	_____	
Second session commencement time	_____	(L)
Rescheduled cessation time = (L + K)	_____	

### APPENDIX 3

#### Calculation Sheet for Use When Delays or Interruptions Occur in Second Innings of Twenty20 Internationals

##### Time

Original cessation time of innings	_____	(A)
Time at start of interruption	_____	(B)
Restart time	_____	(C)
Length of interruption [C – B]	_____	(D)
Extra time available	_____	(E)
Total playing time lost [D – E]	_____	(F)
Amended cessation time of innings [A + E]	_____	(G)

##### Overs

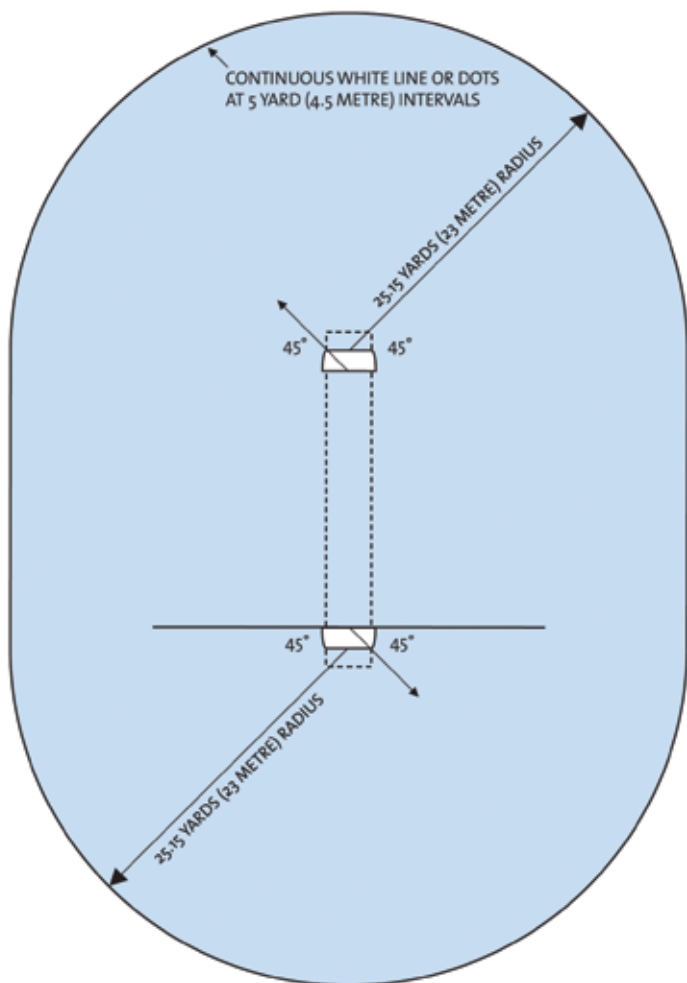
Maximum overs at start of innings	_____	(H)
Overs lost [F/3.8] ignore fractions	_____	(I)
Adjusted maximum length of innings [H – I]	_____	(J)

##### Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions

Max. overs per bowler [J/5]	_____	overs
Fielding restrictions [Refer to 4.1.2.3]	_____	overs

## APPENDIX 5

### Restriction of the placement of fielders



STANDARD ICC INTERCONTINENTAL CUP  
AND ICC INTERCONTINENTAL SHIELD  
PLAYING CONDITIONS

# STANDARD ICC INTERCONTINENTAL CUP AND ICC INTERCONTINENTAL SHIELD PLAYING CONDITIONS

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

**Note:** The same Playing Conditions exist for both the Intercontinental Cup and Intercontinental Shield tournament. All references to 'Intercontinental Cup' or 'ICup' refer to the Intercontinental Cup tournament or Intercontinental Shield tournament, whichever is relevant.

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

All references to 'ICC Match Referee' refer to the Referee appointed by ICC who may act from a remote destination.

## 1 Law 1 - The Players

### 1.1 Law 1.2 – Nomination of Players

Law 1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

Each captain shall nominate his players in writing to the ICC Match Referee before the toss. No player may be changed after the nomination without the consent of the opposing captain.

### 1.2 Law 1.3 - Captain

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

The deputy must be one of the nominated players.

## 2 Law 2 - Substitutes and Runners

### 2.1 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:



- 2.1.1 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. Such absence or penalty time absent shall be carried over into a new day's play and in the event of a follow-on or forfeiture, this restriction will, if necessary, continue into the second innings.
- 2.1.2 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 2.1.1 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 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.
- 2.1.3 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'.

### 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 ICup Match umpires shall be followed as far as it is practicable to do so:

- 3.1.1 ICC will appoint the umpires and ICC Match Referee.
- 3.1.2 Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpires appointment.
- 3.1.3 The umpires shall be present at the ground at least one hour before the scheduled start of play.

#### 3.2 Third Umpire/TV Replays

The following shall apply in addition to Clause 3.1:

The TV referral system shall not 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 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 of Ground, Weather and Light and Law 3.9 - Suspension of play for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light**

Law 3.8 and 3.9 shall apply subject to the following:

3.5.1 If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires must consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If both on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. In these circumstances the provisions of Laws 3.9 (b) (i) and 3.9 (c) (i) shall not apply.

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

3.5.3 If a shadow from the fielder falls across the strikers half of the pitch, the fielder must remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal 'dead ball' if he considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action.

**3.6 Law 3.10 Exceptional Circumstances.**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 3.10:

3.6.1 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.

3.6.2 Where play is suspended under Clause 3.6.1 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.

**3.7 Light Meters**

Light Meters will not be used.

**3.8 Use of lights**

Artificial lights shall not be used.

**4 Law 4 - The Scorers**

**4.1 Law 4.2 - Correctness of scores**

Attention is drawn to Clause 21.2.

**5 Law 5 - The Ball**

**5.1 Law 5.2 - Approval and control of balls**

Law 5.2 shall be replaced by the following:

Red Kookaburra 'Turf' cricket balls supplied by the Home Board 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 by the Home 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 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**

Law 5.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The captain of the fielding side shall have the choice of taking a new ball at any time after 80 overs have been bowled with the previous ball. The umpires shall indicate to the batsman 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.

**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 (as amended in 2008):

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 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 umpires 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) 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 umpires will rule and their 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.
- 7.2.2 The on-field umpires 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 shall consider one of the options in the following sequence:
  - a) whether the existing pitch can be repaired. Repair work will only be considered if there has been malicious damage to a non-crucial part of the pitch;

- b) whether an alternative pitch can be used;
  - c) whether the match has to be abandoned.
- 7.2.5 When such a decision is made, the ground authority shall make a public announcement as soon as possible following that decision.
- 7.2.6 In the event of a decision being taken in favour of Clauses 7.2.4 (a) or 7.2.4(b) above, the supervision of the remedial or new preparatory work shall be the responsibility of the on-field umpires and the representative of the ground authority.
- 7.2.7 The rescheduled starting time and the rescheduled cessation time, together with any make-up procedures as provided herein, shall be the responsibility of the on-field umpires.
- 7.2.8 In the event that the existing pitch can be made playable after suitable remedial work as in Clause 7.2.4 (a) above, the match shall continue from the point stopped.
- 7.2.9 If a new pitch is prepared as in Clause 7.2.4 (b) above, the match shall be restarted from the first ball (but see Clause 7.2.7 above).
- 7.2.10 If the decision is to abandon the match as in Clause 7.2.4 (c) above, the relevant officials from the Boards involved shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing tour schedule.

### **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**

Law 8.2 shall apply.

## **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 groundsman. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the groundsman, 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 groundsman 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.

### 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 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 8.00am on each morning of the match (including the rest day) provided it is not raining at the time, but they will be replaced if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

**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.

**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 be replaced by the following:

If at the scheduled time for the tea interval, the ninth wicket of the innings in progress is already down, or it falls at, or after that time, or falls when less than two minutes remain before that time, play will continue for a period of 30 minutes unless the players have cause to leave the field of play, or the innings is concluded earlier.

**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.

## 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 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 96 overs (or a minimum of 16 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 80 overs (or a minimum of 16 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 80 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 3.45 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 16.1.4). When such additional time is added, the minimum overs for that day shall be increased by one over for each 3.45 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 be the time up to the most recently scheduled time for the start of the last hour.

Should an interruption in play commence prior to the most recently scheduled time for the last hour and continue past this time:

- i) Only the playing time lost prior to this last hour start time will be made up (subject to the maximum of one hour described in (a) above) with the start time for the last hour being rescheduled accordingly.
- ii) The period of time between the scheduled last hour start time at the start of the interruption and the time of the resumption of play will not be made up. The minimum number of overs to be bowled prior to the last hour at the start of the interruption will therefore be reduced by one for each full 3.45 minutes of aggregate time lost (as described in clause 16.1.2)

- iii) The start time for the last hour will thus be the later of the rescheduled time as defined at the end of (i) above and the time at which the minimum overs prior to the last hour have been completed or reduced to zero by application of the formula in (ii) above.
- iv) No time is made up in respect of any interruptions that commence after the start of the last hour.

#### 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 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

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 3.45 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 16 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.
- 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:

- a) 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.
- b) 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:

- a) the total number of overs bowled with the ball currently in use: and
- b) 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).

**16.2 Extra Time**

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.

**17 Law 17 - Practice on the Field**

**17.1 Law 17.1 - Practice on the field**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 17.1:

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

**18 Law 18 - Scoring Runs**

Law 18 shall apply.

## 19 Law 19 - Boundaries

### 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.

On large grounds the aim shall be to provide the largest playing area, subject to no boundary exceeding 90 yards (82.29 metres) 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.

Sightscreens shall be provided at both ends of all grounds. Advertising shall be permitted on the sightscreen behind the striker, providing it is removed for the subsequent over from that end.

Such advertising shall not contain flashing or flickering images and particular care should be taken by the operators that the advertising is not changed at a time which is distracting to the umpire.

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

### 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 21.8 - 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 (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 on-field umpires refuses to play, who will report the incident to the ICC Match Referee. The ICC Match Referee may, after considering the evidence, 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 for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light).
  - 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 Code of Conduct for ICC Development Events and Women's International Matches.

## **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.

## **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.

## **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.

**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:

a) Law 42.3 (e) (ii) shall be replaced with the following:

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

b) The umpires shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee.

c) The ICC Match Referee shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct under the ICC Code of Conduct.

d) 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.

e) In the event that a ball has been interfered with and requires replacement 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.

### **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 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, other than a slow paced one, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the crease is deemed dangerous and unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- b) A slow delivery, which passes or would have passed on the full above shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease, is to be deemed dangerous and unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- c) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in Clauses 42.4.1(a) and 42.4.2 (b) above (i.e. a beamer), the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in the first instance, call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred.
- d) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, 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 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 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 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 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:

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 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.

### **43 Points for a Win, Tie or First Innings Lead**

43.1 14 points for an outright win

43.2 7 points each for an outright tie.

43.3 6 points for a lead on the first innings (retained irrespective of the outright result)

43.4 3 points each for a first innings tie.

### **44 Points for Abandoned, Interrupted or Drawn Matches**

If a match is abandoned without a ball being bowled, each side will be awarded 10 points.

In a match with more than 10 hours lost due to interruptions each side will be awarded 7 points for a draw, plus any points scored in the first innings.

In a match with 10 hours or less lost due to interruptions each side will be awarded 3 points each for the draw, plus any points scored in the first innings.

### **45 Points for Forfeited Matches**

If a team forfeits a fixture then the opposing side shall be awarded 20 points and in addition the ICC Event Technical Committee may impose a points penalty on the side forfeiting the fixture.

### **46 Points – General**

46.1 At the completion of the round-robin matches the teams will be placed in a league table in the order of merit based on the number of points gained in the round-robin matches.

46.2 The teams which finish 1st and 2nd on the league table will progress to the final.

46.3 Should any sides in the league table be equal on points the right to be placed in the higher position in the league table and/or progress to the final will be decided in the following order of priority:

- a) Most outright wins
- b) Most first innings leads
- c) Highest net runs per wicket ratio

## 47 Final

The winner of the final will be the team which achieves an outright victory. In the event the final is abandoned without a ball being bowled, or the fixture ends in a draw, the team which finishes 1st on the league table will be the winner of the Intercontinental Cup 2009 & 2010.

In the event the final is a tie the Intercontinental Cup 2009 & 2010 will be shared.

## OTHER TOUR MATCHES

The above conditions should apply to all tour matches (other than One Day matches). However, the Home Board, with the agreement of the visiting country's Board, may provide for local variations for matches other than multi-day matches.

## APPENDIX 1

All penalty runs in the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 3rd Edition - 2008) now apply in International Cricket. Some penalty runs can be referred to the ICC Tournament Referee for further action if necessary.

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 3rd Edition - 2008) 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:

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 provide a list of the names of the 11 players and the nominated 12th man in writing to the umpires before the toss. No player (member of the playing eleven) may be changed after the toss without the consent of the opposing captain.
- 1.2.2 Only members of the Tournament Squad may act as substitute fielders during the match, unless the ICC Tournament Referee, in exceptional circumstances, allows subsequent additions.
- 1.2.3 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.
- 1.2.4 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.

## 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 2.5 - 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:

- 2.1.1 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.
- 2.1.2 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 2.1.1 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 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.

- 2.1.3 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.

#### 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, unless he is injured or ill.

#### 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), 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
- 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.

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.

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, 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.
- 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.

### 3.6 Law 3.10 Exceptional Circumstances.

The following shall apply in addition to Law 3.10:

- 3.6.1 Play may be suspended due to safety and security concerns by the umpires on the advice of the ICC Tournament Referee, who shall act only after consultation with the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security or the police.

- 3.6.2 Where play is suspended under Clause 3.6.1 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.

### 3.7 Light Meters

Light Meters will not be used.

### 3.8 Use of Lights

Artificial lights shall not be used.

### 3.9 Clothing and Equipment

- 3.9.1 Pads and players' and umpires' clothing shall be coloured.

### 3.10 Advertising on grounds, perimeter boards and sightcreens

#### 3.10.1 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.

#### 3.10.2 Perimeter Boards

- a) Advertising on perimeter boards placed in front of the sightcreens 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.

### 3.10.3 Sightscreens

- a) Sightscreens shall be black and 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 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. 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.

### 5.3 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:

Bats with carbon fibre handles may be used until the end of their natural lives. However, re-handling of these bats with a replacement carbon fibre handle will not be allowed.

## 7 Law 7 - The Pitch

### 7.1 Law 7.3 - Selection and Preparation

- 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 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 shall consider in consultation with the ICC Event Technical Committee one of the options in the following sequence:
  - a) whether the existing pitch can be repaired. Repair work will only be considered if there has been malicious damage to a non-crucial part of the pitch;
  - b) whether the alternative pitch can be used;
  - c) whether the match has to be abandoned.
- 7.2.5 When such a decision is made, the ground authority shall make a public announcement as soon as possible following that decision.
- 7.2.6 In the event of a decision being taken in favour of Clauses 7.2.4 (a) or 7.2.4 (b) above, the supervision of the remedial or new preparatory work shall be the responsibility of the on-field umpires and the representative of the ground authority.
- 7.2.7 The rescheduled starting time and the rescheduled cessation time, together with any make-up procedures herein provided, shall be the responsibility of the on-field umpires in consultation with the ICC Tournament Referee and the ICC Event Technical Committee.
- 7.2.8 In the event that the existing pitch can be made playable after suitable remedial work in Clause 7.2.4 (a) above, the match shall continue from the point stopped.
- 7.2.9 If a new pitch is prepared as in Clause 7.2.4 (b) above, the match shall be restarted from the first ball (but see Clause 7.2.7 above).
- 7.2.10 If the decision is to abandon the match as in Clause 7.2.4 (c) above, the ICC Event Technical Committee shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing reserve days.

## 7.3 Law 7.5 - Non-Turf Pitches

The following shall apply in addition to Law 7.5:

Where possible, and grounds are of standard, as first preference all matches shall be played on natural turf pitches. Where necessary though matches can be scheduled on non-turf pitches for the duration of the tournament, or on the reserve days, subject to compliance of Law 7.5.



## 8 Law 8 - The Wickets

### 8.1 Law 8.2 - Size of Stumps

Law 8.2 shall apply.

## 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 groundsman. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the groundsman, 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 groundsman 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.

## 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:

Wherever possible and available in inclement weather, 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 Clause 3.5.

## 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 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 any 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 21.8.
- 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 of rounds) rounds are completed at tournament end the ICC 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 WCL 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
  - 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.

- 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 re-scheduled 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. The interval shall be reduced to enable the second innings to commence at the rescheduled time, subject to there being a minimum interval of 20 minutes (or where the interval has been reduced to a period of less than 20 minutes – such reduced period less than 20 minutes under 15.1 (iii)).
  - vi) Should calculations regarding numbers of overs result in a fraction of an over, the fraction shall be ignored.
  - vii) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer 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 the innings not being completed 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

In all matches where the start of play is delayed or play is suspended, the scheduled hours of play shall be extended up to an agreed maximum between the ICC and the Tournament Organisers.

#### 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.

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

### 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 play is delayed or interrupted the umpires will reduce the length of the interval 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) If more than 60 minutes of actual playing time is lost (total playing time lost less any extra time provided), then the interval of 30 minutes prescribed under (ii) above may be reduced further by mutual agreement between the Umpires and both Captains. In the event of disagreement, the length of the interval shall be determined by the ICC Tournament Referee. The minimum interval shall be 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.

**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.

## 17 Law 17 - Practice on the Field

### 17.1 Law 17.1 - Practice on the Field

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.

## 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

19.1.1 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.

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.



### **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 - A Tie**

Law 21.4 shall apply in addition to the following:

- 21.4.1 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.

NB: In any tournament where there are 'knockout finals' (ie semi-final or final/play-offs) to separate a tie in these matches, the teams shall compete in a one over eliminator (refer to Appendix 5) in accordance with 21.9.3.1 below.

**21.5 Law 21.5 - A Draw**

Law 21.5 shall not apply.

**21.6 Prematurely Terminated Matches - Calculation of the Target Score**

- 21.6.1 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)

#### 21.6.2 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.

### 21.7 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.

### 21.8 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 21.9 of these playing conditions.

Where specified, following the completion of the round-robin matches the top 2 teams (as determined in 21.9) 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 21.9) will play the final.

On completion of the round-robin matches 3rd and 4th (as determined in 21.9) will play the 3rd and 4th play-off.

On completion of the round-robin matches 5th and 6th (as determined in 21.9) will play the 5th and 6th play-off.

### 21.9 Standings

#### 21.9.1 Preliminary Matches

The following points system shall apply:

Win .....	2
Tie or No Result .....	1
Loss .....	0

### 21.9.2 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:

- i) The team with the most number of wins in the round-robin matches will be placed in the higher position.
- ii) If there are teams with equal points and equal wins in the round-robin matches then 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, will be placed in the higher position.
- iii) If there are teams which are still equal, then the team with the highest net run rate will be placed higher (refer to 21.9.4 below for the calculation of net run rate).
- iv) 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.

### 21.9.3 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:

- 1) Tied match – the teams shall compete in a one over eliminator to determine the final positions (refer to Appendix 5).
- 2) No result - the teams will be declared joint winners. The calculation of the final ranking position shall follow 21.9.2.

### 21.9.4 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.

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.

**21.9.5** 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.

## 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.

## 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

The following shall apply in addition to Law 29:

If the running batsman has grounded any part of his foot behind the popping crease, then any subsequent loss of contact with the ground of his person or bat, during his continuing forward momentum, should not be interpreted as being 'out of his ground'.

## 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.

### 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) 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 3). 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 and third Powerplay blocks 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 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 3).

During the initial 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 strikers 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 5 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 20 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) For the remaining second and third block of Powerplay overs (blocks of 5 overs for an uninterrupted match), one block shall be taken at the discretion of the fielding captain and the other at the discretion of either of the batsmen at the wicket.
- 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. The fielding captain may nominate his 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 side has nominated a Powerplay, the decision can not be reversed.
- e) Should either team choose not to exercise their discretion, their Powerplay will automatically commence at the latest available point in the innings (i.e. in an uninterrupted innings, one unclaimed Powerplay will begin at the start of the 46th 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	FIELDING POWERPLAY	BATTING POWERPLAY	PORWERPLAY TOTAL
20 – 21	4	2	2	8
22 – 23	5	2	2	9
24 - 26	5	3	2	10
27 – 28	6	3	2	11
29 - 31	6	3	3	12
32 - 33	7	3	3	13
34 - 36	7	4	3	14
37 - 38	8	4	3	15
39 - 41	8	4	4	16
42 - 43	9	4	4	17
44 - 46	9	5	4	18
47 - 48	10	5	4	19
49	10	5	5	20

- 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, 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 in sequence: the initial allocation, the fielding side's allocation then the batting side's allocation. The decision of the batting side, and if applicable of the fielding side, of when to take any remaining Powerplay, is made in the usual way.

*Illustrations of 41.2.8:*

A match starts as 40 overs; with the first 8 as Powerplays (PP). The next two overs are not PP, the match is then delayed after 10 overs and shortened to 30 overs.

The new PP allocation is 6+3+3, we have had 8 PP overs, so there is one over of fielding side selection left and all three overs for the batting sides. Both teams can choose when to use their respective 1 and 3 over allocations.

As above but the match resumes as 24 overs each

The PP allocation is now 5+2+2, so one batting side PP over remains to be taken at their discretion.

- 41.2.9 If play is interrupted during the first or second Powerplay and on resumption the overs required to be bowled in that Powerplay have already been exceeded, then subsequent Powerplay(s) will assume to have been taken consecutively up to that point.
- 41.2.10 If play is interrupted during the first Powerplay and resumes during the second Powerplay, the second Powerplay will be deemed to have been nominated by the fielding captain.
- 41.2.11 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 41.2.9, 41.2.10 and 41.2.11*

A 50 over innings is interrupted after 9.3 overs, and on resumption has been reduced to (a) 38 overs, (b) 28 overs, (c) 20 overs.

- a) Powerplay overs are 8+4+3. 2nd Powerplay is in progress with 1.3 out of the fielding team's 4 overs completed. The batting side's 3 over Powerplay can start any time after the 12th over.
- b) Powerplay overs are 6+3+2. 3rd Powerplay is in progress with 0.3 out of 2 overs completed.
- c) Powerplay overs are 4+2+2. All Powerplay overs have been completed. Non-Powerplay restrictions take effect immediately and do not need to wait until the end of the over.
- 41.2.12 If following an interruption while a Powerplay is not in progress, it is found on resumption that the recalculated number of Powerplay overs remaining equals or exceeds the number of overs to be bowled in the innings, then the Powerplays will commence at the start of the next over.

*Illustration of 41.2.12:*

A 50 over innings in which only the 1st Powerplay has been taken is interrupted after 34.2 overs and reduced to 40 overs. Powerplay overs are 8+4+4. Powerplays automatically resume for the start of the next over (36th) and remain in force for the remainder of the innings.

- 41.2.13 At the commencement of each discretionary block of Powerplay overs, the umpire shall signal such commencement to the scorers by rotating his arm in a large circle. If the batting side has chosen the Powerplay the umpire shall signal this to the scorers by tapping his hands above his head after the signal.
- 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 Where possible 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 Any available 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:

- a) Law 42.3 (e) (ii) shall be replaced with the following:  
Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.
- b) The umpires shall report the incident to the ICC Tournament Referee.
- c) The ICC Tournament Referee shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct under the ICC Code of Conduct.
- d) If the ICC Tournament 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.
- e) In the event that a ball has been interfered with and requires replacement the batsman at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of 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.

### 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) 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 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 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 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.)

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 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 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.)

#### **42.5 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 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:

- 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 Tournament 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 Use of Electronic Communications Equipment**

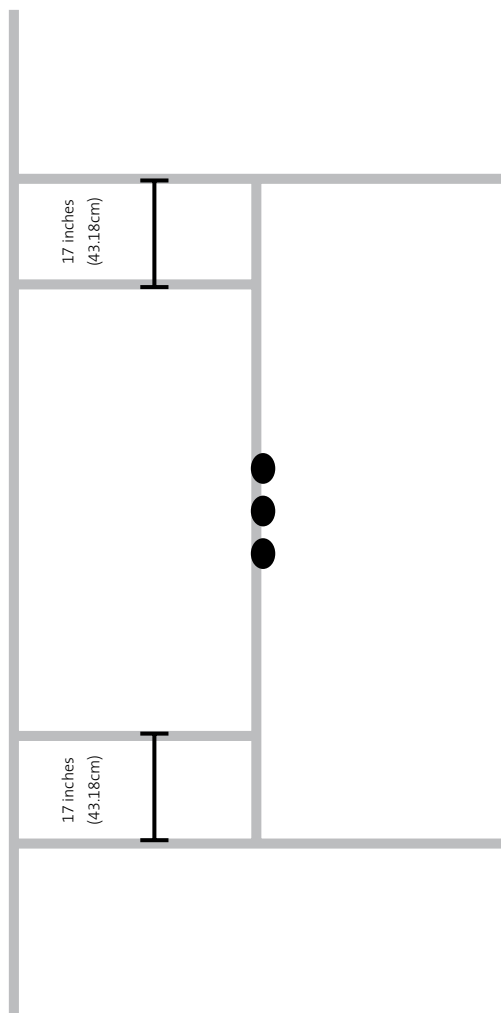
The use of electronic communication devices and equipment of any kind to communicate with players on the field of play shall not be permitted.



## APPENDIX 1

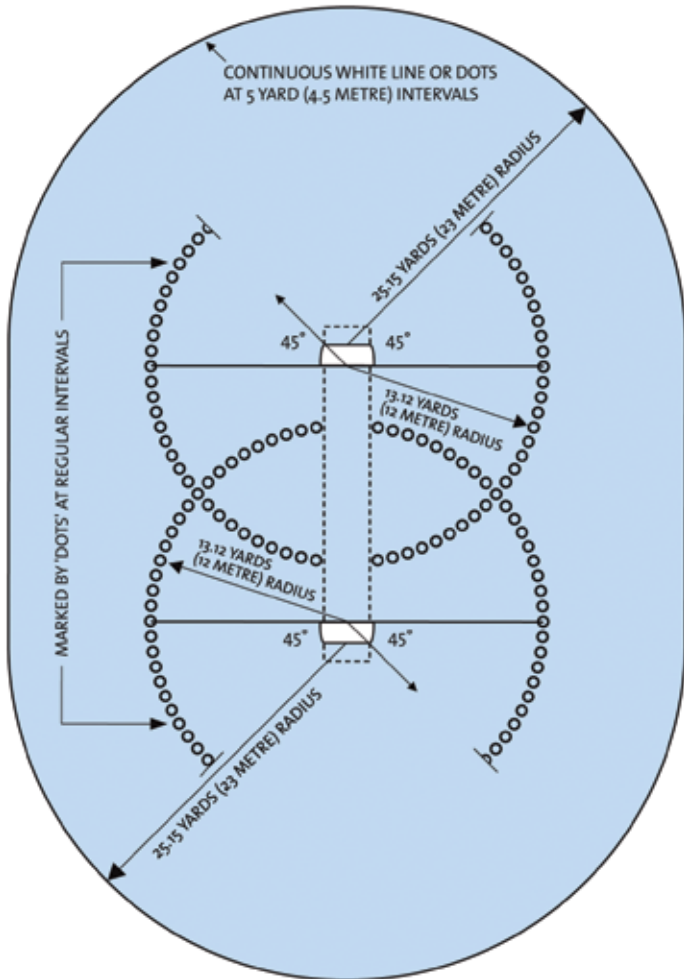
All penalty runs in the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 2nd Edition - 2003) now apply in International Cricket. Some penalty runs can be referred to the ICC Tournament Referee for further action if necessary.

APPENDIX 2 – CREASE MARKINGS



### APPENDIX 3

#### 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 4

Numerical examples of adjustments to Powerplay overs following an interruption

A 50 over innings is interrupted after 9.3 overs, and on resumption has been reduced to (a) 38 overs, (b) 28 overs, (c) 20 overs.

- a) Powerplay overs are 8+4+3. 2nd Powerplay is in progress with 1.3 out of the fielding team's 4 overs completed. The batting side's 3 over Powerplay can start any time after the 12th over.
- b) Powerplay overs are 6+3+2. 3rd Powerplay is in progress with 0.3 out of 2 overs completed.
- c) Powerplay overs are 4+2+2. All Powerplay overs have been completed. Non-Powerplay restrictions take effect immediately and do not need to wait until the end of the over.

A 50 over innings in which only the 1st Powerplay has been taken is interrupted after 34.2 overs and reduced to 40 overs. Powerplay overs are 8+4+4. Powerplays automatically resume for the start of the next over (36th) and remain in force for the remainder of the innings.

## APPENDIX 5

### Procedure for the One Over Per Side Eliminator

The following procedure will apply should the provision for a one over per side eliminator be adopted in any match.

- 1 Subject to weather conditions the one over per side eliminator will take place on the scheduled day of the match at a time to be determined by the referee. In normal circumstances it shall commence 5 minutes after the conclusion of the match.
- 2 The one over per side eliminator will take place on the pitch allocated for the match (the designated pitch) unless otherwise determined by the umpires in consultation with the ground authority and the referee.
- 3 Prior to the commencement of the one over per side eliminator each team elects three batsmen and one bowler.
- 4 The nominated players are given in writing to the referee.
- 5 The umpires shall stand at the same end as that in which they finished the match.
- 6 The umpires shall choose which end to bowl and both teams will bowl from the same end.
- 7 Each team's over is played with the same fielding restrictions as those that are in place for a non-Powerplay over in a normal ODI match.
- 8 The team batting second in the match will bat first in the one over eliminator.
- 9 The same ball (or a ball of a similar age if the original ball is out of shape) as used at the end of the team's innings shall be used for the "extra" over.
- 10 The loss of two wickets in the over ends the team's one over innings.
- 11 In the event of the teams having the same score after the one over per side eliminator has been completed, the team that hit the most number of boundary sixes combined from its two innings in both the main match and the one over per side eliminator shall be the winner.
- 12 If the number of boundary sixes hit by both teams is equal, the team whose batsmen score the most number of boundaries from its two innings in both the main match and the one over per side eliminator shall be the winner.
- 13 If still equal the match will be a tie or no result and standings shall be in accordance with 21.9.3.2.



ICC CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PLAYERS  
AND PLAYER SUPPORT PERSONNEL

# ICC CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PLAYERS AND PLAYER SUPPORT PERSONNEL

	PAGE
<b>Article 1</b>	Scope and Application 284
<b>Article 2</b>	Code of Conduct Offences 285
<b>Article 3</b>	Reporting an Alleged Offence Under the Code of Conduct 292
<b>Article 4</b>	Notification Procedure 294
<b>Article 5</b>	The Disciplinary Procedure 296
<b>Article 6</b>	Standard of Proof and Evidence 304
<b>Article 7</b>	Sanctions on Players and Player Support Personnel 304
<b>Article 8</b>	Appeals 309
<b>Article 9</b>	Recognition of Decisions 312
<b>Article 10</b>	Amendment and Interpretation of the Code of Conduct 312
<b>Appendix 1</b>	Definitions 313
<b>Appendix 2</b>	Minimum Over Rate Requirements, Calculation Reporting and Disciplinary Process and Sanctions 316
<b>Appendix 3</b>	Match Fees 319
<b>Appendix 4</b>	Expedited Procedure for Code of Conduct Offences Occurring During an ICC Event 320



## 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 for 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, save for breaches relating to a 'Commercial Logo' or a 'Player's Bat Logo' as those terms are defined therein.

**Note:** Article 2.1.1 only relates to breaches of the regulations regarding 'National Logos' (ie logos of a relevant National Cricket Federation) and 'Manufacturers' Logos'.

*In all cases, the Umpire shall first require the offending person to remove or cover up the prohibited logo(s) and if this warning is ignored at any time during that International Match or any subsequent International Match in a series of Matches, such conduct will constitute a breach of this Article.*

*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 repetitious 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.

- 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 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'.

*In the event of the breach relating to dimensions/placements of the logo, the Umpire shall first require the offending person to remove or cover the illegal logos. If this warning is ignored at any time during that International Match or any subsequent International Match in a series of Matches, such conduct will constitute a breach of this Article.*

*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.

- 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.

- 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.



## 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, 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 Match Fee.	The imposition of a fine of between 50-100% of the applicable Match Fee and/or two (2) Suspension Points.	The imposition of between two (2) and eight (8) Suspension Points.	The imposition of between eight (8) Suspension Points and a suspension of one (1) year.
Level 2	The imposition of a fine of between 50-100% of applicable Match Fee and/or two (2) Suspension Points.	The imposition of between two (2) and eight (8) Suspension Points.	The imposition of between eight (8) Suspension Points and a suspension for 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) Suspension Points.	The imposition of between eight (8) Suspension Points and a suspension of one (1) year.	The imposition of a suspension between one (1) year and a lifetime.	n/a
Level 4	The imposition of between eight (8) Suspension Points and a lifetime's suspension.	The imposition of a suspension of between one (1) year and a lifetime.	n/a	n/a
<b>Minimum Over Rate Offences</b>	See specific sanctions described in the table at Article 4 of Appendix 2.			

- 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.
- 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.

## 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 6 October 2009 (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 Test Matches (or other International Matches of at least four days in duration):
  - 2.3.1 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
  - 2.3.2 4 minutes per drinks break taken (one per session).
- 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 3 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 in an ODI Match in the event of the batting team being bowled out within the time determined for that innings under the Standard ODI Playing Conditions.

### 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.

# ICC CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PLAYERS AND PLAYER SUPPORT PERSONNEL

4.1.2 once the Match Referee has established whether 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)	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (THIRD OFFENCE IN THE SAME FORMAT OF THE GAME WITHIN 12 MONTHS)
<b>Minor</b> Over Rate Offence (Article 2.5.1)	Player	10% of Match Fee per over short of Minimum Over Rate.		
	Team Captain	20% of Match Fee per over short of Minimum Over Rate.		20% of Match Fee per over short of Minimum Over Rate <b>AND</b> the imposition of a suspension for the immediately subsequent one (1) International Matches in the same format of the game as that in which the offence occurred.
<b>Serious</b> Over Rate Offence (Article 2.5.2)	Player	10% of Match Fee per over short of the Minimum Over Rate for the: (a) first five overs in a Test Match (or other International Matches of at least four days in duration); or (b) first two overs in any One Day International Match, Twenty20 International Match or any other International Match of fifty (50) or twenty (20) overs per side <b>AND</b> 20% of Match Fee per additional over short of the Minimum Over Rate.		
	Team Captain	The imposition of two (2) Suspension Points.	The imposition of between two (2) and eight (8) Suspension Points.	The imposition of between eight (8) Suspension Points and a suspension for one (1) year.

**Note:** For the purposes of imposing any of the sanctions set out in the table above for Minimum Over Rate Offences, no account shall be taken of any same or similar Code of Conduct offences committed prior to the Effective Date of the Code of Conduct (ie 6 October 2009).

### 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 Test Match, One Day International Match or Twenty20 International Matches.	A country-specific amount which is to be determined by the ICC's Chief Executive's Committee in consultation with the relevant National Cricket Federations.
All other International Matches.	No Match Fee will be applied. Accordingly, no Match Referee or Judicial Commissioner shall have jurisdiction under this Code of Conduct to impose any financial sanctions against any Player or Player Support Personnel for a breach of this Code of Conduct. 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 Match Referee and/or Judicial Commissioner 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.
- 5.2.10 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.
- 5.2.11 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 CODE OF CONDUCT FOR UMPIRES

**Note:** The Umpires Code of Conduct included herewith is currently under review. Until such time as the revised Code has been finalised this Code shall remain applicable.

## 1 Code of Conduct

- 1.1 Umpires shall not make any public pronouncement or media comment which is detrimental to:
  - a) the game of cricket in general, or
  - b) any particular tour between Member Countries in which any such Umpire is involved, or
  - c) any tour between Member Countries which is taking place; or
  - d) relations between the Cricket Authority of a Member Country and the Cricket Authority of any other Member Country.
- 1.2 Umpires shall not disclose or comment upon any alleged breach of this Code or the ICC Code of Conduct or any hearing, report or decision arising from such a breach unless such disclosure is required under the provisions of this Code or the ICC Code of Conduct.
- 1.3 Umpires shall not engage, directly or indirectly, in betting or any conduct described in the Appendix.
- 1.4 Umpires shall not use or in any way be concerned in the use or distribution of illegal drugs.
- 1.5 Umpires shall at all times observe and comply with the provisions of any Regulation of ICC which applies to Umpires including but not limited to ICC's Logo Policy from time to time in force.
- 1.6 Umpires shall not engage in any conduct which is prejudicial to the interests of the game of cricket.

## 2 Application of the Code

- 2.1 An alleged breach of Clause 1.3 of the Code shall be dealt with by the ICC Code of Conduct Commission, through the ICC Executive Board.
- 2.2 Any other breach of the Code shall be dealt with by the Home Board of the Umpire concerned and the Home Board may, subject to the provisions of the Code, regulate its proceedings in relation thereto as it may think fit.

### 3 Procedure for Dealing with Disciplinary Matters

#### 3.1 Reports

##### 3.1.1 Eligibility to lodge a Report

An alleged breach of this Code by an Umpire may be reported by

- a) the Referee;
- b) the Team Manager (in his own right or on behalf of any of his players) of one of the cricket teams playing in the Test Match or ODI in relation to which such breach is alleged to have occurred;
- c) the Chief Executive Officer of a Cricket Authority whose Member Country was represented by one of the cricket teams playing in the Test Match or ODI in relation to which such breach is alleged to have occurred;
- d) the ICC Chief Executive.

3.1.2 If any person eligible to lodge a report becomes aware of any alleged breach of the Code by an Umpire, he shall report the alleged breach in writing to the ICC Chief Executive as soon as possible and, forthwith upon the receipt of such written report, the ICC Chief Executive shall be responsible for informing the Home Board of its contents.

#### 3.2 Hearings by the ICC Code of Conduct Commission

3.2.1 If an Umpire is reported for an alleged breach of Clause 1.3, the ICC Chief Executive shall be responsible for informing the Chairman of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission of the report's contents and any investigation shall be conducted in accordance with the Commission's Terms of Reference and not by the Home Board.

#### 3.3 Hearings by the Home Board

3.3.1 A hearing of any alleged breach of the Code shall be arranged by the Home Board as soon as possible and practical after the Home Board has been informed by the ICC Chief Executive of the contents of the report of the alleged breach. Notice of the hearing shall be given by the Home Board to the Umpire concerned and the Home Board shall send him a copy of the said report. If the Umpire shall elect to have a legal representative appear on his behalf at the hearing, he shall forthwith notify the Home Board of his decision and the name of his legal representative. If the Umpire fails to do so, such legal representative may only appear on the Umpire's behalf at the sole and absolute discretion of the Chairman who shall require a good reason for such failure on the part of the Umpire.

- 3.3.2 The hearing should be attended by the Umpire against whom the alleged breach has been made, by any legal representative instructed by the Umpire to appear on his behalf and by any eligible person who shall have lodged a report with the ICC Chief Executive in relation to such breach, none of whom may be denied the right to appear at the hearing. The hearing may also be attended by a representative of ICC and by the Chief Executive Officer of the Home Board and by any other duly appointed representative of the Home Board, including a legal representative instructed by the Home Board to appear on its behalf. If the Umpire against whom the alleged breach is made fails to attend at the time and place fixed for the hearing, reasonable notice of which shall have been duly given to him, the hearing may be conducted in his absence. The Home Board shall appoint an individual to preside at the hearing as the Chairman, to decide whether or not a breach has occurred and, if so, to determine what penalty should be imposed.
- 3.3.3 The Chairman shall allow the Umpire concerned to present evidence, either oral or written, in support. The Chairman may, at his discretion, call such witnesses as may be necessary.
- 3.3.4 In hearing evidence of the alleged breach of the Code and in deciding what action should be taken in relation thereto, the Chairman shall have due regard to the principles of natural justice, guidelines on which appear as an appendix to the ICC Code of Conduct, and to the need to ensure a fair and prompt determination of the alleged breach.
- 3.3.5 The Home Board shall always have the right to investigate any incident which, in its opinion, may give rise to a breach of the Code, irrespective of whether or not a report in relation thereto has been lodged with the ICC Chief Executive; and, if it decides to hold a hearing in relation thereto, it shall, as soon as possible, notify in writing the Umpire in respect of whom an alleged breach of the Code has been made of the Home Board's decision and of the circumstances giving rise to the alleged breach and shall send a copy of the said notice to the ICC Chief Executive.

#### 3.4 Decision

- 3.4.1 The Chairman's decision is final.
- 3.4.2 As soon as possible after the Chairman has arrived at his decision, he shall inform the chief executive officer of the Home Board and the Umpire concerned of his decision.
- 3.4.3 The chief executive officer of the Home Board shall announce the decision of the Chairman to the news media.
- 3.4.4 The Chairman and the Home Board shall not discuss or comment upon the Chairman's decision at any time save with the express authority in writing of the ICC Chief Executive.

### 3.5 Penalties

3.5.1 In the event that, after a hearing under the Code, the Chairman decides on a balance of probability that an Umpire is in breach of the Code, the Chairman may, in his absolute discretion impose any penalty by way of reprimand and/or fine and/or suspension, including power to suspend a fine or a suspension for a period not exceeding one year.

3.5.2 In deciding what penalty to impose on an Umpire for a breach of the Code, the Chairman shall have regard to:

- a) The character of that Umpire
- b) The nature of the action on the part of that Umpire giving rise to the breach of the Code; and
- c) Any other circumstances of the case which may seem to the Chairman relevant to the imposition of a penalty.

3.5.3 The Home Board shall co-operate with the Chairman in ensuring that a penalty imposed on any such Umpire by way of suspension is carried into full force and effect and the Home Board is hereby authorised under the Code to take all necessary steps to enforce such suspension.

3.5.4 In the event that the Chairman shall decide to impose a fine on an Umpire, the fine shall be paid by the Umpire on whom it is imposed within one calendar month of the date on which he is notified of the Chairman's decision. In this respect, the ICC Chief Executive shall arrange with the Home Board for the fine to be paid by the Umpire concerned to the Home Board who will, in turn, forward it to ICC.

Any Umpire failing to pay such fine to the Home Board within the said period shall not, until such time as the fine has been paid, be eligible for appointment as an Umpire by ICC or by the Home Board for any international or national team fixture under the control of the Home Board.

3.5.5 In the event that the Chairman exercises his power to suspend any fine or suspension on an Umpire who is subsequently found to be in further breach of the Code during the period of suspension, the original penalty will automatically be imposed. The Chairman of the hearing of the subsequent breach may impose a penalty in respect of such further breach.

## 4 Records

The Home Board shall supply ICC with a copy of all hearings conducted by it under the Code and ICC shall be responsible for keeping copies of all reports and of all hearings.

## 5 General

- 5.1 If there shall be any conflict between the provisions of the Code and the provisions of any code of conduct or similar regulation issued by any Cricket Authority, the provisions of the Code shall prevail and shall override any such code of conduct.
- 5.2 It shall be an implied condition in any contract, agreement, understanding or arrangement involving a Cricket Authority or a Home Board and an Umpire that the provisions of the Code shall be binding on such an Umpire and that his acceptance of an appointment to stand as an Umpire in any Test Match or ODI or to be a member of the international panel of Umpires established by ICC shall constitute his acceptance of his obligation to be bound by and his undertaking, directly with ICC as well as with the Home Board, to observe at all times the provisions of the Code.
- 5.3 Each Cricket Authority shall bring to the express notice of its Umpires the provisions of the Code and shall procure the compliance by its Umpires with the provisions of the Code.

## APPENDIX 1

An Umpire shall be in breach of Clause 1.3 of the Code if he is found to have engaged in any of the following conduct and the penalties to be considered are the same as those set out in Clause C4 of the Code of Conduct for Players and

### Team Officials:

- 1 Bet on any Test Match, One Day International Match or representative cricket match ('Match') or series of Matches, or on any event connected with any Match or series of Matches ('Event'), in which such Umpire took part or in which the Member Country of any such Umpire was represented;
- 2 Induced or encouraged any other person to bet on any Match or series of Matches or on any Event or to offer the facility for such bets to be placed;
- 3 Gambled or entered into any other form of financial speculation on any Match or on any Event or induced or encouraged any other person to do so;
- 4 Was a party to contriving or attempting to contrive the result of any Match or the occurrence of any Event;
- 5 Failed to meet the standards of a first-class Umpire owing to an arrangement relating to betting on the outcome of any Match or on the occurrence of any Event;
- 6 Induced or encouraged any player not to perform on his merits in any Match owing to any such arrangement;
- 7 Received from another person any money, benefit or other reward (whether financial or otherwise) for the provision of any information concerning the weather, the teams, the state of the ground, the status of, or the outcome of, any Match or the occurrence of any Event unless such information has been provided to a newspaper or other form of media in accordance with an obligation entered into in the normal course and disclosed in advance to the Home Board;
- 8 Received or provided any money, benefit or other reward (whether financial or otherwise) which could bring him or the game of cricket into disrepute;
- 9 Received any approaches from another person to engage in conduct such as that described in any of the above Paragraphs 1 to 8 and has failed to disclose the same to the ICC Chief Executive or to the chief executive officer of the Home Board;
- 10 Is aware that any other Umpire or individual has engaged in conduct, or received approaches, such as described in any of the above Paragraphs 1 to 9 and has failed to disclose the same to the ICC Chief Executive or to the chief executive officer of the Home Board;
- 11 Has received or is aware that any other person has received threats of any nature which might induce him to engage in conduct, or acquiesce in any proposal made by an approach, such as that described in any of the above Paragraphs 1 to 10 and has failed to disclose the same to the ICC Chief Executive or to the Chief Executive Officer of the Home Board;
- 12 Has engaged in any conduct which, in the opinion of the Executive Board, relates directly or indirectly to any of the above paragraphs 1 to 11 and is prejudicial to the interests of the game of cricket.



# ICC ANTI-RACISM CODE FOR PLAYERS AND PLAYER SUPPORT PERSONNEL

# ICC ANTI-RACISM CODE FOR PLAYERS AND PLAYER SUPPORT PERSONNEL

	PAGE
<b>Article 1</b>	Scope and Application 332
<b>Article 2</b>	Offence 334
<b>Article 3</b>	Reporting an Alleged Offence Under the Anti-Racism Code 334
<b>Article 4</b>	Notification and Conciliation Procedure 335
<b>Article 5</b>	The Disciplinary Procedure 338
<b>Article 6</b>	Standard of Proof and Evidence 343
<b>Article 7</b>	Sanctions 344
<b>Article 8</b>	Appeals 347
<b>Article 9</b>	Recognition of Decisions 348
<b>Article 10</b>	Amendment and Interpretation of the Anti-Racism Code 349
<b>Appendix 1</b>	Definitions 350
<b>Appendix 2</b>	Expedited Procedure for Offences Under the Anti-Racism Code Occurring During an ICC Event 352

## INTRODUCTION

The ICC is the international federation responsible for the global governance of the sport of cricket and the Anti-Racism Code for Players and Player Support Personnel (the '**Anti-Racism Code**') 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 in a manner that may be construed as racially and/or religiously offensive; and (b) a robust disciplinary procedure pursuant to which all matters of improper conduct of this nature 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 Anti-Racism Code. Words in italicised text in the Anti-Racism Code 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 Anti-Racism Code. Accordingly, by their participation (in the case of a Player) or assistance in 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 Anti-Racism Code, including what conduct constitutes an offence under the Anti-Racism Code;
  - 1.1.2 to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of any Judicial Commissioner or Appeal Panel convened under the Anti-Racism Code to hear and determine charges brought (and any appeals in relation thereto) pursuant to the Anti-Racism Code; 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 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 Anti-Racism Code 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 Anti-Racism Code 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 Anti-Racism Code 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 Anti-Racism Code 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 Anti-Racism Code 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 Judicial Commissioner or Appeal Panel to determine matters properly arising pursuant to the Anti-Racism Code.

- 1.5 The conduct prohibited under the Anti-Racism Code may also constitute a breach of other applicable laws or regulations (e.g. governing equal opportunities and/or anti-discrimination). The Anti-Racism Code is intended to supplement such laws and regulations with further rules of professional conduct for those involved in the sport of cricket. It is not intended, and may not be interpreted, construed or applied, to prejudice or undermine in any way the application of such laws and regulations. Players and Player Support Personnel must comply with all applicable laws and regulations at all times.
- 1.6 For the avoidance of any doubt:
  - 1.6.1 the Anti-Racism Code is not intended in any way to replace the ICC Anti-Racism Policy for Members (as amended from time to time) which shall remain in full force and effect and to which the ICC and all National Cricket Federations agree to be bound at all times;
  - 1.6.2 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
  - 1.6.3 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:
    - 1.6.3.1 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 Anti-Racism Code; and
    - 1.6.3.2 all players or player support personnel representing the domestic or invitational team shall not be bound by this Anti-Racism Code. 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 - Offence

- 2.1 The following conduct, if committed by a Player or Player Support Personnel at any time during, or in relation to, an International Match, shall amount to an offence under the Anti-Racism Code:
- 2.1.1 Engaging in any conduct (whether through the use of language, gestures or otherwise) which is likely to offend, insult, humiliate, intimidate, threaten, disparage or vilify any reasonable person in the position of a Player, Player Support Personnel, Umpire, Match Referee or any other person (including a spectator) on the basis of their race, religion, culture, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin.

## Article 3 - Reporting an Alleged Offence Under the Anti-Racism Code

**Note:** *Where an offence under the Anti-Racism Code is alleged to have occurred during, or in relation to, an International Match that is played as part of an ICC Event, the Anti-Racism Code shall apply in full, but with a series of amendments to the reporting, notification, disciplinary and appeals procedure (Articles 3, 4, 5 and 8) in order to ensure that any matters arising can be dealt with expeditiously. Such amendments are described in detail in Appendix 2.*

- 3.1 Any one of the following individuals can report an alleged offence under the Anti-Racism Code 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, or in relation to which, the alleged offence was committed;
- 3.1.2 the Match Referee that was appointed to officiate in the International Match during, or in relation to which, the alleged offence was committed;
- 3.1.3 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; or
- 3.1.4 the ICC's Chief Executive Officer.
- 3.2 All Reports must be completed on Form 'Rep 1' (or such other form as may be made available for such purposes by the ICC from time to time). All Reports must be signed and dated by the person lodging the Report and 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 person lodging the Report.
- 3.3 Where it is alleged that a Player or Player Support Personnel has committed more than one offence under the Anti-Racism Code 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 alleged to have been committed.

## Article 4 - Notification and Conciliation Procedure

- 4.1 Where the ICC's Head of Legal receives a Report lodged under Article 3, he/she must promptly carry out an investigation into the circumstances detailed in the Report (which may include speaking with relevant parties and reviewing relevant documents and other supporting materials) in order to determine within five (5) business days of receipt of the Report whether the Player or Player Support Personnel named in the Report has a case to answer.
- 4.2 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.
- 4.3 If the initial review of the Report reveals that there is a case to answer, then, provided that the ICC consents to the matter being resolved by a process of conciliation (such consent not to be withheld unless it determines, acting reasonably, that the circumstances of the matter do no merit resolution by conciliation or there is a genuine and reasonable concern that a just and appropriate resolution of the matter will not be reached through a process of conciliation), the ICC shall comply with the following procedure:
  - 4.3.1 The ICC's Head of Legal shall notify the following individuals of their entitlement to have the matter referred at the first instance to a process of conciliation and seek express written consent from each of them to proceed on that basis:
    - 4.3.1.1 the Player or Player Support Personnel named in the Report; and
    - 4.3.1.2 the individual(s) who has/have been the subject of the alleged offence.
  - 4.3.2 Where the ICC does not consent to the matter being resolved by a process of resolution or where the ICC's Head of Legal is unable to obtain the express written consent from both of the individuals described in Articles 4.3.1.1 and 4.3.1.2 within a period of forty-eight (48) hours after receipt by those individuals of such notice, then the matter shall not be referred to a process of conciliation, instead it shall proceed in accordance with Article 4.4.
  - 4.3.3 Where a matter proceeds to conciliation under Article 4.3.1, then the case shall be referred to a Conciliator who shall be responsible for overseeing a process of conciliation to take place as soon as possible and, in any event, no later than seven (7) days after the receipt by the ICC's Head of Legal of the consents described in Article 4.3.1, in accordance with the following procedure:
    - 4.3.3.1 The ICC shall appoint one independent Conciliator who will oversee the conciliation sitting alone. For the avoidance of doubt, the appointed Conciliator may be from a country participating in the International Match during, or in relation to which, the alleged offence was committed, provided that the Conciliator remains independent of the relevant parties and the ICC at all times.

- 4.3.3.2 Unless exceptional circumstances apply, each of the parties identified in Articles 4.3.1.1 and 4.3.1.2, together with: (a) the person who lodged the Report (or, in the case of the ICC's Chief Executive Officer, his/her nominee); and (b) a representative of the ICC's Legal Department, must attend any conciliation meeting that is scheduled by the Conciliator. Each individual shall have the right (at his/her or its own expense) to be represented at such conciliation meeting by such representative (including legal counsel) of his/her or its own choosing. Where any such individual has a compelling justification for his/her non-attendance, then they shall be given the opportunity to participate in the conciliation by telephone or video conference (if available). In addition, any one of the Team Captain, Team Vice Captain or Team Manager of the team that any Player or Player Support Personnel attending such conciliation meeting represents, may also attend such conciliation meeting to provide additional support and assistance to that Player or Player Support Personnel.
- 4.3.3.3 Subject to the discretion of the Conciliator to order otherwise for good cause shown by either party, conciliation meetings shall take place in the country in which the alleged offence was committed.
- 4.3.3.4 All of the parties involved in the conciliation procedure must fully engage with the Conciliator and the conciliation procedure with an open mind and must act, at all times, honestly and in good faith.
- 4.3.3.5 The procedure which is to be followed prior to, and during the conciliation meeting shall be entirely at the discretion of the Conciliator, provided that any such meeting is conducted in an open, inquisitive, non-adversarial and fair manner which enables all of the attending parties a reasonable opportunity to present any evidence that is deemed by the Conciliator to be appropriate and to address the Conciliator on any matter relevant to the alleged offence. In accordance with Article 6.2, all statements, submissions and evidence made, heard or disclosed during any part of the conciliation process shall be so made, heard or disclosed strictly (unless the relevant party agrees otherwise) on a 'without prejudice' basis and may only be used by any party for the purposes of the conciliation process only.
- 4.3.3.6 During the conciliation meeting, the Conciliator will discuss the circumstances of the alleged offence with the relevant parties and explore the possibility of reaching a consensual solution for how to resolve the matter without invoking the disciplinary procedure set out in Article 5. Such a solution may incorporate, without limitation, any of the following (or any

combination of the following) outcomes: (a) the voluntary imposition of a period of suspension (which period must be determined having due regard to the range of permissible sanctions in Article 7.3) by the Player or Player Support Personnel alleged to have committed the offence; and/or (b) a public apology and/or explanation as to the parties' conduct and circumstances surrounding the alleged offence; and/or (c) a private apology and/or explanation as to the parties' conduct and circumstances surrounding the alleged offence; and/or (d) a joint press statement being issued about the parties' conduct and circumstances surrounding the alleged offence and/or its resolution by conciliation; and/or (e) an agreement by the Player or Player Support Personnel alleged to have committed the offence, to undergo a specified programme of education and/or counselling designed to promote the understanding and awareness of issues directly relevant to the offence that is alleged to have been committed.

- 4.3.3.7 At the end of the conciliation meeting, if the Conciliator is satisfied that all of the parties have reached a consensual resolution of the matter, then he/she shall document such resolution and arrange for the signature of all relevant parties to be attested to such document. Any consensual resolution reached by all parties during such conciliation meeting shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties.
- 4.3.3.8 At the end of the conciliation meeting, if the Conciliator is not satisfied that all of the parties have reached a consensual resolution of the matter, then the conciliation process shall be terminated immediately and the matter shall proceed in accordance with Article 4.4.
- 4.3.3.9 All parties involved in the conciliation procedure shall treat such procedure as strictly confidential, save that nothing in this Article shall prevent either of the parties (or any relevant National Cricket Federation) publicly confirming the date of any conciliation meeting, the offence that is alleged to have been committed and/or the name of the Player or Player Support Personnel charged.
- 4.4 If the initial review of the Report reveals that there is a case to answer and either: (a) the ICC did not consider it to be an appropriate matter for resolution through conciliation (Article 4.3); or (b) the relevant parties did not consent to the matter being resolved through a conciliation process (Article 4.3.2); or (b) following a conciliation meeting the Conciliator was not satisfied that the parties were able to reach a consensual resolution (Article 4.3.3.8), 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:



- 4.4.1 the Player or Player Support Personnel named in the Report;
  - 4.4.2 the Team Manager of the relevant Player or Player Support Personnel named in the Report; and
  - 4.4.3 the CEO of the National Cricket Federation to which the relevant Player or Player Support Personnel is affiliated.
- 4.5 The Notice of Charge shall specify that the Player or Player Support Personnel shall have the following options:
- 4.5.1 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 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 Anti-Racism Code; and (b) the imposition of the applicable sanction specified in the Notice of Charge; or
  - 4.5.2 he/she may admit the offence charge 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
  - 4.5.3 he/she may deny the offence charged, in which case the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 5.1.

## Article 5 - The Disciplinary Procedure

- 5.1 Where a matter proceeds to a hearing under Article 4.5.2 or 4.5.3, then the case shall be referred to a Judicial Commissioner for adjudication in accordance with the following procedure:
- 5.1.1 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.
  - 5.1.2 The Judicial Commissioner shall convene a preliminary hearing with the ICC and its legal representatives, and with the Player or Player Support Personnel and his/her legal representatives (if any). The preliminary hearing should take place as soon as possible (provided that the Player or Player Support Personnel shall be given a reasonable period of notice of the same) by telephone conference call unless the Judicial Commissioner determines otherwise. The non-participation of the Player or Player Support

Personnel or his/her representative at the preliminary hearing 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.

- 5.1.3 The purpose of the preliminary hearing shall be to allow the Judicial Commissioner to address any preliminary issues. In particular (but without limitation), the Judicial Commissioner shall:
- 5.1.3.1 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;
  - 5.1.3.2 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
  - 5.1.3.3 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.
- 5.1.4 Subject to the discretion of the Judicial Commissioner to order otherwise for good cause shown by either party, hearings before the Judicial Commissioner shall take place in the country in which the alleged offence was committed.

- 5.1.5 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. For the avoidance of any doubt, in accordance with Article 6.2, unless the relevant party agrees otherwise, no evidence shall be adduced, given or accepted during any hearing before the Judicial Commissioner in relation to anything that may have been said or disclosed during any part of any 'without prejudice' conciliation process carried out pursuant to Article 4.3.
- 5.1.6 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.
- 5.1.7 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.
- 5.1.8 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 5.1.9, 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 a hearing to provide additional support and assistance to the Player or Player Support Personnel.
- 5.1.9 Each of the individuals described in Article 5.1.8(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.

- 5.1.10 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.
- 5.1.11 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.
- 5.1.12 Alternatively, at the end of a hearing:
- 5.2.12.1 brought under Article 4.5.2:
- 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 an offence under the Anti-Racism Code and announce his/her decision in writing, with reasons, setting out: (a) what sanctions, if any, are to be imposed; (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 4.5.3 (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 an offence under the Anti-Racism Code has been committed;
  - b) where the Judicial Commissioner determines that an offence under the Anti-Racism Code 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 an offence under the Anti-Racism Code had been committed;
    - (b) what sanctions, if any, are to be imposed;
    - (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.
- 5.1.13 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 5.1.12.
- 5.1.14 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.
- 5.1.15 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**

- 5.2 Where a Report is filed by more than one of the individuals described in Article 3.1 in relation to the same alleged offence under the Anti-Racism Code, 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, his/her representative/nominee) in relation to the alleged offence are required to attend the hearing before the 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).
- 5.3 Where two or more Players or Player Support Personnel are alleged to have committed offences under the Anti-Racism Code, 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.
- 5.4 Where a Player or Player Support Personnel is alleged to have committed more than one breach of the Anti-Racism Code during, or in relation to, the same International Match, then all of the alleged offences may be dealt with at the same hearing.
- 5.5 Any failure or refusal by any Player or Player Support Personnel to provide assistance to a Judicial Commissioner in connection with any charge made pursuant to this Anti-Racism Code may constitute a separate offence (depending upon the seriousness and context of such failure or refusal) under Articles 2.1.8, 2.2.11, 2.3.3 or 2.4.3 of the Code of Conduct.

- 5.6 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 as a replacement to the Judicial Commissioner and all of the remaining procedure will apply accordingly.
- 5.7 The ICC will issue a public announcement regarding any decision of the Judicial Commissioner made under the Anti-Racism Code, 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 Anti-Racism Code 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 Anti-Racism Code shall be whether the 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 Judicial Commissioner shall not be bound by judicial rules governing the admissibility of evidence. Instead, facts relating to any alleged offence under the Anti-Racism Code may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. However, all statements, submissions and/or evidence made, heard or disclosed during any part of any conciliation process pursuant to Article 4.3, shall be so made, heard or disclosed strictly (unless the relevant party agrees) on a 'without prejudice' basis and used for the purposes of the conciliation process only. Accordingly, no such statements, submissions and/or evidence shall be adduced, given or accepted during any disciplinary hearing before the Judicial Commissioner without the express consent of the relevant party.
- 6.3 The Judicial Commissioner may draw an inference adverse to the Player or Player Support Personnel who is asserted to have committed an offence under the Anti-Racism Code 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 Judicial Commissioner) and/or to answer any relevant questions.

## Article 7 - Sanctions

- 7.1 Where a Judicial Commissioner determines that an offence under the Anti-Racism Code 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 appropriate sanction that is to be imposed in each case, the Judicial Commissioner must first consider whether the Player or Player Support Personnel has previously been found guilty of the same offence under the Anti-Racism Code or any predecessor regulations that may have applied (including the Code of Conduct).
- 7.3 Once the Judicial Commissioner has established whether this is a repeat offence, 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 offence (including, without limitation, the nature and frequency of any previous offences under the Anti-Racism Code or any predecessor regulations) before determining, in accordance with the following table, what the appropriate sanction(s) should be:

RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (FIRST OFFENCE)	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (SECOND OFFENCE)	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (THIRD OFFENCE)
The imposition of between four (4) and eight (8) Suspension Points.	The imposition of between eight (8) Suspension Points and a lifetime's suspension.	The imposition of a suspension of between one (1) year and a lifetime.
<b>AND (in all cases)</b> The mandatory requirement to undergo a programme of education/counselling designed to promote the understanding and awareness of issues directly relevant to the offence that the Player or Player Support Personnel has been determined to have committed.		

- 7.4 Where a 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 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 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 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 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 Anti-Racism Code 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 Anti-Racism Code offences in relation to the same incident or set of circumstances during an International Match and sanctioned separately, then any sanctions imposed should run concurrently (and not cumulatively); and
  - 7.6.4 nothing in this Anti-Racism Code shall permit plea bargaining in relation to any alleged offence committed under this Anti-Racism Code.
- 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 7.5; or (b) take place during the fixed period of his/her suspension.
- 7.5 Once any 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 a Player's participation (in the case of a Player Support Personnel) in International Matches provided that he/she has first; (a) completed the official programme of education/counselling to the reasonable satisfaction of the relevant programme organiser or demonstrated that he/she continues to fully participate in such programme; and (b) satisfied, in full, any award of costs made against him/her by any Appeal Panel pursuant to Article 8.3.5.

## Article 8 - Appeals

- 8.1 Decisions made under the Anti-Racism Code by a Judicial Commissioner may be challenged solely by appeal as set out in Article 8. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless any Appeal Panel properly convened to hear the appeal orders otherwise.
- 8.2 The only parties who may appeal a decision made under the Anti-Racism Code shall be: (a) the Player or Player Support Personnel found guilty of the offence; and (b) the ICC's Chief Executive Officer.
- 8.3 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:

- 8.3.1 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).
- 8.3.2 The provisions of Articles 5.1.2 to 5.1.14, 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 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.
- 8.3.4 Appeal hearings pursuant to this Article 8 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.
- 8.3.5 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.
- 8.3.6 Any decision made by the Appeal Panel under this Article 8, shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties.

## Article 9 - Recognition of Decisions

- 9.1 Any hearing results or other final adjudications under the Anti-Racism Code 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 Anti-Racism Code.

## Article 10 - Amendment and Interpretation of the Anti-Racism Code

- 10.1 The Anti-Racism Code 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 Anti-Racism Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes of any National Cricket Federation or government.
- 10.3 The headings used for the various Articles of the Anti-Racism Code are for the purpose of guidance only and shall not be deemed to be part of the substance of the Anti-Racism Code or to inform or affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 10.4 The Anti-Racism Code shall come into full force and effect on 6 October 2009 (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 Anti-Racism Code 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.
- 10.5 If any Article or provision of this Anti-Racism Code is held invalid, unenforceable or illegal for any reason, the Anti-Racism Code 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.
- 10.6 The Anti-Racism Code 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 Anti-Racism Code, disputes relating to the Anti-Racism Code shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

## APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

**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 Anti-Racism Code. Each member of the Appeal Panel shall be independent of the ICC, which may provide reasonable compensation and reimbursement of expenses to such members.

**Code of Conduct.** The ICC's Code of Conduct for Players and Player Support Personnel, as amended from time to time.

**Conciliator.** An independent expert, trained in mediation and, where possible, with specialist expertise in the area of race relations (or such other expertise as may be relevant to the nature of any alleged offence), who is appointed by the ICC to perform the functions assigned to the Conciliator under the Anti-Racism Code.

**Effective Date.** As defined in Article 10.4.

**ICC.** The International Cricket Council or its designee.

**ICC's Anti-Racism Policy for Members.** The ICC's Anti-Racism Policy for Members (a copy of which is set out in the ICC's Operating Manual), as amended from time to time.

**ICC's Chief Executive Officer.** The person appointed by the ICC from time to time to act as its Chief Executive Officer (or his/her designee).

**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 and/or Anti-Racism Code. 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 Anti-Racism Code should apply.

**ICC's Head of Legal.** The person appointed by the ICC from time to time to act as Head of its Legal Department (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 Anti-Racism Code should apply.

**International Tour Match.** Any cricket match of any format and duration in length played between a representative team of a National Cricket Federation 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 Anti-Racism Code.

**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 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 Anti-Racism Code by any official 'Match Manager' who may be appointed to officiate at such International Match.

**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 4.4.

**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.

**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 Anti-Racism Code.

**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 a third or other umpires) appointed to officiate in a Match.

## APPENDIX 2 – EXPEDITED PROCEDURE FOR OFFENCES UNDER THE ANTI-RACISM CODE OCCURRING DURING AN ICC EVENT

Where an offence under the Anti-Racism Code 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 Anti-Racism Code shall apply in full save for the amendments described in this Appendix 2, 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 Anti-Racism Code

- Article 3.2 - 'seven (7) days' is replaced with 'thirty-six (36) hours'.

### Article 4 - Notification Procedure

- Article 4.1 - 'five (5) business days' is replaced with 'forty-eight (48) hours'.

### Article 5 - The Disciplinary Procedure

- Article 5.1 is replaced in its entirety with the following:

#### 5.1 Disciplinary Procedure during an ICC Event

Where a matter proceeds to a hearing under Article 4.5.2 or 4.5.3, then the case shall be referred to a Judicial Commissioner for adjudication in accordance with the following procedure:

- 5.1.1 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.
- 5.1.2 Subject to the discretion of the 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 forty-eight (48) hours after 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 5.1.2 prevents a hearing from being convened at a time during which the International Match during which the alleged offence took place, remains in progress.
- 5.1.3 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 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 Judicial Commissioner and

present his/her case. For the avoidance of any doubt, in accordance with Article 6.2, unless the relevant party agrees otherwise, no evidence shall be adduced, given or accepted during any hearing before the Judicial Commissioner in relation to anything that may have been said or disclosed during any part of any 'without prejudice' conciliation process carried out pursuant to Article 4.3.

- 5.1.4 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.
- 5.1.5 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.
- 5.1.6 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 5.1.7, one of the Captain, Vice-Captain or Team Manager of the team that the Player or Player Support Personnel represents may also attend a hearing before the Judicial Commissioner to provide additional support and assistance to the Player or Player Support Personnel.
- 5.1.7 Each of the individuals described in Article 5.1.6(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.



- 5.1.8 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.
- 5.1.9 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.
- 5.1.10 Alternatively, at the end of a hearing:
- 5.1.10.1 brought under Article 4.5.2:
- a) as soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing (and, in any event, no later than twenty-four (24) hours thereafter), the Judicial Commissioner will confirm the Player or Player Support Personnel's admission that he/she had committed an offence under the Anti-Racism Code and announce his/her decision in writing, with reasons, setting out: (a) what sanctions, if any, are to be imposed; (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.
- 5.1.10.2 brought under Article 4.5.3 (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 two (2) hours), following which he/she will reconvene the hearing and verbally announce his/her finding as to whether an offence under the Anti-Racism Code has been committed;
  - b) where the Judicial Commissioner determines that an offence under the Anti-Racism Code 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 Judicial Commissioner will announce his/her decision in writing, with reasons, setting out: (a) the finding as to whether an offence under the Anti-Racism Code had been committed; (b) what sanctions, if any, are to be imposed; (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.
- 5.1.11 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 5.1.10.
- 5.1.14 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.
- 5.1.15 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.

## Article 8 - Appeals

- Article 8.3 'seven (7) days' is replaced with 'forty-eight (48) hours'.
- Article 8.3.1 'forty-eight (48) hours' is replaced with 'twenty-four (24) hours'.
- Article 8.3.4 'thirty (30) days' is replaced with 'seventy-two (72) hours'.





# ICC ANTI-DOPING CODE

The ICC has a zero-tolerance approach to doping in cricket in support of its continued efforts to: (a) maintain the integrity of the sport of cricket; (b) protect the health and rights of all participants in the sport of cricket; and (c) keep the sport of cricket free from doping.

Consistent with the WADA Code, the ICC's Anti-Doping Code (the 'Code') ensures cricket plays its part in the global fight against drugs in sport. All international cricketers (as defined in the Code) are bound by the Code and are required to sign a Consent and Agreement form acknowledging that the Code applies to them. Under the Code, all international cricketers can be subject to both In and Out-of-Competition testing by the ICC any day, anytime, 365 days of the year for up to 12 months following their last international match.

Whilst it remains the responsibility of each National Cricket Federation to educate their own international cricketers in all aspects of anti-doping and to ensure that such cricketers are aware of the Code and that it applies to them, it is ultimately each cricketer's **personal responsibility** to:

- 1 acquaint him/herself, and ensure that each person from whom he/she takes advice (including medical personnel) is acquainted with all of the requirements of the Code;
- 2 know what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation under the Code and what substances and methods have been included on the Prohibited List;
- 3 ensure that anything he/she ingests or uses, as well as any medical treatment he/she receives, does not give rise to an anti-doping rule violation under the Code; and
- 4 make him/herself available upon request for Testing, both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition.

The full version of the ICC's Anti-Doping Code can be found in the anti-doping section of the ICC's website: [www.icc-cricket.com](http://www.icc-cricket.com) and all players are strongly recommended to review the Code in its entirety. In addition, the ICC has also developed numerous guidance notes, educational materials and documentation, all of which are also available on the website.

Finally, if any player, player support personnel or National Cricket Federation has any questions, concerns or comments in relation to any aspect of anti-doping, including the Code, then they should contact the ICC's Anti-Doping team on the following details:

## ICC Anti-Doping

**Telephone:** + 971 4 382 8800 (office hours)

**Mobile:** + 971 50 554 5891 (24 hours)

**Fax:** + 971 4 340 9336 (dedicated)

**E-mail:** [anti-doping@icc-cricket.com](mailto:anti-doping@icc-cricket.com) (confidential)



ICC ANTI-CORRUPTION CODE FOR PLAYERS  
AND PLAYER SUPPORT PERSONNEL

# ICC ANTI-CORRUPTION CODE FOR PLAYERS AND PLAYER SUPPORT PERSONNEL

	PAGE
<b>Article 1</b>	Introduction, Scope and Application 360
<b>Article 2</b>	Offences Under the Anti-Corruption Code 363
<b>Article 3</b>	Standard of Proof and Evidence 366
<b>Article 4</b>	Investigations and Notice of Charge 367
<b>Article 5</b>	The Disciplinary Procedure 371
<b>Article 6</b>	Sanctions 375
<b>Article 7</b>	Appeals 379
<b>Article 8</b>	Public Disclosure and Confidentiality 379
<b>Article 9</b>	Recognition of Decisions 380
<b>Article 10</b>	Statute of Limitations 381
<b>Article 11</b>	Amendment and Interpretation of the Anti-Corruption Code 381
<b>Appendix 1</b>	Definitions 382



## Article 1 - Introduction, Scope and Application

- 1.1 The ICC has adopted this Anti-Corruption Code in recognition of the following fundamental sporting imperatives:
  - 1.1.1 All cricket matches are to be contested on a level playing-field, with the outcome to be determined solely by the respective merits of the competing teams and to remain uncertain until the cricket match is completed. This is the essential characteristic that gives sport its unique appeal.
  - 1.1.2 Public confidence in the authenticity and integrity of the sporting contest is therefore vital. If that confidence is undermined, then the very essence of cricket will be shaken to the core. It is the determination to protect that essence of cricket that has led the ICC to adopt the Anti-Corruption Code.
  - 1.1.3 Advancing technology and increasing popularity have led to a substantial increase in the amount, and the sophistication, of betting on cricket matches. The development of new betting products, including spread-betting and betting exchanges, as well as internet and phone accounts that allow people to place a bet at any time and from any place, even after a cricket match has started, have all increased the potential for the development of corrupt betting practices. That, in turn, increases the risk that attempts will be made to involve participants in such practices. Even where that risk is more theoretical than practical, its consequence is to create a perception that the integrity of the sport is under threat.
  - 1.1.4 Furthermore, it is of the nature of this type of misconduct that it is carried out under cover and in secret, thereby creating significant challenges for the ICC in the enforcement of rules of conduct. As a consequence, the ICC needs to be empowered to seek information from and share information with competent authorities and other relevant third parties, and to require Players and Player Support Personnel to cooperate fully with all investigations and requests for information.
  - 1.1.5 The ICC is committed to taking every step in its power to prevent corrupt betting practices undermining the integrity of the sport of cricket, including any efforts to influence improperly the outcome or any other aspect of an International Match or ICC Event.
- 1.2 The Anti-Corruption Code is to be interpreted and applied by reference to the fundamental sporting imperatives described in Article 1.1. This includes but is not limited to cases where an issue arises that is not expressly addressed in the Anti-Corruption Code. Such interpretation and application shall take precedence over any strict legal or technical interpretations of the Anti-Corruption Code that may otherwise be proposed.

- 1.3 All Players and Player Support Personnel are automatically bound by and required to comply with all of the provisions of the Anti-Corruption Code. 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 and Player Support Personnel shall be deemed to have agreed:
  - 1.3.1 for purposes of applicable data protection and other laws and for all other purposes, to have consented to the collection, processing, disclosure and use of information relating to him/herself and his/her activities, including personal information relating to him/herself and his/her activities, to the extent expressly permitted under the terms of the Anti-Corruption Code, and shall confirm such agreement in writing upon demand;
  - 1.3.2 that it is their personal responsibility to familiarise themselves with all of the requirements of the Anti-Corruption Code, including what conduct constitutes an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code, and to comply with those requirements;
  - 1.3.3 to submit to the authority of the ICC (including as delegated to any member of the ACSU) to adopt, apply, monitor and enforce the Anti-Corruption Code;
  - 1.3.4 to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of any Anti-Corruption Tribunal convened under the Anti-Corruption Code to hear and determine charges brought by the ICC and/or related issues under the Anti-Corruption Code;
  - 1.3.5 to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of any CAS panel convened under the Anti-Corruption Code to hear and determine appeals made pursuant to the Anti-Corruption Code; and
  - 1.3.6 not to bring any proceedings in any court or other forum that are inconsistent with the foregoing submissions to the jurisdiction of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal and the CAS.
- 1.4 Each Player and Player Support Personnel shall continue to be bound by and required to comply with the Anti-Corruption Code until he/she has not participated (in the case of a Player) or assisted in a Player's participation (in the case of a Player Support Personnel) in an International Match for a period of three (3) months. The ICC shall continue to have jurisdiction over him/her under the Anti-Corruption Code thereafter in respect of matters taking place prior to that point.
- 1.5 Without prejudice to Articles 1.3 and 1.4, the ICC (through the ACSU) and the National Cricket Federations shall be responsible for promoting Anti-Corruption Code awareness and education amongst all Players and Player Support Personnel.

- 1.6 It is acknowledged that certain Players and Player Support Personnel may also be subject to separate anti-corruption rules of National Cricket Federations applicable at a national level, and that the same conduct of such Players and Player Support Personnel may implicate not only the Anti-Corruption Code but also such other anti-corruption rules that may apply. For the avoidance of any doubt, Players and Player Support Personnel acknowledge and agree that: (a) the Anti-Corruption Code 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 Anti-Corruption Tribunal or CAS panel to determine matters properly arising under the Anti-Corruption Code.
- 1.7 The conduct prohibited under the Anti-Corruption Code may also be a criminal offence and/or a breach of other applicable laws or regulations. The Anti-Corruption Code is intended to supplement such laws and regulations with further rules of professional conduct for those involved in the sport of cricket. It is not intended, and should not be interpreted, construed or applied, to prejudice or undermine in any way the application of such laws and regulations. Players and Player Support Personnel must comply with all applicable laws and regulations at all times.
- 1.8 For the avoidance of any doubt:
  - 1.8.1 all Umpires and Match Referees that officiate in any International Match are automatically bound by and required to comply with the similar anti-corruption provisions set out in the ICC Code of Conduct for Umpires and Referees;
  - 1.8.2 nothing in this Anti-Corruption Code is intended in any way to replace or amend the ICC's Policy on Member Associations with Betting Companies which shall remain in full force and effect and to which the ICC and all National Cricket Federations agree to be bound at all times;
  - 1.8.3 nothing in this Anti-Corruption Code is intended in any way to replace or amend the ICC's Minimum Standards for Players and Match Officials Area which shall remain in full force and effect and to which all National Cricket Federations, Players and Player Support Personnel agree to be bound at all times; and
  - 1.8.4 nothing in this Anti-Corruption Code is intended in any way to replace or amend the ICC's Clothing and Equipment Rules and Regulations which shall remain in full force and effect and to which all National Cricket Federations, Players and Player Support Personnel agree to be bound at all times.
- 1.9 Unless otherwise indicated, references in the Anti-Corruption Code to Articles and Appendices are to articles and appendices of the Anti-Corruption Code. Words in italicised text in the Anti-Corruption Code are defined terms and their definitions are set out in Appendix 1.

## Article 2 - Offences Under the Anti-Corruption Code

The conduct described in Articles 2.1 – 2.4, if committed by a Player or Player Support Personnel, shall amount to an offence by such Player or Player Support Personnel under the Anti-Corruption Code:

### 2.1 Corruption:

- 2.1.1 Fixing or contriving in any way or otherwise influencing improperly, or being a party to any effort to fix or contrive in any way or otherwise influence improperly, the result, progress, conduct or any other aspect of any International Match or ICC Event.

**Note:** *It shall not be an offence under Article 2.1.1 to manipulate International Matches for strategic or tactical reasons (such as where a Player performs in a certain manner to enable his team to lose a pool Match in an ICC Event in order to affect the standings of other teams in that ICC Event). Instead, such conduct is prohibited under the ICC's Code of Conduct for Players and Player Support Personnel and must be dealt with according to the procedures set out therein.*

- 2.1.2 Seeking, accepting, offering or agreeing to accept any bribe or other Reward to fix or to contrive in any way or otherwise to influence improperly the result, progress, conduct or any other aspect of any International Match or ICC Event.
- 2.1.3 Failing, for Reward, to perform to one's abilities in an International Match.
- 2.1.4 Soliciting, inducing, enticing, instructing, persuading, encouraging or facilitating any Player or Player Support Personnel to breach any of the foregoing provisions of this Article 2.1.

### 2.2 Betting:

- 2.2.1 Placing, accepting, laying or otherwise entering into any Bet with any other party (whether individual, company or otherwise) in relation to the result, progress, conduct or any other aspect of any International Match or ICC Event.
- 2.2.2 Soliciting, inducing, enticing, instructing, persuading, encouraging, facilitating or authorising any other party to enter into a Bet for the direct or indirect benefit of the Player or Player Support Personnel in relation to the result, progress, conduct or any other aspect of any International Match or ICC Event.
- 2.2.3 Ensuring the occurrence of a particular incident in an International Match or ICC Event, which occurrence is to the Player or Player Support Personnel's knowledge the subject of a Bet and for which he/she expects to receive or has received any Reward.

2.3 **Misuse of Inside Information:**

- 2.3.1 Using, for Betting purposes, any Inside Information.
- 2.3.2 Disclosing Inside Information to any person (with or without Reward) before or during any International Match or ICC Event where the Player or Player Support Personnel might reasonably be expected to know that disclosure of such information in such circumstances could be used in relation to Betting.

**Note:** Any potential offence under this Article will be considered on its own set of facts and the particular circumstances surrounding any relevant disclosure. For example, it may be an offence under this clause to disclose Inside Information: (a) to journalists or other members of the media; and/or (b) on social networking websites where the Player or Player Support Personnel might reasonably be expected to know that disclosure of such information in such circumstances could be used in relation to Betting. However, nothing in this Article is intended to prohibit any such disclosure made within a personal relationship (such as to a member of a family) where it is reasonable for the Player or Player Support Personnel to expect that such information can be disclosed in confidence and without being subsequently used for Betting.

- 2.3.3 Soliciting, inducing, enticing, persuading, encouraging or facilitating any Player or Player Support Personnel to breach any of the foregoing provisions of this Article 2.3.

2.4 **General:**

- 2.4.1 Providing or receiving any gift, payment or other benefit (whether of a monetary value or otherwise) in circumstances that the Player or Player Support Personnel might reasonably have expected could bring him/her or the sport of cricket into disrepute.

**Note:** This Article is only intended to catch 'disrepute' that, when considered in all of the relevant circumstances, relates (directly or indirectly) to any of the underlying imperatives of and conduct prohibited by this Anti-Corruption Code (including as described in Article 1.1).

Where any substantial gift, payment or other benefit is received by any Player or Player Support Personnel from an unknown person or organisation and/or for no apparent reason, such Player or Player Support Personnel is advised, pursuant to the ACSU education programme to report such receipt to his/her National Cricket Federation and/or to the ACSU. Where such Player or Player Support Personnel does not make such a report, then that is likely to constitute strong evidence (which the Player or Player Support Personnel will have the opportunity of rebutting) of the commission of this offence.

- 2.4.2 Failing to disclose to the ACSU (without undue delay) full details of any approaches or invitations received by the Player or Player Support Personnel to engage in conduct that would amount to a breach of the Anti-Corruption Code.

- 2.4.3 Failing to disclose to the ACSU (without undue delay) full details of any incident, fact, or matter that comes to the attention of a Player or Player Support Personnel that may evidence an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code by a third party, including (without limitation) approaches or invitations that have been received by any other party to engage in conduct that would amount to a breach of the Anti-Corruption Code.

**Note:** All Players and Player Support Personnel shall have a continuing obligation to report any new incident, fact, or matter that may evidence an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code to the ACSU, even if the Player's or Player Support Personnel's prior knowledge has already been reported.

- 2.4.4 Failing, without compelling justification, to cooperate with any reasonable investigation carried out by the ACSU in relation to possible breaches of the Anti-Corruption Code, including failure to provide any information and/or documentation requested by the ACSU (whether as part of a formal Demand pursuant to Article 4.3 or otherwise) that may be relevant to such investigation.

2.5 **For the purposes of this Article 2:**

- 2.5.1 Any attempt by a Player or Player Support Personnel, or any agreement by a Player or Player Support Personnel with any other person, to act in a manner that would culminate in the commission of an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code, shall be treated as if an offence had been committed, whether or not such attempt or agreement in fact resulted in such offence. However, there shall be no offence under the Anti-Corruption Code where the Player or Player Support Personnel renounces the attempt or agreement prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the attempt or agreement.
- 2.5.2 A Player or Player Support Personnel who authorises, causes, knowingly assists, encourages, aids, abets, covers up or is otherwise complicit in any acts or omissions of the type described in Articles 2.1 – 2.4 committed by his/her coach, trainer, manager, agent, family member, guest or other affiliate or associate shall be treated as having committed such acts or omissions himself and shall be liable accordingly under the Anti-Corruption Code.
- 2.6 The following are not relevant to the determination of an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code (although they may be relevant to the issue of the sanction to be imposed under Article 6 in the event that it is determined that an offence has been committed):

- 2.6.1 Whether or not the Player him/herself was participating, or a Player assisted by the Player Support Personnel was participating, in the specific International Match or ICC Event in question.
  - 2.6.2 The nature or outcome of any Bet(s) in issue.
  - 2.6.3 The outcome of the International Match(es) or ICC Event(s) on which such Bet was made.
  - 2.6.4 Whether or not the Player's or Player Support Personnel's efforts or performance (if any) in the International Match(es) or ICC Event(s) in issue were (or could be expected to be) affected by the acts or omissions in question.
  - 2.6.5 Whether or not any of the results in the International Match(es) or ICC Event(s) in issue were (or could be expected to be) affected by the act or omissions in question.
- 2.7 It shall be a valid defence to a charge of an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code to prove, on the balance of probabilities, that the alleged offence was committed (and that it was not reported to the ACSU thereafter) due to the Player or Player Support Personnel's honest and reasonable belief that there was a serious threat to his/her life or safety or to the life or safety of any other person.

### Article 3 - Standard of Proof and Evidence

- 3.1 Unless otherwise described herein, the burden of proof shall be on the ACSU's General Manager and the standard of proof in all cases brought under the Anti-Corruption Code shall be whether the Anti-Corruption Tribunal is comfortably satisfied, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that is being 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).
- 3.2 The Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall not be bound by judicial rules governing the admissibility of evidence. Instead, facts relating to an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable at the hearing:
  - 3.2.1 The Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall have discretion to accept any facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal as irrebuttable evidence against the Player or Player Support Personnel to whom the decision pertained of those facts, unless the Player or Player Support Personnel establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

- 3.2.2 The Anti-Corruption Tribunal may draw an inference adverse to the Player or Player Support Personnel who is asserted to have committed an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code 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 Anti-Corruption Tribunal) and to answer any relevant questions.

## Article 4 - Investigations and Notice of Charge

- 4.1 Any allegation or suspicion of a breach of the Anti-Corruption Code, whatever the source, shall be referred to the ACSU General Manager for investigation and possible charge in accordance with Article 4.5.
- 4.2 The ACSU may conduct investigations into the activities of any Player or Player Support Personnel that it believes may have committed an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code. Such investigations may be conducted in conjunction with, and/or information obtained in such investigations may be shared with National Cricket Federations and/or other relevant authorities (including criminal, administrative, professional and/or judicial authorities) and all Players and Player Support Personnel and National Cricket Federations must cooperate fully with such investigations. The ACSU shall have discretion, where it deems appropriate, to stay its own investigation pending the outcome of investigations being conducted by other National Cricket Federations and/or other relevant authorities.
- 4.3 As part of any such investigation, if the ACSU General Manager reasonably suspects that a Player or Player Support Personnel (or a third party whose actions may be imputed to the Player or Player Support Personnel) has committed an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code, he/she may make a written demand to such Player or Player Support Personnel (a **'Demand'**) to furnish to him/her any information that is reasonably related to the alleged offence, including, without limitation: (a) copies or access to all records relating to the alleged breach (such as telephone records, Internet services records and/or other records stored on computer hard drives or other information storage equipment); and/or (b) a written statement made by the Player or Player Support Personnel setting out in detail all of the facts and circumstances of which the Player or Player Support Personnel is aware with respect to the alleged offence. Provided that any such Demand has been issued in accordance with this Article, and subject to any applicable principles of national law, the Player or Player Support Personnel shall cooperate fully with such Demand, including by furnishing such information within such reasonable period of time as may be determined by the ACSU General Manager, which in any event, should be no earlier than fourteen days of the Player's or Player Support Personnel's receipt of the Demand. Where appropriate, the Player or Player Support Personnel may seek an extension of such deadline by providing the ACSU's General Manager with cogent reasons to support an extension, provided that the decision to grant or deny such extension shall be at the ultimate discretion of the ACSU's General Manager, acting reasonably at all times.



- 4.4 Any information furnished to the ACSU's General Manager (whether as part of an investigation or pursuant to a specific Demand) will not be used for any reason other than pursuant to the Anti-Corruption Code and will be kept strictly confidential except when:
- 4.4.1 it becomes necessary to disclose such information in support of a charge of breach of the Anti-Corruption Code;
  - 4.4.2 such information is required to be disclosed by any applicable law;
  - 4.4.3 such information is already published or a matter of public record, readily acquired by an interested member of the public, or disclosed according to the rules and regulations governing the relevant International Match or ICC Event; and/or
  - 4.4.4 it becomes necessary to disclose such information where information gathered under the Anti-Corruption Code may also amount to or evidence infringements of other applicable laws or regulations, the ICC may conduct investigations in respect thereto, in conjunction with, and/or may share information relating thereto with, the competent authorities (including any applicable police, taxation, fraud, criminal intelligence or other authorities), whether pursuant to formal information-sharing information agreements with such authorities or otherwise.
- 4.5 Where, following an investigation, the ACSU General Manager (in consultation with the ICC's Chief Executive Officer and the ICC's Head of Legal) determines that there is a case to answer under Article 2, then the Player or Player Support Personnel shall be sent written notice of the following, copied to the CEO of the National Cricket Federation to which he/she is affiliated (the '**Notice of Charge**')
- 4.5.1 that the Player or Player Support Personnel has a case to answer under Article 2;
  - 4.5.2 the specific offence(s) that the Player or Player Support Personnel is alleged to have committed;
  - 4.5.3 details of the alleged acts and/or omissions relied upon in support of the charge;
  - 4.5.4 the range of sanctions applicable under the Anti-Corruption Code if it is established that the Player or Player Support Personnel has committed the offence(s) charged;
  - 4.5.5 (where applicable) the matters relating to Provisional Suspension specified at Article 4.6; and
  - 4.5.6 the matters relating to responding to a Notice of Charge specified at Article 4.7.

#### 4.6 Provisional Suspension

- 4.6.1 Where the ACSU General Manager decides to charge a Player or Player Support Personnel with an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code, he/she (in consultation with the ICC's Chief Executive Officer and the ICC's Head of Legal) shall have the discretion, in circumstances where he/she considers that the integrity of the sport could otherwise be seriously undermined, to Provisionally Suspend the Player or Player Support Personnel pending the Anti-Corruption Tribunal's determination of whether he/she has committed an offence. A copy of any written notice to Provisionally Suspend the Player or Player Support Personnel will, at the same time, be sent by the ICC to the Player's or Player Support Personnel's relevant National Cricket Federation.
- 4.6.2 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, the Player or Player Support Personnel shall be given an opportunity to contest such Provisional Suspension in a Provisional Hearing taking place either before the imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after its imposition. At any such Provisional Hearing, it shall be the burden of the ACSU's General Manager to establish: (a) that there is a strong, arguable case against the Player or Player Support Personnel on the charge(s) that have been made against him/her; and (b) that, in such circumstances, the integrity of the sport could be seriously undermined if a Provisional Suspension was not imposed against him/her. The Chairman of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission shall have the discretion to determine the appropriate procedure to be followed at any such Provisional Hearing, provided that the Player or Player Support Personnel is afforded a fair and reasonable opportunity to present evidence, address the Chairman and present his/her case. Notice of any decision made at a Provisional Hearing will be sent by the ICC to the Player's or Player Support Personnel's relevant National Cricket Federation as soon as such decision has been made.
- 4.6.3 Where a full hearing under Article 5 has not been convened within three (3) months of the imposition of a Provisional Suspension, the Player or Player Support Personnel shall be entitled to apply to the Chairman of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission (sitting alone) to lift the imposition of the Provisional Suspension. It shall be the burden of the ACSU's General Manager to establish that there remains (a) a strong, arguable case against the Player or the Player Support Personnel on the charge(s) that have been made against him/her; and (b) a risk that the integrity of the sport could be seriously undermined if the Provisional Suspension was lifted. The Chairman of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission shall have discretion to determine such application as he considers appropriate (including whether to convene a hearing or to determine the matter on the papers), provided that the Player or Player Support Personnel is afforded a fair and reasonable opportunity to present evidence, address the Chairman and present his/her case.

- 4.6.4 No Player or Player Support Personnel who is the subject of any Provisional Suspension may, during the period of any Provisional Suspension, play, coach or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in any International Match or (any other kind of Match, function, event or activity (other than authorised anti-corruption education or rehabilitation programs) that is authorised, organised, sanctioned, recognised or supported in any way by the ICC, a National Cricket Federation or any member of a National Cricket Federation. National Cricket Federations shall take all reasonable steps within their powers to give effect to this Article 4.6.4 where they have the jurisdiction to do so.

**4.7 Responding to a Notice of Charge**

- 4.7.1 The Notice of Charge shall also specify that, if the Player or Player Support Personnel wishes to exercise his/her right to a hearing before the Anti-Corruption Tribunal, he/she must submit a written request for such a hearing so that it is received by the ACSU General Manager as soon as possible, but in any event within fourteen (14) days of the receipt by the Player or Player Support Personnel of the Notice of Charge. The request must also state how the Player or Player Support Personnel responds to the charge(s) and must explain (in summary form) the basis for such response.

- 4.7.2 If the Player or Player Support Personnel fails to file a written request for a hearing before the Anti-Corruption Tribunal by the deadline specified in Article 4.7.1 (or by any extended deadline that the ACSU's General Manager deems appropriate), then he/she shall be deemed to have:

- 4.7.2.1 waived his/her entitlement to a hearing;
- 4.7.2.2 admitted that he/she has committed the offence(s) under the Anti-Corruption Code specified in the Notice of Charge; and
- 4.7.2.3 acceded to the range of applicable sanctions specified in the Notice of Charge.

In such circumstances, a hearing before the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall not be required. Instead, the ICC's Chief Executive Officer (in consultation with ICC's Head of Legal) shall promptly issue a public decision confirming the offence(s) under the Anti-Corruption Code specified in the Notice of Charge and the imposition of an applicable sanction within the range specified in the Notice of Charge. Before issuing that public decision, the ICC's Chief Executive Officer will provide written notice of that decision to the Player's or Player Support Personnel's relevant National Cricket Federation.

- 4.7.3 Where the Player or Player Support Personnel does request a hearing in accordance with Article 4.7.1, the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 5.

## Article 5 - The Disciplinary Procedure

### 5.1 Hearings under the Anti-Corruption Code

- 5.1.1 Where the ICC alleges that a Player or Player Support Personnel has committed an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code, and the Player or Player Support Personnel denies the allegation, and/or disputes the sanctions to be imposed for such offence under the Anti-Corruption Code, then the matter shall be referred to the Chairman of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission.
- 5.1.2 The Chairman of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission shall appoint three members from the ICC Code of Conduct Commission (which may include the Chairman) to form the Anti-Corruption Tribunal to hear each case. One member of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal, who shall be a lawyer, shall sit as the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal. The appointed members 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 the same country as the Player or Player Support Personnel alleged to have breached the Anti-Corruption Code.
- 5.1.3 The Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal 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). At the discretion of the Chairman, a representative of the Player's or Player's Support Personnel's relevant National Cricket Federation may also attend any such hearing (but strictly as an observer only and with no right to be heard). The preliminary hearing should take place as soon as possible by telephone conference call unless the Chairman 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 Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal from proceeding with the preliminary hearing, whether or not any written submissions are made on behalf of the Player or Player Support Personnel.
- 5.1.4 The purpose of the preliminary hearing shall be to allow the Chairman to address any issues that need to be resolved prior to the hearing date. In particular (but without limitation), the Chairman shall:
- 5.1.4.1 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 forty (40) days after the receipt by the Player or Player Support Personnel of the Notice of Charge;

- 5.1.4.2 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
- 5.1.4.3 make such order as the Chairman shall deem appropriate (subject to any principles of applicable national law) in relation to the production of relevant documents and/or other materials between the parties .
- 5.1.5 The Player or Player Support Personnel shall be required to raise at the preliminary hearing any legitimate objection that he/she may have to any of the members of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal convened to hear his/her case. Any unjustified delay in raising any such objection shall constitute a waiver of the objection. If any objection is made, the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall rule on its legitimacy (or, if the objection relates to the Chairman, the Chairman of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission shall rule on its legitimacy).
- 5.1.6 If, because of a legitimate objection or for any other reason, a member of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal is, or becomes, unwilling or unable to hear the case, then the Chairman of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission may, at his/her absolute discretion: (a) appoint a replacement member of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal from the ICC's Code of Conduct Commission; or (b) authorise the remaining members to hear the case on their own.

- 5.1.7 Subject to the discretion of the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal to order otherwise for good cause shown by either party (for example, and notwithstanding clause 5.1.8, where, having due regard to the seriousness of the alleged offence, the costs of attending any hearing are disproportionate to the Player or Player Support Personnel's means and therefore prohibit him/her from having a fair opportunity to present his/her case), or unless otherwise agreed between the parties, hearings before the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall: (a) take place at the ICC's headquarters in Dubai, United Arab Emirates; and (b) be conducted on a confidential basis.
- 5.1.8 Each of the ICC and the Player or Player Support Personnel has the right to be present and to be heard at the hearing and (at his/her or its own expense) to be represented at the hearing by legal counsel of his/her or its own choosing. At the discretion of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal, a representative of the Player's or Player's Support Personnel's relevant National Cricket Federation may also attend any such hearing (but strictly as an observer only and with no right to be heard). Where there is compelling justification for the non-attendance by any party or representative at the hearing, then such party or representative shall be given the opportunity to participate in the hearing by telephone or video conference (if available).
- 5.1.9 Without prejudice to Article 3.2.2, the Player or Player Support Personnel may choose not to appear in person at the hearing, but instead provide a written submission for consideration by the Anti-Corruption Tribunal, in which case the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall consider the submission in its deliberations. However, 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, without compelling justification, shall not prevent the Anti-Corruption Tribunal from proceeding with the hearing in his/her absence, whether or not any written submissions are made on his/her behalf.
- 5.1.10 The procedure followed at the hearing shall be at the discretion of the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal, 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 Anti-Corruption Tribunal and present his/her case.
- 5.1.11 For the avoidance of any doubt, where two or more Players or Player Support Personnel are alleged to have committed offences under the Anti-Corruption Code, 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.

5.1.12 Save where the Chairman orders otherwise for good cause shown by either party, the hearing shall be in English, and certified English translations shall be submitted of any non-English documents put before the Anti-Corruption Tribunal. The cost of the translation shall be borne by the party offering the document(s). If required by the Chairman, the ICC shall make arrangements to have the hearing recorded or transcribed (save for the private deliberations of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal). If requested by the Player or Player Support Personnel, the ICC shall also arrange for an interpreter to attend the hearing. The costs of transcription and interpretation shall be paid by the ICC, subject to any costs-shifting order that the Anti-Corruption Tribunal may make further to Article 5.2.3.

## 5.2 Decisions of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal

5.2.1 The Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall announce its decision in writing, with reasons, as soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing. That written decision will set out and explain:

5.2.1.1 with reasons, the Anti-Corruption Tribunal's findings as to whether any offence(s) under the Anti-Corruption Code has/have been committed;

5.2.1.2 with reasons, the Anti-Corruption Tribunal's findings as to what sanctions, if any, are to be imposed (including any fine and/or period of Ineligibility);

5.2.1.3 with reasons, the date that such period of Ineligibility shall commence pursuant to Article 6.4; and

5.2.1.4 the rights of appeal described in Article 7.

Any such written decision (with reasons) will be provided to the Player or Player Support Personnel, with a copy to his/her relevant National Cricket Federation.

5.2.2 The Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall have discretion to announce the substance of its decision to the parties prior to the issue of the written reasoned decision referred to in Article 5.2.1 in cases where a Provisional Suspension has been imposed or where it otherwise deems appropriate. For the avoidance of doubt, however: (a) the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall still be required to issue a written, reasoned decision in accordance with Article 5.2.1; and (b) the time to appeal pursuant to Article 7 shall not run until receipt of that written, reasoned decision.

5.2.3 The Anti-Corruption Tribunal has the power to make a costs order against any party to the hearing in respect of the costs of convening the Anti-Corruption Tribunal and of staging the hearing and/or in respect of the costs (legal, expert, travel, accommodation or otherwise) incurred by the parties in relation to the proceedings

if it considers that such party has acted spuriously, frivolously or otherwise in bad faith. If it does not exercise that power, the ICC shall pay the costs of convening the Anti-Corruption Tribunal and of staging the hearing, and each party shall bear its own costs (legal, expert, travel, accommodation or otherwise).

- 5.2.4 Subject only to the rights of appeal under Article 7, the Anti-Corruption Tribunal's decision shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties.

## Article 6 - Sanctions

- 6.1 Where it is determined that an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code has been committed, the Anti-Corruption Tribunal will be required to impose an appropriate sanction upon the Player or Player Support Personnel from the range of permissible sanctions described in Article 6.2. In order to determine the appropriate sanction that is to be imposed in each case, the Anti-Corruption Tribunal must first determine the relative seriousness of the offence, including identifying all relevant factors that it deems to:
- 6.1.1 aggravate the nature of the offence under the Anti-Corruption Code, including (without limitation):
- 6.1.1.1 a lack of remorse on the part of the Player or Player Support Personnel;
  - 6.1.1.2 whether the Player or Player Support Personnel has previously been found guilty of any similar offence under the Anti-Corruption Code or any predecessor regulations, whether by the ICC, or by any National Cricket Federation;
  - 6.1.1.3 where the amount of any profits, winnings or other Reward, directly or indirectly received by the Player or Player Support Personnel as a result of the offence(s), is substantial and/or where the sums of money otherwise involved in the offence(s) were substantial;
  - 6.1.1.4 where the offence substantially damaged (or had the potential to damage substantially) the commercial value and/or the public interest in the relevant International Match(es) or ICC Event(s);
  - 6.1.1.5 where the offence affected (or had the potential to affect) the result of the relevant International Match(es) or ICC Event(s);
  - 6.1.1.6 where the welfare of a Player or Player Support Personnel has been endangered as a result of the offence;
  - 6.1.1.7 where the offence involved more than one Player or Player Support Personnel; and/or
  - 6.1.1.8 any other aggravating factor(s) that the Anti-Corruption Tribunal considers relevant and appropriate.



- 6.1.2 mitigate the nature of the offence under the Anti-Corruption Code, including (without limitation):
  - 6.1.2.1 any admission of guilt (the mitigating value of which may depend upon its timing);
  - 6.1.2.2 the Player's or Player Support Personnel's good previous disciplinary record;
  - 6.1.2.3 the young age and/or lack of experience of the Player or Player Support Personnel;
  - 6.1.2.4 where the Player or Player Support Personnel has cooperated with the ACSU and any investigation or Demand carried out by it;
  - 6.1.2.5 where the offence did not substantially damage (or have the potential to substantially damage) the commercial value and/or the public interest in the relevant International Match(es) or ICC Event(s);
  - 6.1.2.6 where the offence did not affect (or have the potential to affect) the result of the relevant International Match(es) or ICC Event(s);
  - 6.1.2.7 where the Player or Player Support Personnel provides Substantial Assistance to the ICC, a criminal authority or professional disciplinary body that results in the ICC discovering or establishing an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code by another Player or Player Support Personnel or that results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules by another Player or Player Support Personnel or other third party;
  - 6.1.2.8 where the Player or Player Support Personnel has already suffered penalties under other laws and/or regulations for the same offence; and/or
  - 6.1.2.9 any other mitigating factor(s) that the Anti-Corruption Tribunal considers relevant and appropriate.

6.2 Having considered all of the factors described in Articles 6.1.1 and 6.1.2, the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall then determine, in accordance with the following table, what the appropriate sanction(s) should be:

ANTI CORRUPTION CODE OFFENCE	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY	ADDITIONAL DISCRETION TO IMPOSE A FINE
Articles 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.1.4 (Corruption)	A minimum of five (5) years and a maximum of a lifetime.	<b>AND (in all cases)</b> the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall have the discretion to impose a fine on the Player or Player Support Personnel up to a maximum of the value of any Reward received by the Player or Player Support Personnel directly or indirectly, out of, or in relation to, the offence committed under the Anti-Corruption Code.
Articles 2.2.1, 2.2.2 and 2.2.3 (Betting)	A minimum of two (2) years and a maximum of five (5) years.	
Articles 2.3.1 and 2.3.3 (as it relates to an offence under Article 2.3.1) (Misuse of inside information)	A minimum of two (2) years and a maximum of five (5) years.	
Articles 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 (as it relates to an offence under Article 2.3.2) (Misuse of inside information)	A minimum of six (6) months and a maximum of five (5) years.	
Articles 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 (General)	A minimum of one (1) year and a maximum of five (5) years.	
Articles 2.4.3 and 2.4.4 (General)	A minimum of six (6) months and a maximum of two (2) years.	

6.3 For the avoidance of doubt:

- 6.3.1 the Anti-Corruption Tribunal will have no jurisdiction to adjust, reverse or amend the results of any International Match or ICC Event;
- 6.3.2 where a Player or Player Support Personnel is found guilty of committing two Anti-Corruption Code offences in relation to the same incident or set of facts and sanctioned separately, then any sanctions imposed should run concurrently (and not cumulatively);
- 6.3.3 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, unless the ICC agrees, by any other third party, including a National Cricket Federation);
  - (b) directly 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, on the grounds of financial hardship, to make the payment of such fines and/or costs over a prolonged period of time. Should any fine and/or costs award (or agreed part-payment or instalment thereof) not be paid to the ICC within such deadline or by the time of the next agreed payment date, then, unless the ICC agrees otherwise, 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; and

- 6.3.4 the ICC will provide the National Cricket Federation of the Player or Player Support Personnel with written notice of (and a full written copy of) the findings and decisions of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal (including any sanctions imposed by the Anti-Corruption Tribunal) at the same time as such decision is provided to the Player or Player Support Personnel and prior to publicly announcing such decisions.
- 6.4 Any period of Ineligibility imposed on a Player or Player Support Personnel shall commence on the date that the decision imposing the period of Ineligibility is issued; provided that any period of Provisional Suspension served by the Player shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.
- 6.5 No Player or Player Support Personnel who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, play, coach or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in any International Match or any other kind of Match, function, event or activity (other than authorised anti-corruption education or rehabilitation programs) that is authorised, organised, sanctioned, recognised or supported in any way by the ICC, a National Cricket Federation or any member of a National Cricket Federation. National Cricket Federations shall take all reasonable steps within their powers to give effect to this Article 6.5 where they have the jurisdiction to do so.
- 6.6 A Player or Player Support Personnel who is subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to the Anti-Corruption Code during that period. If a Player or Player Support Personnel commits an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code during a period of Ineligibility, this shall be treated as a separate offence under the Anti-Corruption Code and separate proceedings will be brought pursuant to Article 4.5.
- 6.7 Once any period of Ineligibility has expired, the Player or Player Support Personnel will automatically become re-eligible to participate (in the case of a Player) or assist a Player's participation (in the case of a Player Support Personnel) in International Matches and/or Matches provided that he/she has first: (a) completed an official anti-corruption education session to the reasonable satisfaction of ACSU; (b) satisfied, in full, any fine and/or award of costs made against him/her by any Anti-Corruption Tribunal or CAS panel; and (c) agreed to subject him/herself to such additional reasonable and proportionate monitoring procedures and requirements as the ACSU's General Manager may reasonably consider necessary given the nature and scope of the offence committed.

## Article 7 - Appeals

- 7.1 The following decisions made under the Anti-Corruption Code may be challenged by the ICC or the Player or Player Support Personnel who is the subject of the decision (as applicable) solely by appeal to CAS as set out in this Article 7:
- 7.1.1 a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension;
  - 7.1.2 a decision that a charge of breach of the Anti-Corruption Code should be dismissed for procedural or jurisdictional reasons;
  - 7.1.3 a decision that an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code has (or has not) been committed; and/or
  - 7.1.4 a decision to impose (or not to impose) sanctions, including the appropriateness of any sanction imposed for an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code.
- 7.2 Decisions being appealed shall remain in effect and binding pending resolution of the appeal.
- 7.3 The deadline for filing an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the written reasoned decision by the appealing party. To be a valid filing under this Article, a copy of the appeal must also be filed on the same day with the ICC, a copy of which will thereafter be filed with the Player's or Player Support Personnel's relevant National Cricket Federation. In all appeals to CAS pursuant to this Article 7:
- 7.3.1 CAS's Code of Sports-related Arbitration shall apply, save as amended below.
  - 7.3.2 Where required in order to do justice (for example to cure procedural errors at the first instance hearing), the appeal shall take the form of a re-hearing de novo of the issues raised by the case. In all other cases, the appeal shall not take the form of a de novo hearing but instead shall be limited to a consideration of whether the decision being appealed was erroneous.
  - 7.3.3 The governing law shall be English law and the appeal shall be conducted in English, unless the parties agree otherwise.
  - 7.3.4 The decision of CAS on the appeal shall be final and binding on all parties, and no right of appeal shall lie from the CAS decision.

## Article 8 - Public Disclosure and Confidentiality

- 8.1 Neither the ICC nor any National Cricket Federation shall publicly identify any Player or Player Support Personnel who has been alleged to have committed an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 5 that an offence has been committed, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an offence has not been timely challenged. Once it is decided that an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code has been established, publication of that decision shall be determined in accordance with the following principles:

- 8.1.1 If the decision of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal is that an offence has been committed: (a) the decision may, at the ICC's discretion, be publicly reported in full as soon as possible; and (b) after the decision is publicly reported, the ICC may also publish such other parts of the proceedings before the Anti-Corruption Tribunal as the ICC thinks fit.
- 8.1.2 If the Anti-Corruption Tribunal exonerates the Player or Player Support Personnel, then the decision may be publicly reported only with the consent of the Player or Player Support Personnel who is the subject of the decision. The ICC shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Player or Player Support Personnel may approve.
- 8.2 The ICC shall use its best endeavours to ensure that persons under its control do not publicly identify Player or Player Support Personnel who are alleged to have committed an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code, unless and until an Anti-Corruption Tribunal has determined that an offence has been committed, and/or the offence has been admitted. However, the ICC in its discretion may at any time disclose to other organisations such information as the ICC may consider necessary or appropriate to facilitate administration or enforcement of the Anti-Corruption Code, provided that each organisation provides assurance satisfactory to the ICC that the organisation will maintain all such information in confidence. The ICC will not comment publicly on the specific facts of a pending case except in response to public comments made by (or on behalf of) the Player or Player Support Personnel involved in the case or his/her representatives.

## **Article 9 - Recognition of Decisions**

- 9.1 It shall be a condition of membership of the ICC that all National Cricket Federations shall comply with, recognise and take all necessary and reasonable steps within their powers to enforce and give effect to the Anti-Corruption Code and to all decisions taken and sanctions imposed thereunder. This shall include (without limitation), where it has the jurisdiction to do so, requiring the organisers of any Matches, tournaments or other events sanctioned by the National Cricket Federation to recognise and give effect to such decisions and sanctions.
- 9.2 Decisions and sanctions of National Cricket Federations that are within the National Cricket Federation's jurisdiction and based on same or similar anti-corruption rules shall be recognised and respected by the ICC and all other National Cricket Federations (including in respect of any Matches, tournaments or other events sanctioned by such National Cricket Federation), automatically upon receipt of notice of the same, without the need for further formality.

## Article 10 - Statute of Limitations

- 10.1 No action may be commenced under the Anti-Corruption Code against a Player or Player Support Personnel for an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code more than eight years after the date that the offence occurred.
- 10.2 Subject strictly to Article 10.1, the ICC may temporarily suspend investigations under the Anti-Corruption Code to avoid prejudice to, and/or to give precedence to, investigations conducted by other relevant authorities into the same or related matters.

## Article 11 - Amendment and Interpretation of the Anti-Corruption Code

- 11.1 The Anti-Corruption Code may be amended from time to time by the ICC's Executive Board, with such amendments coming into effect on the date specified by the ICC.
- 11.2 The headings used for the various Articles of the Anti-Corruption Code are for the purpose of guidance only and shall not be deemed to be part of the substance of the Anti-Corruption Code or to inform or affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 11.3 The Anti-Corruption Code shall come into full force and effect on 6 October 2009 (the '**Effective Date**'). It shall not operate to disturb any decisions and/or sanctions previously made under predecessor versions of the Anti-Corruption Code (including the Code of Conduct) or anti-corruption rules of National Cricket Federations, nor shall it 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 acts or omissions that occurred before the Effective Date, shall be governed by the predecessor version of the Anti-Corruption Code 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.
- 11.4 If any Article or provision of this Anti-Corruption Code is held invalid, unenforceable or illegal for any reason, it shall be deemed deleted, and the Anti-Corruption Code shall remain otherwise in full force and effect.
- 11.5 The Anti-Corruption Code is governed by and shall be construed in accordance with English law. Strictly without prejudice to the arbitration provisions of Articles 5 and 7 of the Anti-Corruption Code, disputes relating to the Anti-Corruption Code shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

## APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

**Anti-Corruption Code.** This Anti-Corruption Code promulgated by the ICC on the Effective Date.

**ACSU.** See Anti-Corruption and Security Unit.

**Anti-Corruption and Security Unit.** The department within the ICC mandated, amongst other things, to monitor compliance with and investigate potential breaches of the Anti-Corruption Code.

**ACSU General Manager.** An appointee of the ICC with supervisory responsibilities in relation to the Anti-Corruption Code.

**Anti-Corruption Tribunal.** A panel of three persons (subject to Article 5.1.6) appointed by the Chairman of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission, to perform the functions assigned to the Anti-Corruption Tribunal under the Anti-Corruption Code. Each member of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall be a member of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission and the ICC may provide reasonable compensation and reimbursement of expenses to such members.

**Bet.** Any wager, bet or other form of financial speculation.

**Betting Organisation.** Any company or other undertaking that promotes, brokers, arranges or conducts any form of Betting activity in relation to International Matches or ICC Events.

**CAS.** The Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.

**Code of Conduct.** The ICC's Code of Conduct for Players and Player Support Personnel, as amended from time to time.

**Demand.** As defined in Article 4.3.

**Effective Date.** As defined in Article 11.3.

**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 Clothing and Equipment Rules and Regulations.** The ICC's Clothing and Equipment Regulations (a copy of which is set out in the ICC's Operating Manual), as amended 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 Anti-Corruption Code 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 Minimum Standards for Players and Match Officials Area.** The ICC's Minimum Standards for Players and Match Officials Area (a copy of which is set out in the ICC's Operating Manual), as amended from time to time.

**ICC's Policy on Member Associations with Betting Companies.** The ICC's Policy on Member Associations with Betting Companies (a copy of which is set out in the ICC's Operating Manual), as amended from time to time.

**ICC's Operating Manual.** The ICC's Official Operating Manual in force from time to time.

**Ineligibility.** Means the Player or Player Support Personnel is barred for a specified period of time from participation in the sport of cricket, as set out more specifically in Article 6.5.

**Inside Information.** Any information relating to any International Match or ICC Event that a Player or Player Support Personnel possesses by virtue of his/her position within the sport. Such information includes, but is not limited to, factual information regarding the competitors in the International Match or ICC Event, the conditions, tactical considerations or any other aspect of the International Match or ICC Event, but does not include such information that is already published or a matter of public record, readily acquired by an interested member of the public, or disclosed according to the rules and regulations governing the relevant International Match or ICC Event.

**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 Anti-Corruption Code 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.

**Match.** A cricket match of any format and duration in length in which two cricket teams compete against each other.

**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.

**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 4.5.

**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 (or who has been selected in the preceding twelve (12) months) 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.

**Provisional Hearing.** For purposes of Article 4.6, an expedited abbreviated hearing before the Chairman of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission (sitting alone) occurring prior to a hearing under Article 5 that provides the Player or Player Support Personnel with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

**Provisional Suspension.** Means the Player or Player Support Personnel is temporarily barred from participating in the sport of cricket pending a decision on the allegation that he/she has committed an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code, as set out more specifically in Article 4.6.

**Reward.** A person acts 'for Reward' if he/she arranges or agrees that he/she or some other third party will receive any direct or indirect financial or other benefit for that act (other than official prize money and/or contracted payments under playing, service, endorsement, sponsorship or other such similar contracts), and the term 'Reward' shall be construed accordingly.

**Substantial Assistance.** For purposes of Article 6.2.2.7, a Player or Player Support Personnel must: (a) fully disclose in a signed witness statement all information that he/she possesses in relation to offences under the Anti-Corruption Code; and (b) reasonably cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by the ICC. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case that is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

**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.

**ICC REGULATIONS FOR THE REVIEW  
OF BOWLERS REPORTED WITH  
SUSPECTED ILLEGAL BOWLING ACTIONS**

# ICC REGULATIONS FOR THE REVIEW OF BOWLERS REPORTED WITH SUSPECTED ILLEGAL BOWLING ACTIONS

## Terms of Reference

(As amended by Executive Board at its meeting in July 2009)

## Definitions

In these Regulations the following words and phrases have the following meanings:

**Home Board** means the national board or association which the Player plays for when representing his country at cricket.

**Host Country** means the country in which the relevant Match takes place.

**Illegal Bowling Action** means a bowling action which contravenes Law 24.2 (as read with Law 24.3) of the Laws of Cricket.

**Match** means a match defined as International Cricket in accordance with paragraph 1.1.1 below.

**Match Referee** means the referee appointed for the relevant Match.

**Player(s)** means a cricketer who participates or has participated in International Cricket.

**Umpire** means the umpire appointed for the relevant Match.

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 These Regulations:

- 1.1.1 Detail the process for dealing with Players suspected of bowling in a manner which constitutes an Illegal Bowling Action in any of the following Matches (collectively defined as International Cricket):
  - a) Tests, One Day and Twenty20 Internationals (Men's and Women's); and
  - b) Matches other than those set out above which form part of the following ICC events:

ICC U19 CWC, ICC World Cricket League 1-8 inclusive, ICC CWC Qualifier, ICC World T20 Qualifier, ICC U19 CWC Global Qualifier, ICC Intercontinental Cup and Shield and any other event organised or sanctioned by the ICC from time to time to which the ICC deems it appropriate that these Regulations should apply.
- 1.1.2 Provide for an additional mechanism for the reporting of Players suspected of bowling in a manner which constitutes an Illegal Bowling Action at the ICC U19 CWC and the ICC CWC Qualifier.

- 1.1.3 Provide for certain minimum requirements to be followed by ICC Members relating to Players suspected of bowling in a manner which constitutes an Illegal Bowling Action in their domestic matches.
- 1.2 Nothing contained herein shall override an Umpire's responsibility and discretion to apply Law 24 of the Laws of Cricket.

## 2 Tests, One Day and Twenty20 Internationals

If in a Match as set out in paragraph 1.1.1(a) above, a Player is called by an Umpire under the provisions of Law 24.2 or is suspected by an Umpire or the Match Referee of bowling with an Illegal Bowling Action, the following procedure shall apply.

**Note:** Umpires and Match Referees, in deciding whether to cite a Player under these Regulations, should use the naked eye viewing the action live and/or on television at normal speed. Slow motion television replays should only be used to confirm initial suspicions.

### 2.1 Reporting Procedure

- 2.1.1 At the conclusion of the relevant Match, the Umpire(s) and/or Match Referee shall write a report (the Match Officials' Report) detailing their concerns about the bowling action of the relevant Player including, where relevant, whether those concerns relate to the Player's bowling action generally or whether they relate to one or more specific types of delivery.
- 2.1.2 If the Match Officials' Report is written by the Umpires it shall be passed to the Match Referee.
- 2.1.3 Within 24 hours of the conclusion of the Match in which the Player is reported, the Match Referee shall furnish the Player's team manager and the ICC with a copy of the Match Officials' Report.
- 2.1.4 Once the Player's team manager and the ICC have been furnished with a copy of the Match Officials' Report and within 24 hours thereof, the Match Referee, through the Board of the Host Country, shall make a media statement to the effect that the Player has been reported as having a suspected Illegal Bowling Action and that he will be subject to the ICC review process as set out herein.
- 2.1.5 If the Match is a televised Match, upon receipt of the Match Officials' Report from the Match Referee, the ICC shall arrange for three copies of the television footage of the bowling spells of the Player in the relevant Match to be produced as soon as possible. Once these tapes have been received, the ICC shall immediately write to the Player's Home Board confirming that the Player has been reported for a suspected Illegal Bowling Action and enclosing the Match Officials' Report and two copies of the tape referred to above. The Board shall retain one copy for its own purposes and the other shall be forwarded to the Player. The third copy shall be retained by the ICC for the independent analysis and any BRG

hearing referred to in paragraphs 2.2 and 2.3 below. If no television footage is available, upon receipt of the Match Officials' Report from the Match Referee, the ICC shall immediately write to the Player's Home Board confirming that the Player had been reported for a suspected Illegal Bowling Action and enclosing the relevant Match Officials' Report.

## 2.2. ICC independent analysis

- 2.2.1 If a Player is reported in accordance with paragraph 2.1.1 above, he shall be required to submit to an independent analysis of his bowling action (Independent Analysis) carried out as follows:
- 2.2.2 The ICC shall appoint on an annual basis a panel of human movement specialists.
- 2.2.3 The members of this panel shall have the credentials, equipment and facilities to conduct analysis of the bowling actions of Players in accordance with the ICC Standard Analysis Protocols (Annexure 1 hereto).
- 2.2.4 The Independent Analysis shall be carried out by a member of the ICC panel of human movement specialists referred to in paragraph 2.2.2 above (the Appointed Specialist), appointed by the ICC in consultation with the Player's Home Board. The Appointed Specialist shall not be domiciled in the country which the Player represents in International Cricket.
- 2.2.5 The Independent Analysis shall be carried out as soon as reasonably possible but, in any event, within 21 days of receipt by the Player's Home Board of the notice referred to in paragraph 2.1.5 above.
- 2.2.6 The Independent Analysis shall be carried out in accordance with the ICC Standard Analysis Protocols and shall take into account the Match Officials' Report. If the Player expresses any concern or complaint regarding the circumstances or conduct of the Independent Analysis, he should make these known to the Appointed Specialist before the conclusion of the Independent Analysis. The Appointed Specialist should make a written note of the relevant concern or complaint which should be agreed with the Player.
- 2.2.7 The ICC shall be responsible for determining the time and place at which the Independent Analysis shall be carried out and shall ensure that the Player, through the Player's Home Board, is given reasonable notice thereof. All travel and accommodation arrangements shall be made by the ICC in consultation with the Player's Home Board.
- 2.2.8 In the event of the Player failing to submit to the Independent Analysis as required above, such failure will be regarded as an admission that he bowls with an Illegal Bowling Action and he shall be immediately suspended from bowling in International Cricket until such time as he so submits and satisfactorily participates in an Independent Analysis.

- 2.2.9 Within 14 days of the date for the carrying out of the Independent Analysis, the Appointed Specialist shall furnish the ICC with a written report (hereinafter referred to as the Independent Assessment) in the form as set out in the ICC Standard Analysis Protocols. Where the Independent Assessment concludes that the Player employed an Illegal Bowling Action during the Independent Analysis, it should indicate whether the Player employed an Illegal Bowling Action generally or in respect of specific type(s) of delivery only and whether, in the Appointed Specialist's opinion, such conclusion is not inconsistent with the relevant video evidence. Where the Independent Assessment concludes that the Player did not employ an Illegal Bowling Action during the Independent Analysis, it should, where relevant, indicate whether, in the opinion of the Appointed Specialist, the Player's bowling action during the Independent Analysis was materially different to his action in the Match in respect of which he was cited (whether generally or in respect of the specific type(s) of delivery (if any) identified in the Match Officials' Report). The Independent Assessment should also include any notes of concerns or complaints of the Player made under paragraph 2.2.6 above.
- 2.2.10 Immediately upon receipt of the Independent Assessment by the ICC, the ICC shall furnish the Player's Home Board with a copy thereof.
- 2.2.11 Subject to paragraph 2.2.12 below, in the event that the Independent Assessment concludes either that (i) the Player employed an Illegal Bowling Action during the Independent Analysis and that such conclusion is not inconsistent with the relevant video footage or that (ii) the Player's bowling action during the Independent Analysis was materially different to his action in the Match in respect of which he was reported, the Player shall immediately be suspended from bowling in International Cricket until such time as he has submitted to a fresh Independent Analysis in accordance with the provisions set out in paragraph 2.4 below, and in which fresh Independent Analysis it is concluded that he has remedied his action. The suspension shall become operative from the date of receipt by the Player's Home Board of a copy of the Independent Assessment in accordance with paragraph 2.2.10 above.

**Note:** The ICC Standard Analysis Protocols contains reference to a level of acceptable elbow extension. Should the Independent Assessment conclude that the Player's bowling action exhibits a degree of elbow extension of the bowling arm higher than the said acceptable level, the action of the Player shall be deemed to be an Illegal Bowling Action. It should be noted that in order for the Player's bowling action to be classified as a legal action, the degree of elbow extension recorded for each and every delivery must be within the level of acceptable elbow extension.

**Note also:** In the event of a Player being reported during an ICC CWC (Men or Women), ICC World T20 (Men or Women) or ICC Champions Trophy, the Independent Analysis shall be carried out and the Independent Assessment furnished on an expedited basis. In this respect, every reasonable effort shall be made for the Independent Analysis to be carried out and the Independent Assessment furnished within a period of 7 days from the date of receipt of the Match Officials' Report.

- 2.2.12 In circumstances where the Independent Assessment concludes that the Player employed an Illegal Bowling Action during the Independent Analysis in respect of a specific type of delivery only, the Player will be allowed to continue bowling in International Cricket but subject to the warning (Warning) that should he continue to bowl any of the specific type(s) of delivery for which he has been found to have an Illegal Bowling Action, he will run the risk of being cited a second time.

In these circumstances a further report resulting in an Independent Analysis concluding that the Player has employed an Illegal Bowling Action will result in the immediate suspension of the Player from bowling in International Cricket and such suspension shall be considered a second suspension under the provisions of paragraph 2.5 below.

**Note:** This is intended to cover the circumstances where a Player employs a different technique to deliver a specific type of delivery e.g. propelling the ball out of the back of the hand to produce a "googly" or "doosra". It is not intended to cover the situation where the same basic technique is used to produce a different type of delivery e.g. more effort to produce a bouncer or a yorker.

- 2.2.13 Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2.2.8 above, throughout the period up to the date of receipt by the Player's Home Board of the Independent Assessment, the Player shall be permitted to continue bowling in International Cricket. At any time throughout this period the Player is subject to being called on the field by the Umpire(s) in accordance with Law 24.2 and the consequences of such Law must apply. During this period a further Match Officials' Report will however have no consequence.
- 2.2.14 In the event that the Player does not accept the conclusions of the Independent Assessment he shall be entitled to a hearing of the Bowling Review Group (BRG) as set out in paragraph 2.3 below.

### 2.3 Bowling Review Group Hearing

- 2.3.1 Upon receipt of an application for a BRG hearing in accordance with paragraph 2.3.2 below, the ICC shall appoint a BRG as follows:
- a) The BRG shall comprise the following persons: A current member of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission (in the Chair and with the casting vote only), a current ICC referee, an ex-international player, an ex-international umpire and a human movement specialist. The ICC General Manager – Cricket shall be an ex-officio member of the BRG.
  - b) The Chairman of the ICC Cricket Committee shall be responsible for appointing the Chairman of the BRG from the current members of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission. Once appointed, the Chairman of the ICC Cricket Committee and the Chairman of the BRG shall be responsible for selecting the other members of the BRG in accordance with paragraphs 2.3.1 c), d) and e) below.
  - c) The ex-international player and umpire shall be appointed from the list of Full Member Boards' bowling advisors established in accordance with paragraph 5.1 below.
  - d) The human movement specialist shall be appointed from the ICC panel of human movement specialists referred to in paragraph 2.2.2 above. The human movement specialist shall not be the Appointed Specialist.
  - e) It is preferable that at least one of the BRG shall be a qualified legal practitioner. In the event of the BRG, as appointed in accordance with the above provisions, not including a legal practitioner then a legal practitioner shall be appointed to the BRG in an advisory capacity only and he shall not have a vote.
  - f) The quorum for any hearing of the BRG shall be four persons provided that the Chairman and the human movement specialist shall be included therein.
  - g) No member of the BRG shall be domiciled in the country which the Player represents in International Cricket.
- 2.3.2 The Player seeking a hearing of the BRG shall lodge with the ICC Head of Legal written notice thereof within 14 days of the date of receipt by the Player's Board of the Independent Assessment. The BRG hearing will be held as soon as reasonably possible and, in any event, within 21 days of receipt by the ICC of the Player's written notice referred to above.
- 2.3.3 The BRG hearing shall be held in person and not by telephone or video conference, although the BRG may, in its discretion, admit evidence at the hearing in any form.



- 2.3.4 The ICC shall be responsible for arranging the appointment of the BRG in accordance with paragraph 2.3.1 above and for determining in consultation with the Chairman of the BRG the time and place for the hearing. The ICC shall ensure that the Player, through the Player's Home Board, is given reasonable notice thereof.
- 2.3.5 The Player shall attend the hearing. However, if the Player has received notice of the hearing in terms of paragraph 2.3.4 above and fails to attend the hearing, the hearing may at the absolute discretion of the Chairman of the BRG, proceed in the absence of the Player.
- 2.3.6 The Player shall be entitled to a representative who shall be entitled to attend the hearing.
- 2.3.7 The BRG hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the usual principles of natural justice.
- 2.3.8 The BRG will consider the following:
- a) The video evidence referred to in paragraph 2.1.5 above.
  - b) The Match Officials' Report.
  - c) The Independent Assessment together with any image based evidence accompanying such assessment.
  - d) Any further evidence that the Player and/or his representative wishes to present in the Player's defence. This may include a written report, a verbal submission, any expert evidence and image based evidence.
  - e) Any written or video evidence that the Player's Home Board wishes to be considered on behalf of the Player.
- 2.3.9 The Player and/or his representative shall be entitled to question any person called to give evidence in the course of the hearing on any issue relevant to the hearing. The members of the BRG shall be entitled to question the Player and/or any person called to give evidence on the Player's behalf.
- 2.3.10 After all the evidence and argument has been presented, the BRG shall adjourn the hearing to deliberate on its decision.
- 2.3.11 The BRG shall reach a decision by a simple majority vote. The Chairman of the BRG has the casting vote.
- 2.3.12 The BRG shall decide whether or not the Player has an Illegal Bowling Action and that (i) the suspension of, or the Warning to, the Player be maintained, or (ii) the suspension of, or the Warning to, the Player be lifted. The BRG must, in each case, set out the reasons why the decision has been reached, including a summary of the evidence on which the decision was based.

- 2.3.13 The ICC will communicate the decision of the BRG in writing to the Player, through his Home Board, within 48 hours of the hearing being adjourned in accordance with paragraph 2.3.10 above.
- 2.3.14 Subject to the right of the Player to re-assessment in accordance with paragraph 2.4 below, the decision of the BRG shall be final and binding.

## **2.4 Re-assessment of Player's bowling action**

- 2.4.1 A Player who has been suspended from bowling in International Cricket under these Regulations shall be permitted under the supervision and with the consent of his Home Board to continue to play domestic cricket.
- 2.4.2 Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2.4.5 and paragraph 2.5 below, a Player who has been suspended from bowling in International Cricket under these Regulations, may at any time apply to the ICC for a re-assessment of his bowling action.
- 2.4.3 Such re-assessment shall be carried out in the same manner as the Independent Analysis referred to in paragraph 2.2 above save that the purpose of the comparison between the re-assessed action and the action of the Player as employed in the Match in which he was reported shall be to determine the extent, if any, of the improvement to his bowling action.
- 2.4.4 In the event of such re-assessment concluding that the Player has remedied his bowling action and that his bowling action is no longer an Illegal Bowling Action the Player's suspension shall be lifted and he shall be permitted to continue bowling in International Cricket forthwith.
- 2.4.5 The BRG shall have the discretion to specify a fixed period before the expiry of which the Player shall not be entitled to approach the ICC for a re-assessment of his bowling action in terms hereof. Such discretion shall only be exercised in the instance of a frivolous application for a BRG hearing and the maximum period so specified shall be 1 year.
- 2.4.6 The Independent Assessment resulting from the re-assessment will stand in the place of the original Independent Assessment, and the provisions of paragraphs 2.2.10, 2.2.11, 2.2.12 and 2.2.14 and paragraph 2.3 will apply in respect of it.

## **2.5 Second and further reports**

In the event of a Player being suspended from bowling in International Cricket under these Regulations for a second time within a period of 2 years from the date of the commencement of the first period of suspension, the Player shall be suspended from bowling in International Cricket for a minimum period of 1 year. Only after the expiry of this 1 year period will the Player be entitled to approach the ICC for a re-assessment of his action in accordance with paragraph 2.4 above. (See also paragraph 2.2.12 above)

## 2.6 Costs

- 2.6.1 The ICC will be responsible for the costs of the Independent Analysis and Assessment as well as the costs of the BRG hearing, including the costs incurred by the Player to attend thereat.
- 2.6.2 The Player and/or his Home Board shall be responsible for the payment of any costs of representation of the Player and for any subsequent re-assessments carried out at the Player's request.

## 3 Matches other than Tests, One Day and Twenty20 International Matches

If in a Match as set out in paragraph 1.1.1 (b) above, a Player is called by an Umpire under the provisions of Law 24.2 or is suspected by an Umpire or Match Referee of bowling with an Illegal Bowling Action, the following procedure shall apply.

**Note:** Umpires and Match Referees, in deciding whether to cite a Player under these Regulations, should use the naked eye viewing the relevant Player's bowling action live. Slow motion video footage should only be used to confirm initial suspicions.

### 3.1 Reporting procedure

- 3.1.1 At the conclusion of the relevant Match, the Umpire(s) and/or Match Referee shall write a Match Officials' Report detailing their concerns about the bowling action of the relevant Player, including, where relevant, whether those concerns relate to the Player's bowling action generally or whether they relate to one or more specific types of delivery.
- 3.1.2 If the Match Officials' Report is written by the Umpire(s) it shall be passed to the Match Referee.
- 3.1.3 Within 48 hours of the conclusion of the Match in which the Player is reported, the Match Referee shall furnish the Player's team manager and the ICC with a copy of the Match Officials' Report.
- 3.1.4 Once the Player's team manager and the ICC have been furnished with a copy of the Match Officials' Report and within 24 hours thereof, the Match Referee, through the ICC, shall make a media statement to the effect that the Player has been reported and that he will be subject to the ICC review process as set out herein.
- 3.1.5 Upon receipt of the Match Officials' Report from the Match Referee, the ICC shall immediately write to the Player's Home Board confirming that the Player has been cited for a suspected Illegal Bowling Action and enclosing a copy of the Match Officials' Report.
- 3.1.6 Such written confirmation referred to in paragraph 3.1.5 above shall require the Player to submit to, and the Player's Home Board to carry out, an analysis of that Player's bowling action (Home Board Analysis) as provided for below.

## 3.2 Home Board Analysis

- 3.2.1 If a Player is reported in accordance with paragraph 3.1.1 above, he shall be required to submit to an analysis of his bowling action which shall be carried out as follows:
- 3.2.2 The Home Board Analysis shall be conducted by the group of bowling advisors appointed by the Player's Home Board in accordance with paragraph 5.1 below.
- 3.2.3 The Home Board Analysis shall be carried out as soon as reasonably possible and the Player's Home Board shall furnish the ICC with a written report (Home Board Assessment) of the outcome of such analysis within 21 days of the receipt of the confirmation referred to in paragraph 3.1.6 above.
- 3.2.4 The Home Board Analysis need not involve the detailed analysis as prescribed in the ICC Standard Analysis Protocols but should as a minimum involve a genuine effort to assess the legality of the Player's bowling action taking into account the provisions of Law 24.3 of the Laws of Cricket and using the experience and technical bowling expertise of the appointed group of bowling advisors.
- 3.2.5 Where the Home Board fails to furnish a Board Assessment within the period prescribed in paragraph 3.2.3 above and remains in default of this provision despite notice by ICC requiring the Home Board to comply with this provision within a period of 10 days from the date of such notice, the Player shall automatically be suspended from bowling in International Cricket from the date of expiry of such notice period until such time as a Home Board Assessment has been properly furnished.
- 3.2.6 Where the Home Board Assessment concludes that the Player employs a legal bowling action, the Player shall be permitted to continue bowling in International Cricket.
- 3.2.7 Where the Home Board Assessment concludes that the Player employs an Illegal Bowling Action, the Player shall be immediately suspended from bowling in any International Cricket until such time as a further Home Board Assessment concludes that he has remedied his action.
- 3.2.8 Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3.2.5 above, throughout the period up to the date of receipt of the Home Board Assessment, the Player shall be permitted to continue bowling in International Cricket. At any time throughout this period the Player is subject to being called on the field by the Umpire(s) in accordance with Law 24.2 and the consequences of such Law must apply. During this period a further Match Officials' Report will however have no consequence.

## 3.3 ICC analysis

- 3.3.1 If a Player, having been reported for a suspected Illegal Bowling Action under paragraph 3.1.1 above but having been permitted to continue bowling in International Cricket following a Home Board Assessment concluding that his action is a legal action (following remedial action or otherwise), is reported under these Regulations a second time within a period of 2 years from the date of the first report, the ICC shall immediately write to the Player's Home Board confirming that a second report has been received and requiring the Player to submit to an analysis by the ICC (ICC Analysis) of his bowling action, as provided for below (See also paragraph 3.5.3 below – right to invoke procedure under paragraphs 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4):
- 3.3.2 The ICC Analysis shall be conducted by the ICC High Performance Manager (or the ICC Chief Referee should the High Performance Manager be part of the panel appointed under paragraph 4 below that has reported the Player) and a member of the panel of human movement specialists appointed in terms of paragraph 2.2.2 above.
- 3.3.3 The ICC Analysis shall be carried out as soon as reasonably possible but, in any event, within 21 days of receipt by the Player's Home Board of the confirmation referred to in paragraph 3.3.1 above.
- 3.3.4 The ICC shall be responsible for arranging the time and place for the ICC Analysis and shall ensure that the Player, through the Player's Home Board, is given reasonable notice thereof.
- 3.3.5 The ICC Analysis need not involve the detailed analysis as prescribed in the ICC Standard Analysis Protocols but should, as a minimum, involve a genuine effort to assess the legality of the Player's bowling action taking into account the provisions of Law 24.3 and using the experience and technical expertise of the persons appointed to conduct the review. The Player's bowling action should be reviewed in both a practice and match environment.
- 3.3.6 In the event of the Player failing to submit to an ICC Analysis as required above, such failure will be regarded as an admission that he bowls with an Illegal Bowling Action and he shall be immediately suspended from bowling in International Cricket until such time as he so submits.
- 3.3.7 The persons appointed under paragraph 3.3.2 above to conduct the ICC Analysis, shall furnish a written report to the ICC Cricket Operations Manager (ICC Assessment) within 7 days of the conclusion of the ICC Analysis. The ICC Cricket Operations Manager shall upon receipt of the ICC Assessment immediately write to the Player's Home Board enclosing a copy of the ICC Assessment and confirming the outcome thereof.

- 3.3.8 Where the ICC Assessment concludes that the Player employs a legal bowling action, the Player shall be permitted to continue bowling in International Cricket.
- 3.3.9 Where the ICC Assessment concludes that the Player employs an Illegal Bowling Action, the Player shall be immediately suspended from bowling in any International Cricket for a period of 12 months. The suspension shall become operative from the date of receipt by the Player's Home Board of the confirmation referred to in paragraph 3.3.7 above.
- 3.3.10 Throughout the period up to the date of receipt of the ICC Assessment by the Player's Board, the Player shall be permitted to continue bowling in International Cricket. At any time throughout this period the Player is subject to being called on the field by the Umpire(s) in accordance with Law 24.2 of the Laws of Cricket and the consequences of such Law must apply. During this period a further Match Officials' Report will however have no consequence.

### **3.4 Costs**

The Player's Home Board shall be responsible for the costs of the ICC Analysis which costs shall include the reasonable accommodation and travel costs of the persons appointed to the review panel as well as the professional fees of the human movement specialist.

### **3.5 Right of appeal against ICC assessment and right to re-assessment**

- 3.5.1 Any Player who has been suspended from bowling from International Cricket in accordance with paragraph 3.3.9 above, shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 3.5.2 and 3.5.3 below, have no right to a re-assessment of his bowling action or of appeal against the outcome of the ICC Assessment.
- 3.5.2 Upon the expiry of the 12 months suspension period referred to in paragraph 3.3.9 above, the Player shall be automatically eligible to bowl in International Cricket and no application for re-assessment shall be necessary.
- 3.5.3 Furthermore, upon being notified of the second report referred to in paragraph 3.3.1 above or of the period of suspension referred to in paragraph 3.3.9 above, the Player's Home Board may elect, at its cost, to follow the procedure outlined in paragraphs 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 of these Regulations. In such a case, all costs including the costs of the Independent Analysis, any Bowling Review Group Hearing and any re-assessments shall be for the account of the Player's Home Board.

#### 4 ICC U19 Cricket World Cup and CWC Qualifier

- 4.1 The ICC shall appoint an event bowling action review panel to attend each ICC U19 Cricket World Cup and CWC Qualifier (the Events).
- 4.2 The appointed panel shall consist of a member of the ICC panel of human movement specialists referred to in paragraph 2.2.2 above and two other bowling experts of suitable bowling or coaching experience.
- 4.3 This panel shall be responsible for identifying, in consultation with the Match officials appointed to the Events, any Players with suspected Illegal Bowling Actions.

**Note:** The panel (and Match officials), in deciding whether to cite a Player as set out above, should use the naked eye viewing the action live and/or on television at normal speed. Slow motion television replays should only be used to confirm initial suspicions.

- 4.4 At the conclusion of the Event, the panel shall submit a report to the ICC detailing its concerns about the bowling actions of any Players so identified.
- 4.5 Such report(s) shall be dealt with by the ICC in the same way as it would deal with a Match Officials' Report furnished to the ICC under the provisions of paragraph 3.1.1 above and any Players so cited shall be treated in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 3 above.

#### 5 ICC Member Boards Policy

Each ICC Member Board shall formulate and implement a policy and strategy to deal with players with suspected Illegal Bowling Actions in its domestic cricket. Such policy and strategy shall as a minimum requirement:

- 5.1 Establish a group of bowling advisors comprising the following persons: An ex-international fast bowler, an ex-international spinner, an ex-international umpire and, if available, a human movement specialist. The persons appointed shall be the best available and shall preferably have appropriate coaching experience.
- 5.2 Establish a mechanism for identifying bowlers with suspected Illegal Bowling Actions. Primary responsibility for this shall be the umpires. In addition, for all national age group tournaments, a bowling action review panel (similar to the panel appointed in accordance with 4.2 above) shall be appointed by the Member Board to attend such tournaments with the task of identifying any players with suspected Illegal Bowling Actions.

**Note:** Umpires and those responsible for identifying players with suspected Illegal Bowling Actions, in deciding whether to cite a player as set out above, should use the naked eye viewing the bowling action live and/or on television at normal speed. Slow motion television replays should only be used to confirm initial suspicions.

- 5.3 Require that having identified a player with a suspected Illegal Bowling Action be it by way of an umpire's report or otherwise, such player shall be referred to the Member Board's group of bowling advisors for analysis and assessment.
- 5.4 Require that any player reported in accordance with this process shall not be selected by the Member Board as a player for any national representative team until such time as his bowling action has been assessed in accordance with paragraph 5.3 above and, in the event of such assessment confirming that the player has an Illegal Bowling Action, until such time as his bowling action has been remedied.

### **6 ICC Illegal Bowling Actions Database**

The ICC shall be responsible for maintaining a database in which the names of all Players cited under these Regulations and the details and status of any Analysis and Assessments carried out in consequence thereof are recorded.



## ANNEXURE 1

### ICC Standard Analysis Protocols

#### Biomechanical Analysis of a Bowling Action

## 1 Introduction

The ICC has introduced a revised process for the review of Players with suspected Illegal Bowling Actions (Bowling Review Process).

In order for the Bowling Review Process to be conducted in a fair and consistent manner, the following standard protocols for the collection of data and the assessment and analysis of bowling actions have been introduced.

The overall purpose of the report is to confirm the legality / or not, of the bowling action used by the relevant Players in Matches. Thus, the protocols are provided not only for how the bowling action should be analysed in the laboratory setting, but also highlight the need for a detailed comparison between the bowling action performed during the Match in which a Player was cited and the bowling action analysed in the laboratory.

The ICC has determined that it is the degree of elbow extension, as opposed to hyperextension or abduction / adduction that is prohibited. Elbow hyperextension and elbow abduction / adduction are involuntary movements that cannot be controlled by the individual during the bowling action. (See Paragraph 5.3 & Appendix A)

The conclusion of the report should be that having analysed the bowling action in the laboratory and having compared it to the bowling action as used in the supplied Match footage, in the opinion of the expert, the Player has faithfully reproduced his Match technique in the laboratory. A statement concerning the legality of the bowling action with respect of the amount of elbow extension measured and the 15 degree elbow extension tolerance threshold should then follow.

## 2 Video Footage from Match in which Player Cited

The television video footage of the entire bowling spell(s) of the Player in the Match where the report was made shall be presented on a master tape. (ICC to supply Match footage. If possible, rear, frontal and lateral views of the action shall be provided.)

The master tape shall be converted to 50Hz / 60Hz (standard television footage is recorded at 25Hz) to enable more accurate evaluation of the Player's bowling action on the day the Player was actually cited.

Descriptive analysis during the Match footage should compare the actions of the Players e.g. positioning of feet, angle of run up, position of the torso, velocity of arm, velocity of delivery (95% of Match speed etc). These comparisons should be clearly presented in the report.

### 3 Anthropometric Assessment

(Both the bowling & non-bowling arms) See Appendix A

**Carry Angle:** The angle between the longitudinal axis of the upper arm and forearm, in the frontal plane. Note: The average range of carry angle for the human population is between 5°-15°.

**Hyperextension Angle:** The angle between the longitudinal axis of the upper arm and forearm, in the sagittal plane. (i.e. beyond full normal extension): Two measurements are required: a passive measurement, where there is no force applied and a second measurement where 'reasonable' force is applied. When the second measurement for the hyperextension angle is measured, the Player is required to extend his arm back as far as possible. This is achieved by applying a 'reasonable' force, essentially the body weight of the bowler, leaning on each arm.

**Additional Physical Measurements:** Height, weight and assessment of general mobility of the shoulder, elbow and wrist joints.

**History of Previous Injuries:** A brief history of previous injuries should be determined as an aid in the biomechanical assessment - particular focus should be brought to the elbow and shoulder joints.

### 4 Bowling Analysis (Indoors – Laboratory conditions)

All biomechanical assessment shall be carried out with the Player bowling off his normal full run-up, on a correct length cricket pitch.

A minimum of three synchronised cameras (using opto reflective markers) operating at a minimum of 200 frames per second and a maximum of 250 frames per second (preferable) should be used to collect the data. The cameras and computer to be operated and positioned in appropriate positions to facilitate a subsequent three-dimensional analysis of the shoulder, elbow, wrist and ball.

Video data (50fps) should also be collected in order to allow synchronisation with the 'opto reflective computer animation data'. A minimum shutter speed of 1000Hz is required to prevent blurred images.

Calibration and accuracy procedures must be undertaken in the delivery space prior to data collection. Accuracy analysis should indicate that the 3D methods employed are accurate to within  $\pm 1^\circ$  (Note: A rigid bar (1m in length), with markers representing the shoulder, elbow and wrist (180°) can be used in the calibration procedures. The rod must be rotated in the same manner as a bowling arm. This should be repeated using a rigid bar representing a 160° angle. Accuracy analysis should again indicate that the 3D methods employed are accurate to within  $\pm 1^\circ$ ).

Optimal "levels of filter" must be used in the laboratory process. Ideally a laboratory environment using opto-reflective marker system will produce the environment with the least amount of error (Noise) and therefore less filtering can be used. This value or cut off frequency is calculated via the residual analysis method presented by Winter (1990) – (See Appendix B)

## ICC REGULATIONS FOR THE REVIEW OF BOWLERS REPORTED WITH SUSPECTED ILLEGAL BOWLING ACTIONS

Warm up (player's own) – but must include the bowling of a number of deliveries at Match pace prior to data collection. The Player to have no clothing on the torso, in order to enable the correct marker set to be placed on the bowling arm. (See Appendix C) Automatic digitisation of the marker set will enable joint centres to be determined during each delivery.

In respect of a fast bowler, six 'normal' – good length deliveries, six 'yorkers' and six 'bouncers' must be recorded. Six deliveries of each spin variation for the leg or off spin bowler must be recorded. Standard video cameras should be used to assess the position the ball lands, along with the amount of bounce and turn created with each delivery. This video should also be presented in the report.

Three-dimensional analysis of the bowling arm to begin from back foot contact, to include 'arm horizontal' maximum flexion, ball release and a minimum of 10 frames after ball release for each successful delivery.

The UPPER Arm is in the horizontal position in Figure 1b. "The horizontal position" i.e. The upper arm being level with shoulder and parallel to the ground.

The point of release is defined as the FIRST frame the BALL and HAND are NOT in contact. This is important as the exact time (frame – 250Hz) of release can potentially change results by three or four degrees. A marker (a piece of reflective tape) on the ball, a change in velocity of the ball, along with 50Hz video may all help with this process.



Figure 1a: Arm Horizontal – NO

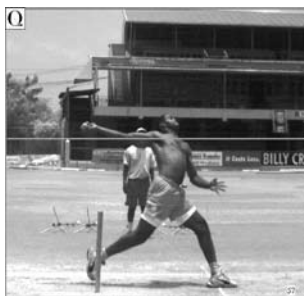


Figure 1b: Arm Horizontal – YES

Every effort must be made to ensure that the Player is bowling as close to Match pace as possible. This can be measured after each delivery if the equipment is available (Radar Gun), or measured via the 3D data during analysis. If deliveries are not at a suitable speed (so as to represent Match conditions) then the data shall be invalid.

## 5 Presentation of Results

A summary of the results of each delivery to be presented in graphical or table format.

The presentation of the three-dimensional analysis of the bowling arm to begin from a minimum of 10 frames before the arm reaches horizontal, to include 'arm horizontal', 'maximum flexion', 'ball release' and a minimum of 10 frames after ball release.

The 'flexion-extension' and the 'abduction-adduction' curves should be presented separately. This data should be presented in graphical form. (The hyperextension component will show up in the flex-ext curve if it is present and there is no need to separate it. If it is present it will be shown as the curve going beyond 180 degrees or below 0 degrees, depending on which represents "straight arm")

The six trials for each type of delivery (e.g. Bouncer / Normal Length / Yorker), along with the average should be plotted on the same graph (i.e 3 graphs, one each for the bouncer, normal length and yorker deliveries) to show conformity.

The average of the different types of delivery (e.g. Bouncer / Normal Length / Yorker) to be displayed along with the standard error reading.

Ball release speeds to be presented for each delivery.

Stick figure representation, to include pictures of the various key positions to aid in the presentation of the results. (Alternatively, an avi file may be provided.)

## 6 Acceptable Level of Elbow Extension

This should be set at a maximum of 15 degrees 'Elbow extension' for all bowlers and types of deliveries. This specifically refers to extension of the forearm relative to the upper arm to the straight position. Elbow hyperextension or adduction is not included in the 15-degree tolerance threshold. It should be noted that in order for the action to be classified as a legal action, the degree of 'elbow extension' recorded for each delivery should be within the 15 degree limit.

## APPENDIX A: MOVEMENTS

**Flexion** - This movement takes place about a transverse axis and is a description of the movement that occurs when you move your arm forward. It is described as the approximation (moving closer together) of two ventral surfaces of the body e.g. flexing the elbow joint. There are a number of situations where this rule doesn't seem to apply e.g. at the ankle where the terms dorsi and plantar flexion are used to avoid confusion.

**Extension** - This movement is the opposite of flexion; it also takes place about a transverse axis and occurs when you approximate two dorsal surfaces e.g. straightening the elbow.

**Hyperextension** - An abnormal movement beyond the normal limit of extension, such as more than the 180 degrees of extension of the knee or elbow joints.

**Abduction and Adduction** - These movements take place about an antero-posterior axis and occur when the arm is taken sideways away from the body (abduction) and returned from such a position to the side of the body (adduction).

## APPENDIX B: FILTER LEVEL

When measurements are made using image-based analysis systems (Video and/or Automatic Tracking) they are contaminated with 'Noise' generated during the recording and digitising procedures. The sample signal can be considered to be the sum of the true signal, systematic noise and the random noise. The 'TRUE' signal can never be deduced from the measurements; only the best estimate of the signal.

There have been a number of techniques developed for the reduction of noise, including Butterworth filters, Quintic splines and cross-validated splines. Each of these techniques uses a mathematical function to approximate the data. The precise frequency components of the true signal are rarely known in sports biomechanics and some procedures must be adopted for the determination of the cut-off filter, or other smoothing parameter. The less noise in the system, the closer the raw data will represent the 'TRUE' signal, and the less smoothing will be required.

Ideally a laboratory environment using opto-reflective marker system will produce the environment with the least amount of error (Noise) and therefore a lower filtering value can be used. Optimal "levels of filter" must be used in the laboratory process. This value or cut off frequency is to be calculated for all bowling analysis using the residual analysis method presented by Winter (Biomechanics and Motor Control of Human Movement, 2nd edition, Wiley and Sons Publisher, 1990).

Previous work in this area has identified a Butterworth digital filter level of 12 – 14 Hz and a Woltring MSE of 20 – 25 cine appropriate. However a residual analysis, should be conducted for the bowler being analysed to derive the optimum filter level for the current data. Any significant different optimum filter level derived from the above values needs to be well justified and documented. Raw data should be graphed with filtered data and inspected by the expert to ensure the filtered curve closely reflects the raw data. These should be presented in the appendix to the report as background technical information for each analysis.

## APPENDIX C: MARKER SET

### Cricket Upper Limb Model

The following guidelines are established to ensure conformity of elbow joint data across laboratories. Establishment of joint centres at the shoulder, elbow and wrist joints are therefore integral to this process.

#### Shoulder Joint

This joint centre should be determined from the recording of markers anterior, posterior and superior (acromion process) to the “joint centre of rotation”. The anterior and posterior markers should be placed such that a line between the two represents the shoulder axis of rotation (approximate midline of the upper arm). The shoulder joint centre (SJC) is then calculated as the centre of these three markers or from where a vertical line dropped from the acromion intersects the line between the anterior and posterior markers.

The position of the calculated SJC is then recorded in a static trial relative to the coordinate system of the triad located on the upper arm. During a bowling trial the SJC can then be reconstructed relative to the position of the upper arm triad during every frame. Optimisation or helical axis techniques may be used to calculate the shoulder centre, which may modify the markers used about this joint.

#### Elbow Joint

The elbow joint centre may be calculated using markers placed on the lateral and medial elbow epicondyles or using “epicondyle pointer trials” with the elbow flexed to 90°. If a marker based approach is used the markers should be as small as the resolution of the opto-electronic camera system will allow. Generally markers no bigger than 15mm in diameter are preferable. The position of the epicondyles should be reported with reference to a triad of markers placed on the upper arm. The elbow joint centre is then calculated as the mid point between these two re constructed epicondyle virtual markers. This means that no joint markers are required during bowling trials to reduce errors associated with skin movement. The cameras only need to track the upper arm triad during the bowling action to know where the elbow and shoulder joint centres are. For a background reading in this area refer to Lloyd et al., (*Journal of Sports Sciences*, 2000, v12). Helical axis determination may also be applied at the elbow joint.

#### Wrist Joint

The wrist joint centre may be calculated using “pointer trials” or by placing markers on the styloid processes at the wrist during a static trial. If a marker based approach is used the markers should be as small as the resolution of the opto-electronic camera system will allow. Generally markers no bigger than 15mm in diameter are preferable. The position of the styloid processes should be calculated as reference points (i.e. three-dimensional co-ordinates) to a triad of markers placed on the forearm. This triad needs to be placed relatively close to the wrist joint centre to avoid excessive skin movement during pronation / supination. The markers on the styloid processes can then be removed prior to bowling data collection. The wrist joint centre is then calculated as the mid point between the styloid process markers or landmarks from the pointer trials.

# CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT RULES AND REGULATIONS

# CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT RULES AND REGULATIONS

## A PREFACE

- 1 The objectives which ICC seeks to achieve through these regulations are:
  - a) To ensure a consistent approach and to treat all Member Boards equally;
  - b) To ensure appropriate standards of appearance of players, team and match officials;
  - c) To protect the sponsorship rights of ICC and its Member Boards (including from ambush marketing);
  - d) To allow an opportunity for players to obtain some revenue from controlled bat advertising;
  - e) To prohibit advertising connected with betting and/or gaming.
- 2 These regulations are effective as from the 1st July 2009.

## B DEFINITIONS

- 1 **Betting Logo** - a Logo which is either perceived, or likely to be perceived, by spectators and viewers, as being associated or connected in some way with betting, gaming or gambling of any kind.
- 2 **Commercial Logo** - an ICC Approved Logo of an entity which is the sponsor of a series, event, team, player or umpire.
- 3 **Cricket Clothing** - shirts, T-shirts, skins, trousers, sweaters, caps, hats, helmets, wristbands, headbands, sunglasses or other headgear.
- 4 **Cricket Equipment** - stumps, bats, pads, boots, shoes, gloves (batting or wicket-keeping), thigh pads, arm guards and other visible protective equipment.
- 5 **Event Logo** - an ICC Approved Logo of an international cricket event, which may include (but not consist solely of) a Commercial Logo of the sponsors of the event.
- 6 **Excluded Events** - unless otherwise advised by ICC, in advance of an event, Excluded Event means: ICC Cricket World Cup, ICC Under-19 Cricket World Cup, ICC Champions Trophy, ICC Cricket World Cup Qualifier (or replacements for any of the same), ICC World Twenty20, Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 1, ICC Women's World Cup and the ICC Women's World Twenty20.
- 7 **ICC Approved** - in relation to any Logo, means approved by ICC (or by ICC Development (International) Limited ("IDI") as ICC may decide) in accordance with the procedure set out in Section P below, as qualifying as a Manufacturer's Logo, a Commercial Logo, an Event Logo, a National Logo, a Player's Bat Logo or an Umpires' Logo (as the case may be) and as not being a Betting Logo and as being otherwise in accordance with these Regulations.



- 8 **Logo** - means any form of identification or branding including (without limitation) any corporate name, business name, internet domain name, title, flag, emblem, crest, mascot or trade mark (whether registered or not and including any symbol, device or colour(s) which functions or is intended to function as a trade mark).
- 9 **Manufacturer** - in relation to any item of Cricket Clothing or Cricket Equipment, "Manufacturer" shall mean any entity carrying on the business of both:
- manufacturing or procuring the manufacture of the Cricket Equipment or the Cricket Clothing of the type in question; and
  - supplying it from readily available stock for sale throughout outlets of several kinds to members of the public in a country which is a Member of ICC, with the aid of published price lists and catalogues, and with profit directly from the sale of such Cricket Clothing or Cricket Equipment as its main aim.

An entity not otherwise within this definition shall not qualify as a Manufacturer by reason of its being associated in business with, or a company in the same group of companies as a Manufacturer.

No entity shall qualify as a Manufacturer of any item of Cricket Clothing or Cricket Equipment by virtue of its involvement in the manufacture of Cricket Clothing or Cricket Equipment of any other type. In particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing), no entity shall qualify as a Manufacturer of bats by reason of its manufacture of any other item of Cricket Equipment or Cricket Clothing.

An entity which as of October 2001 qualified as a "Manufacturer" under the previous edition of these regulations but which would not otherwise qualify as a Manufacturer hereunder shall be deemed to continue to qualify as a Manufacturer provided the Logo of any such entity shall not thereby qualify as a Manufacturer's Logo if it is a Betting Logo.

- 10 **Manufacturer's Logo** - an ICC Approved Logo of the Manufacturer of the item of Cricket Equipment or Cricket Clothing in question excluding, however:
- any Logo which (notwithstanding some connection with a Manufacturer) is also (either at the time of its adoption or subsequently) a Logo of, confusingly similar to or which suggests a connection with any entity which is not a Manufacturer; and
  - any Betting Logo.

provided, however, that ICC may (in its sole discretion) approve as a Manufacturer's Logo, a Logo of an entity which, although not already a Manufacturer, is nevertheless a manufacturer of sports clothing and/or sports equipment other than Cricket Clothing and Cricket Equipment.

- 11 **Manufacturer's Identification Strip** - a tone on tone or contrasting strip, up to a maximum width of 8cm, containing a Manufacturer's Logo once or repeatedly. (For the avoidance of doubt there may be only one manufacturer for each article of cricket clothing)

- 12 **National Logo** - an ICC Approved Logo of a country or its ICC Member Board.
- 13 **Official ICC Apparel Supplier** - means a supplier of apparel contracted by ICC or IDI, from time to time, to supply apparel to the ICC, IDI and the ICC umpires and referees.
- 14 **Player's Bat Logo** - means an ICC Approved Logo of a sponsor of a player to be carried on the player's bat; provided that such Logo shall not be either:
- a) of, or confusingly similar to, or likely to be perceived as suggesting a connection with:
    - 1) an entity which conflicts (whether through being a competitor or otherwise) with the exclusivity of any sponsor, supplier, or commercial partner of the Member Board of the player concerned or of an ICC Event; or
    - 2) a Manufacturer, other than the Manufacturer of the item of cricket equipment it is to be carried on; or
  - B) a Betting Logo.

ICC shall have the final say in determining whether any such conflict or circumstances exist and no player may pursue any action against ICC or IDI, or against his team's ICC Member Board should he be precluded from displaying a Player's Bat Logo by reason of the same.

- 15 **Umpires' Logo** - means an ICC Approved Commercial Logo of an Umpires' Sponsor.
- 16 **Umpires' Sponsor** - means a sponsor of the umpires (including 'third-umpires' and which may also extend to cover the referee(s)) for any event or series of events which has either been given ICC Approval prior to conclusion of any unconditional contract appointing the same or which has been appointed by ICC or IDI directly.
- 17 **ICC Events** - means the ICC Cricket World Cup, ICC Under-19 Cricket World Cup, ICC Champions Trophy, ICC Cricket World Cup Qualifier, ICC World Twenty20, Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 1, ICC Women's World Cup, ICC Women's World Twenty20 and any other cricket event owned by the ICC or any of its group companies.

## C SCOPE OF APPLICATION

- 1 Except where otherwise stated these regulations apply to all Test, One Day and Twenty/20 internationals played under the auspices of the ICC.
- 2 These regulations govern the authorisation of clothing and equipment worn and used by players and team officials of Member Board representative teams and the clothing worn by match officials. Sponsor advertising, manufacturer identification and the decorative rights of the Member Boards are also addressed.
- 3 The aforesaid persons are subject to these provisions when on official duty for the aforesaid matches, either on the field of play or as otherwise expressly stated.

- 4 These regulations also cover sponsor advertising and manufacturer identification on stumps.
- 5 Any clothing or equipment that does not comply with these regulations is strictly prohibited. In particular, no Logo shall be permitted to be displayed on Cricket Clothing or Cricket Equipment, other than a National Logo, a Commercial Logo, an Event Logo, a Manufacturer's Logo or a Player's Bat Logo as provided in the clauses below.
- 6 Agreements and regulations pertaining specifically to individual ICC Events should also be consulted regarding specific instructions concerning clothing and equipment at such ICC Events.

### **D COLOURS AND DESIGN**

- 1 Test Matches
  - a) Playing Shirts: Shall be plain white/cream, save that coloured piping or trim shall be permitted subject to the following restrictions.
    - Piping is restricted to 0.5cm (0.2inches) in width.
    - Only one colour of piping/trim is permitted on any shirt.
    - Piping is restricted to the edge of the collar, shirt seams and cuffs.
    - The inside of the placket may be of a plain colour other than white/cream.
    - The colours and design of the shirts shall be uniform to all members of the same team. An exception to this is that shirt sleeves may be cut to any length, as long as both sleeves are evenly trimmed and the edges are sewn and hemmed.
  - b) T-Shirts and Skins (worn under playing shirt): Shall be plain white.
  - c) Sweaters: Shall be plain white/cream save that coloured piping and stripes shall be permitted subject to the following restrictions.
    - Piping is restricted to 0.5cm (0.2inches) in width.
    - Only one colour of piping is permitted on any sweater.
    - Piping is restricted to the sweater seams.
    - Stripes in team colours are permitted to be carried around the wrist cuffs, waist and neck (traditional V-shape).
    - The colours and design of the sweaters shall be uniform to all members of the same team.
  - d) Trousers: Shall be plain white/cream, save that coloured piping or trim shall be permitted subject to the following restrictions:
    - Piping is restricted to 0.5cm (0.2inches) in width.
    - Only one colour of piping/trim is permitted and shall be the same colour as the trim, if any, on the shirt.

- Piping is restricted to the edge of the pockets and the outside seam of the leg of the trousers.
  - The inside of the pocket may be of a plain colour other than white/cream.
  - If coloured piping/trim is used the colour and design of the trousers shall be uniform to all members of the same team.
- e) Shoes and Boots: More than 50% of the upper, tongue and laces shall be white. Stripes, other design features and manufacturer's identity shall be in a maximum of two colours (other than white).
- f) Socks: Shall be white, cream or light grey.
- g) Pads (batting and wicket-keeping): Shall be plain white save that the straps may be in the house colours of the Manufacturer. Coloured piping shall be permitted below the ankle strap of the pad only.
- h) Batting Gloves: More than 50% of the protective areas of the glove must be white.
- i) Headbands and Wristlets: Shall be plain white.
- j) Arm Guards: Shall be plain white save that the straps may be in the house colours of the Manufacturer.
- k) Helmets: Shall be of one plain colour. The colour of the helmet and the size and position of the National Logo thereon shall be uniform to all members of the same team.
- l) Face Protectors: Shall be of one plain colour.
- m) Caps and Sunhats: The colours and design of caps and sunhats shall be uniform to all members of the same team.
- n) Turbans and Bandanas: Shall be plain black or plain white.
- Note:** A bandana may only be worn as a cover to a turban or beneath a helmet.
- o) Stumps: There shall be no regulations covering the colour of the stumps. See Laws and Standard Playing Conditions for required size and dimensions.
- 2 One Day and Twenty/20 Internationals (Except those played during the day with a red ball. In such a case the provisions of D 1 above shall apply)
- a) Playing Shirts, Sweaters and Trousers: Each Member Board shall be entitled to choose the colours and design of its playing shirts, sweaters and trousers subject to the following restrictions:
- The playing shirts, sweaters and trousers shall be coloured (other than white, cream or any light colour which is likely to make the sighting of a white ball difficult. In this respect the decision of the ICC Cricket Operations Manager shall be final). Each Member Board shall be required to register the pantone colours of its playing clothing with the ICC prior to its use thereof.

- In the event of names and/or numbers of players being carried on the shirts and sweaters (numbers may also be carried on the trousers), they shall correctly reflect the identity of the player. The number on the shirts and sweaters shall be between 25cm (9.75inches) and 35cm (13.65inches) in height, clearly legible, positioned in the centre back of the shirt and entirely visible when the shirt is tucked into the trousers. The numbers on the trousers shall be between 10cm (3.9inches) and 15cm (5.85inches) high, clearly legible and positioned on the front of either leg above the knee. The numbers shall be sewn on or fixed by heat transfer and not affixed by Velcro or any temporary means. The names must be positioned above or below the number on the back of the shirt and the letters used must be between 6cm (2.34inches) and 7.5cm (2.93inches) in height and clearly legible. The names and numbers may not contain any advertising elements.
  - The colours and design of the playing shirts, sweaters and trousers shall be uniform to all members of the same team. An exception to this is that shirt sleeves may be cut to any length, as long as both sleeves are evenly trimmed and the edges are sewn and hemmed.
- b) T-Shirts (worn under playing shirt): Shall be plain white or of the same colour as the base colour of the playing shirt.
- c) Skins (worn under playing shirt): Shall be of the same colour as the base colour of the shirt. White skins may be worn provided they do not protrude from the sleeves.
- d) Shoes and Boots: More than 50% of the upper and tongue shall be white. Laces may be coloured. Stripes, other design features and manufacturer's identity shall be in a maximum of two colours (other than white).
- e) Socks: Shall be white, cream or light grey or the same colour as the base colour of the trousers.
- f) Pads (batting and wicket-keeping): Shall be plain coloured (other than white or any light colour which is likely to make the sighting of the white ball difficult. In this respect the decision of the ICC Match Referee shall be final) save that the straps may be in the house colours of the Manufacturer. The colour of the pads shall be uniform to all members of the same team. The colour of the pads must be properly maintained. Discoloured or faded pads will not be permitted.
- g) Batting Gloves: More than 50% of the protective areas of the glove shall be white or of the same colour as the base colour of the playing shirt.
- h) Headbands and wristlets: Shall be plain coloured (other than white or any light colour which is likely to make the sighting of the white ball difficult. In this respect the decision of the ICC Match Referee shall be final).
- i) Armguards: Shall be plain white or of the same colour as the base colour of the playing shirt and save that the straps may be in the house colours of the Manufacturer.

- j) Helmets: Shall be of one plain colour. The colour of the helmet and the size and position of the National Logo thereon shall be uniform to all members of the same team.
- k) Face Protectors: Shall be of one plain colour.
- l) Caps and Sunhats: The colours and design of caps and sunhats shall be uniform to all members of the same team.
- m) Turbans and Bandanas: Shall be plain black, plain white or the plain base colour of the team cap.

**Note:** A bandana may only be worn as a cover to a turban or under a helmet.

- n) Team Training Bibs: Shall be of a distinguishing colour to that of the playing shirts.
  - o) Stumps: There shall be no regulations covering the colour of the stumps save that the bails shall be of a distinguishing colour to that of the stumps. See Laws and Standard Playing Conditions for required size and dimensions.
- 3 Twenty/20 Internationals

The provisions contained in paragraph 2 for One Day International matches shall apply to Twenty/20 International matches.

## E NATIONAL LOGOS

- 1 A Member Board may display its National Logo only once each on the playing shirts, sweaters, trousers, caps, helmets and sunhats within the following parameters:
- a) Playing Shirts: On chest (upper left) - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>);
  - b) Sweaters: On chest (middle or upper left) - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>);
  - c) Caps, helmets and sunhats: On front - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>).
  - d) In Test Matches only
    - Trousers: one on the front between the waist and knee on the opposite side to the Manufacturer's Logo - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>).
- 2 Nothing contained herein shall prevent the National Logo, the name of the country and/or the national flag or elements contained therein from being incorporated as part of the design of the playing shirts and sweaters used in One Day and Twenty/20 International matches.
- 3 The National Logo, name of the country or national flag should not contain any advertising and must not interfere with any elements of the clothing identifying the player.

## F COMMERCIAL LOGOS (INCLUDING EVENT LOGOS)

- 1 Playing Shirts (and Sweaters): A Member Board may display up to two Commercial Logos on the playing shirts (and sweaters, mirroring those on the playing shirts) of its team as follows:
  - a) Test Matches: In two of three positions, namely the chest (upper right), sleeve (leading arm) or collar - each Commercial Logo not to exceed 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>).
  - b) One Day Internationals: In two positions, namely the chest (middle) - not exceeding 32 square inches (206.45cm<sup>2</sup>) and the sleeve (leading arm) - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>). Note that as an alternative to the Logo being positioned in the middle of the chest, the Logo may be positioned on the upper right of the chest. In such instance however the logo may not exceed 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>).
  - c) Twenty/20 Internationals: In three positions, namely the chest (middle) - not exceeding 32 square inches (206.45cm<sup>2</sup>), the back (middle above or below the name and number) - not exceeding 32 square inches (206.45cm<sup>2</sup>) and the sleeve (leading arm) - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>). Note that as an alternative to the Logo being positioned in the middle of the chest, the Logo may be positioned on the upper right of the chest. In such instance however the logo may not exceed 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>).

Only two sponsors names may be displayed on the playing shirt.
- 2 Trousers  
In Twenty/20 Internationals only: A Member Board may display one Commercial Logo in one of two positions on the trousers of its team as follows:
  - On the front between the waist and knee (on the opposite leg to manufacturer's logo) not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm), or
  - As an alternative to the manufacturer's identification strip on one of the trouser legs, the sponsor's name written once only down the side of the leg with the maximum height of the lettering not exceeding 8cm.
- 3 Caps  
In Twenty/20 Internationals only: A Member Board may display one Commercial Logo on the side or the back of the cap not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm).
- 4 In the case of the host team the Commercial Logos may consist of the Event Logo and/or the Logos of up to two event, series or team sponsors. In the case of the visiting team the Commercial Logos may consist of the Logos of up to two team sponsors.
- 5 Subject to the limitations contained in these regulations a visiting team may display any Commercial Logo on its clothing or equipment irrespective of whether such Logos may conflict with any sponsor or supplier of the host Member Board.

- 6 A visiting team shall abide by any law of the host country which restricts advertising of a product. No compensation shall be payable should a visiting team be precluded from displaying its Commercial Logos on Cricket Clothing or Cricket Equipment, and a visiting team shall not pursue any action against the host Member Board.
- 7 The host Member Board shall not require a visiting team to wear the Event Logo without the consent of the Board of the visiting team. There shall be no obligation to give such consent, but if it is given, the visiting team must forego the use by its team sponsors of one of the two Commercial Logos.
- 8 Any Commercial Logo on clothing shall be decided by each Member Board and shall be common to and worn by each member of the team concerned. No individual Commercial Logos shall be worn by any team member, save for the carrying of a Player's Bat Logo on bats, as provided herein.
- 9 Stumps: The Event Logo and/or the Logos of the event/series sponsors may be displayed on the stumps.
- 10 Turbans and Bandanas: No Commercial Logos are permitted.
- 11 Face Protectors: No Commercial Logos are permitted.

## **G MANUFACTURER'S LOGOS**

Except where otherwise stated the following regulations pertaining to the positioning and size of Manufacturer's Logos on Cricket Clothing and Cricket Equipment shall apply to both Test, One Day and Twenty/20 Internationals.

- 1 Players Clothing and Equipment
  - a) Playing Shirts (Test matches): One Manufacturer's Logo may be displayed on the opposite sleeve to the one displaying the Commercial Logo- not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm<sup>2</sup>), with no single dimension smaller than 1.5 inches (3.81cm).
  - b) Playing Shirts (One Day Internationals): One Manufacturer's Logo may be displayed on the chest (upper right or middle depending upon where the Commercial Logo is displayed) or on the opposite sleeve to the one carrying the Commercial Logo - not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm<sup>2</sup>), with no single dimension smaller than 1.5 inches (3.81cm). The playing shirts may have a Manufacturer's Identification Strip (not exceeding 8cm in width) down the outer seam of both the sleeves or down the outer seams of the shirt.
  - c) Playing Shirts (Twenty/20 Internationals): One Manufacturer's Logo may be displayed on the chest (upper right or middle depending upon where the Commercial Logo is displayed) or on the opposite sleeve to the one carrying the Commercial Logo - not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm<sup>2</sup>), with no single dimension smaller than 1.5 inches (3.81cm). The playing shirts may have a Manufacturer's Identification Strip (not exceeding 8cm in width) down the outer seam of both the sleeves or down the outer seams of the shirt.



- d) T-shirts and Skins (worn under playing shirt) - No visible Logos are permitted.
- e) Sweaters: The position and size of the Manufacturer's Logo and Manufacturer's Identification Strip (ODIs) on sweaters shall mirror that of the playing shirt.
- f) Trousers:
- a) Tests Matches: One Manufacturer's Logo may be displayed on front between waist and knee - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).
- b) ODIs:
- The trousers may have a Manufacturer's Identification Strip down the outer seam of both trouser legs.
  - One Manufacturer's Logo may be displayed on front between waist and knee - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).
- g) Shoes and Boots: One Manufacturer's Logo may be displayed on the sole - no restriction on size. Two further Manufacturer's Logos may be displayed elsewhere on the shoes/boots (one of which shall be on the tongue) - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>). Stripes identifying the manufacturer shall be permitted provided the shoe or boot shall have a predominately white upper, tongue and laces (note: for ODIs and T20 Internationals laces may be coloured) and stripes, other design features and manufacturer's identity shall be in a maximum of two colours (other than white).
- h) Socks: One Manufacturer's Logo may be displayed on each sock - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).
- i) Batting Pads: Three Manufacturer's Logos may be displayed on each pad as follows:
- On the front of the pad placed on either the instep or the knee roll (outside of the leg, not central) or above the knee roll (outside of the leg, not central) - not exceeding 4 square inches (25.81cm<sup>2</sup>).
  - On the inside top of the pad - no size restriction.
  - On one of the pad straps - not exceeding 4 square inches (25.81cm<sup>2</sup>).
- j) Wicket Keeping Pads: These must comply with the same rules as for batting pads, except that the single Manufacturer's Logo allowed on the front of each pad may be placed on the centre of the top of the pad, above the knee roll.
- k) Batting Gloves: Three Manufacturer's Logos may be displayed on each glove as follows:
- Two on the back of the glove - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).
  - One on the inside of the wristband - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).

- l) Wicket Keeping Gloves: Two Manufacturer's Logos may be displayed on the back of each glove. One such Logo shall not exceed 6 square inches (38.71cm<sup>2</sup>) and the other shall not exceed 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>). Any visible stitching, ventilation, stencil effect, or other design aspect of the glove which is in the shape or form of the Manufacturer's Logo shall be considered as one of the permitted Logos.
- m) Thigh Pads, Shin Pads and other body protective equipment: No Logos are permitted to be visible, whether showing through clothing or otherwise.
- n) Headbands and Wristlets: No Logos are allowed on these items.
- o) Sunglasses: One Manufacturer's Logo may be displayed on the frame, either on the left side or on the right side, but not on the front - not exceeding 0.5 square inch (3.22cm<sup>2</sup>). No Logo is permitted on the lens or on the band, which must be a single colour only.
- p) Arm Guards: No Logos are permitted.
- q) Helmets (including earpieces), Caps and Sunhats: One Manufacturer's Logo may be displayed on the back or one side of the helmet, cap or sunhat - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>). One Manufacturer's Logo may also be displayed on the top of each earpiece or the top of both sides of the grid of the helmet - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).
- r) Face Protectors: One Manufacturer's Logo may be displayed in any position not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).
- s) Turbans and Bandanas: No Logos are permitted.
- t) Bats:
  - i Front of Bat - Any number and size of Manufacturer's Logos may be carried but only within the top 9 inches (22.86cm) of the face of the bat, measured from the centre of the top of the face.
  - ii Back of Bat - There is no restriction in size, number or placement of Manufacturer's Logos that may be carried on the back of the bat as long as they do not exceed 50% of the total surface area of the back of the bat. When required to be carried, any statutory wording is to be placed on the back of the bat and to be of discreet design only (subject to relevant statutory provisions).
  - iii Edges of Bat - One Manufacturer's Logo may be carried on either one or both edges of the bat, not exceeding 50% of the area of the edge of the bat.
- 2 Stumps: Two Manufacturer's Logos are permitted to be displayed on each stump one on the front and the other on the back - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).

## H PLAYER'S BAT LOGOS

Save in respect of Excluded Events, one Player's Bat Logo may be carried on the back of the bat, being no greater than 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>) in size, with no single dimension smaller than 1 inch (2.54cm<sup>2</sup>).

## I OTHER MARKS & INSIGNIA

- 1 Numbers indicating a player's order of selection for his country may be displayed on the playing shirts and headwear provided such numbers shall be not more than 2cm (0.78inches) in height.
- 2 Those Member Boards who have won the ICC Cricket World Cup may display a symbol on the One Day International playing shirt representing this accomplishment and the number of times won.
- 3 Numbers indicating the number of caps earned by a player for his country may be displayed on the playing shirts and headwear in a position immediately below the National Logo. Such numbers shall not be more than 2cm (0.78 inches) in height.
- 4 The name of the opposing touring team or the name of the country being toured as well as the year of such tour may be displayed on the playing shirts immediately below the National Logo provided such numbers and letters shall not exceed 1cm (0.4 inches) in height.
- 5 No other marks or insignia may be displayed on the players clothing without the prior approval of the ICC.
- 6 Visible Tattoos (permanent or temporary) incorporating any Commercial or Manufacturers Logo shall not be permitted.

## J UMPIRES

- 1 Clothing
  - a) All umpires including 3rd and 4th officials must wear the shirts, trousers and coats as supplied by the ICC, save that in appropriate weather conditions the coats may be discarded, and provided further that both on-field umpires shall be similarly attired.
  - b) Appropriate headwear, shoes and sunglasses of the umpire's choice may be worn subject to the following restrictions:
    - Plain coloured panama hats, cloth caps and sun hats shall be considered appropriate headwear
    - There shall be no Logos on such headwear save for the ICC Logo and/or the Manufacturer's Logo of the Official ICC Apparel Supplier
    - In Test matches, headwear shall be straw coloured or plain white/cream. In One Day Internationals and Twenty/20 International matches headwear may be straw coloured, plain white/cream, navy blue or black. Distinguishing coloured hat bands shall be permitted.
    - Shoes, more than 50% of the upper, tongue and laces shall be white.

2 Umpire's Sponsor Logo

For Test, One Day International and Twenty/20 International matches, up to two Umpires' Logos of one Umpire's Sponsor may be displayed on umpires' shirts, sweaters and coats - placed as follows:

- a) One on chest (upper right) - not exceeding 12 square inches (77.42cm<sup>2</sup>); and
- b) One on the back - not exceeding 32 square inches (206.45cm<sup>2</sup>).

Save for the above, there shall be no other Commercial Logos permitted on umpires' clothing and equipment.

3 Manufacturer's Logos

a) There shall be no Manufacturer's Logos on umpires' shirts, sweaters, coats, trousers or headwear save for the Manufacturer's Logo of the Official ICC Apparel Supplier and subject to the following restrictions:

- Shirts: Two Manufacturer's Logos one on either the right or left sleeve and one on the centre of the chest- not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm<sup>2</sup>) with no single dimension smaller than 1.5 inches (3.81cm).
- Sweaters and Coats - The position and size of the Manufacturer's Logo on sweaters and coats shall mirror those on the shirts.
- Trousers: - One Manufacturer's Logo not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>) may be displayed on front between waist and knee.
- Headwear - One Manufacturer's Logo may be displayed on the back or one side of the headwear- not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).

b) Manufacturer's Logos shall be permitted on umpires' footwear and sunglasses subject to the same restrictions regarding size and placement as are applicable to players.

## K PERSONAL MESSAGES

Players, team officials and umpires shall not be permitted to wear, display or otherwise convey messages through arm bands or other items affixed to clothing or equipment unless approved in advance by the player or team official's Board (in the case of umpires, approval of the ICC is required). Approval shall not be granted for messages which relate to political, religious or racial activities or causes.

## L TRAINING CLOTHING

- 1 Only training kit (which shall include tracksuits, sweatshirts, branded T-shirts, team training bibs etc.) issued to the team by its Board (hereinafter referred to as team training kit) may be worn by the players and team officials within the precincts of the ground on match days as well as at all official team practice and training sessions.

- 2 Save for the requirement in One Day and Twenty20 Internationals that 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). No training kit is to be worn by players on the field during the hours of play.
- 3 Subject to the provisions of paragraphs D 2 n), F 4 and F 6 above, and the proviso that the team training kit is uniform to all members of the same team, there shall be no restriction on the colour or design of the team training kit nor on the number, positioning and size of the National, Commercial or Manufacturer's Logos thereon.

### **M TOSS**

Players attending at the toss will be expected to be in team playing clothing. Team blazers shall be optional.

### **N PRESS CONFERENCES, POST- MATCH PRESENTATIONS AND TELEVISION INTERVIEWS**

Players or team officials attending post match presentation ceremonies and press conferences as well as television interviews conducted during or after the match shall be expected to be in either team playing clothing, team training kit excluding vests and shorts or other appropriate team clothing.

### **O MEASUREMENT METHOD**

Items will be measured according to their geometric shape. To calculate the surface area, items may be divided into several geometric forms. Non standard shapes will be measured as rectangles.

### **P ICC APPROVAL**

- 1 In order for any Logo to be ICC Approved for use in any match or series of matches to which these Regulations apply, the party seeking approval (e.g. the entity claiming to be the Manufacturer in the case of approval sought for a Manufacturer's Logo) must apply to ICC for the grant of such approval as set out in clause 2 below and such approval must have been granted in advance of the commencement of the match or series in question. Once a Logo has been ICC Approved for any relevant match or series of matches, such approval shall remain effective for all other applicable matches and series thereafter until either:
  - a) such time as these Regulations may be amended or replaced in any way affecting the continuing compliance of such Logo in which case the Logo shall cease to be approved immediately unless the Logo is being used in a match or series at the time of ICC giving notice of the amendment or replacement of the Regulations or is due to be used in such a match or series within [30 days] after such notice in which case such approval will cease to apply to the Logo concerned at the end of the match or series in question; or

- b) until ICC gives notice that the Logo is no longer ICC Approved due to it ceasing to be in compliance with these Regulations from time to time (e.g. that since the original grant of ICC Approval, the Logo has become a Betting Logo) in which case the Logo will cease to be ICC approved immediately upon ICC giving notice to that effect.
- 2 Any application to ICC for a Logo to be ICC Approved shall be sent to ICC at 11th Floor, Al Thuraya Tower 1, Dubai Media City, PO Box 500070, Dubai, marked "Cricket Operations Department". The application shall state the type of Logo for which the approval is sought (e.g. whether a Manufacturer's Logo, a Player's Bat Logo, etc.) and shall include a sample of the Logo for the item of Cricket Clothing or Cricket Equipment to which it is proposed (subject to approval being granted) to be applied. In respect of any Logo which is required by these regulations to be within certain size parameters, the applicant must state the size which it considers such Logo to be and provide evidence of how this has been calculated. ICC retains the final say in determining whether any Logo is within the permitted parameters.
- 3 ICC will review any application for a Logo to be ICC Approved which has been received in accordance with clause 2 above and within 3 days of receipt of such application (counting from the first business day on which, or following which, the application was received and discounting any intervening days which are not regular business days - e.g. weekends and public holidays) shall respond to the applicant, acknowledging receipt of the application and, if applicable, confirming that ICC has been provided with the required information and materials or, alternatively, stating that ICC considers that it has not been provided with all requisite details/materials as set out in clause 2 above and requesting that the applicant provides the same.
- 4 ICC shall use its best endeavours (but does not undertake) to provide its final determination to the applicant for a Logo to be ICC Approved within 10 business days of its having confirmed receipt of all requisite information and materials for such application.

## **Q BREACH OF REGULATIONS**

Any player, umpire or team official in breach of these provisions shall be liable to a penalty as may be imposed under the ICC Code of Conduct for Players and Team Officials and the Umpires Code of Conduct. In addition, in the event of a breach of these provisions relating to any equipment or clothing issued to the players and team officials by their Board, and on receiving a report from the ICC Match Referee to this effect, the ICC Chief Executive may subsequently impose an appropriate fine, not exceeding US\$25 000, on the Board of the offending players or team officials concerned.

## SUMMARY OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT REGULATIONS

### Test Matches

PLAYING SHIRT	
Colour and Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain white/cream with single coloured piping/trim permitted.</li> <li>• Design to be uniform to all members of the same team</li> </ul>
National Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once on chest (upper left)- not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>
Commercial Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two Commercial Logos in two of three positions namely the chest (upper right), sleeve (leading arm) or collar - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>
Manufacturers Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on sleeve (non leading arm) - not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm<sup>2</sup>), with no single dimension smaller than 1.5 inches (3.81cm).</li> </ul>

T-SHIRTS AND SKINS (WORN UNDER PLAYING SHIRT)	
Colour and Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain white</li> </ul>
National Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>
Commercial Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>
Manufacturers Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>

SWEATERS	
Colour and Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain white/cream with coloured piping and stripes permitted.</li> <li>• Design to be uniform to all members of the same team.</li> </ul>
National Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once on chest (middle or upper left) - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>
Commercial Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial Logos on sweaters must mirror those as allowed on the playing shirt.</li> </ul>
Manufacturers Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manufacturer's Logo on sweaters must mirror that allowed on playing shirt.</li> </ul>

## TROUSERS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain white/cream with coloured piping or trim permitted.</li> <li>• If coloured piping or trim used then design to be uniform to all members of the same team.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once on the front between the waist and knee - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>) and on the opposite side to the Manufacturer's Logo.</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on front between waist and knee - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>

## SHOES AND BOOTS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 50% of the upper, tongue and laces shall be white.</li> <li>• Stripes may be in a maximum of two colours</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on sole - no size restriction</li> <li>• Two further Manufacturer's Logos permitted one of which must be on the tongue - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>• Stripes identifying the manufacturer shall be permitted provided that more than 50% of the upper, tongue and laces of the shoe or boot shall be white. Stripes, other design features and manufacturer's identity shall be in a maximum of two colours (other than white).</li> </ul>

## SOCKS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White, cream or light grey</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on each sock - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>



## BATTING PADS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain white save that straps may be in house colours of manufacturer.</li> <li>• Coloured piping permitted below the ankle strap</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three Manufacturer's Logos as follows:</li> <li>• On front, either on instep or the knee roll (outside of leg not central) - not exceeding 4 square inches (25.81cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>• On inside top of the pad - no size restriction</li> <li>• On one pad strap - not exceeding 4 square inches (25.81cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>

## WICKET KEEPING PADS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as for batting pads above</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as per batting pads save that the Logo on front may be placed in the centre of the top of the pad above the knee roll.</li> </ul>

## WICKET KEEPING GLOVES

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No restriction on colours. See Laws of Cricket for design limitations</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two Manufacturer's Logos on back of each glove. One not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm<sup>2</sup>) the other not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>• Visible stitching, ventilation or other design aspects in the shape of the Manufacturer's Logo shall be considered as one of the permitted Logos.</li> </ul>

### THIGH PADS, SHIN PADS AND OTHER BODY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Colour and Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restrictions save that all items shall be worn underneath playing clothing and not visible.</li> </ul>
National Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
Commercial Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
Manufacturers Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>

### HEADBANDS AND WRISTLETS

Colour and Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plain white</li> </ul>
National Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
Commercial Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
Manufacturers Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>

### SUNGLASSES

Colour and Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restrictions save that sunglasses band must be of a single colour</li> </ul>
National Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
Commercial Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
Manufacturers Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One Manufacturer's Logo on the frame, either on left or right side, but not on the front - not exceeding 1/2 square inch (3.22cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>No logos permitted on lens or on the band.</li> </ul>

### ARM GUARDS

Colour and Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plain white save that straps may be in house colours of Manufacturer</li> </ul>
National Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
Commercial Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
Manufacturers Logos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No logos permitted</li> </ul>

## HELMETS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One plain colour.</li> <li>• Colour and the size and position of National Logo to be uniform to all members of the same team</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once on the front - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on back or one side and one on the top of each earpiece or the top of both sides of the grid - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>)</li> </ul>

## FACE PROTECTORS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Plain Colour</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo in any position not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9 cm<sup>2</sup>)</li> </ul>

## CAPS AND SUNHATS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No restriction on colours.</li> <li>• Design and colours to be uniform to all members of the same team</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once on the front - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on back or one side but not front - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>

## TURBANS AND BANDANAS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain black or plain white.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>

## BATS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Laws for restrictions on design and dimensions of the bat</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Player's Bat Logo on back of bat - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>), with no single dimension smaller than 1 inch (2.54cm).</li> <li>• Not permitted in Excluded Events</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Front: Any number and size of Manufacturer's Logos permitted but only within the top 9 inches (22.86cm) of the face of the bat.</li> <li>• Back: No restriction in number, size and placement of Manufacturer's Logos as long as such Logos do not exceed 50% of total surface area of back of bat</li> <li>• Edges: One Manufacturer's Logo on each edge - not exceeding 50% of area of edge of bat.</li> </ul>

## BATTING GLOVES

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 50% of the Protective areas shall be white</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three Manufacturer's Logos permitted on each glove as follows:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two on back of glove - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>• One on inside of wristband - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## STUMPS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No regulations covering colour. See Laws and Playing Conditions for required size and dimensions.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Event Logo or Logos of the series or event sponsors may be displayed on the stumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two Manufacturer's Logos permitted on each stump one on front and one on back - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>

## UMPIRES SHIRTS, SWEATERS AND COATS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As supplied by ICC</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICC emblem on chest (left breast) of shirts, sweaters and coats</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two Umpires Sponsors Logos on chest (upper right - not exceeding 12 square inches/ 77.42cm<sup>2</sup>) and back ( not exceeding 32 square inches/206.45cm<sup>2</sup>) of shirts, sweaters and coats</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only the Manufacturer's Logo of the Official ICC Apparel Supplier, if any, is permitted on these items as follows:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shirts - Twice one on left or right sleeve and one on the centre of the chest not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm<sup>2</sup>) with no single dimension smaller than 1.5 inches (3.81cm)</li> <li>The position and size of the Manufacturer's Logo on sweaters and coats shall mirror that permitted on shirts</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## UMPIRES TIES

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As supplied by ICC</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICC emblem permitted on ties.</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No visible Manufacturer's Logos permitted.</li> </ul>

## UMPIRES TROUSERS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As supplied by ICC</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manufacturer's Logo permitted on trousers subject to same restrictions as applicable to players.</li> </ul>

### UMPIRES SHOES AND SUNGLASSES

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shoes; more than 50% of the upper, tongue and laces shall be white</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manufacturer's Logos permitted on shoes and sunglasses subject to same restrictions as applicable to players</li> </ul>

### UMPIRES HEADWEAR

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Headwear (panama hats, sunhats or cloth caps) shall be white or straw colour (coloured hat bands are permitted).</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICC emblem permitted</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One Manufacturer's Logo of the Official ICC Apparel Supplier may be displayed on the back or one side of the headwear - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>

### TATTOOS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No regulation covering colour.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No regulation covering National Logo.</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>

### TRAINING CLOTHING

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restriction</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restriction</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restriction</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restriction</li> </ul>

## SUMMARY OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT REGULATIONS

### One Day Internationals

PLAYING SHIRT	
<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coloured other than white, cream or any light colour.</li><li>• Numbers (25-35cm/9.75-13.65inches in height) and names (6-7.5cm/2.34-2.93inches) permitted on back.</li><li>• Colours and design at discretion of Boards provided that design to be uniform to all members of the same team</li></ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Once on chest (upper left)- not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>)</li><li>• National Logos, name of country and/or national flag or elements contained therein may be incorporated as part of design of shirt</li></ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Two Commercial Logos: One on chest (middle) - not exceeding 32 square inches (206.45cm<sup>2</sup>) and one on sleeve (leading arm) - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>)</li></ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on chest (upper right or middle) or on the sleeve (non leading arm) - not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm<sup>2</sup>), with no single dimension smaller than 1.5inches (3.81cm).</li><li>• The playing shirts may have a Manufacturer's Identification Strip (not exceeding 8cm in width) down the outer seam of both the sleeves or down the outer seams of the shirt</li></ul>

### T-SHIRTS (WORN UNDER PLAYING SHIRT)

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain white or the same plain colour as the base colour of the playing shirt.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>

### SKINS (WORN UNDER PLAYING SHIRT)

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same plain colour as the base colour of the playing shirt. White Skins may be worn provided they do not protrude from the sleeves.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>

### SWEATERS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coloured other than white, cream or any light colour.</li> <li>• Numbers (25-35cm/9.75-13.65inches in height) and names (6-7.5cms/2.34-2.93inches) permitted on back.</li> <li>• Colours and design at discretion of Boards provided that design to be uniform to all members of the same team</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once on chest (middle or upper left) - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>)</li> <li>• National Logos, name of country and/or national flag or elements contained therein may be incorporated as part of design of sweater</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial Logos on sweaters must mirror those allowed on the playing shirt.</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manufacturer's Logo and Manufacturer's Identification Strip on sweaters must mirror that allowed on playing shirt.</li> </ul>



## TROUSERS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coloured other than white, cream or any light colour.</li> <li>• Numbers (10-15cm/3.9-5.85inches) permitted on front of either leg above the knee.</li> <li>• Colours and design at discretion of boards provided that design to be uniform to all members of the same team</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on front between waist and knee - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>• The trousers may have a Manufacturer's Identification Strip (not exceeding 8cm in width) down the outer seam of both trouser legs.</li> </ul>

## SHOES AND BOOTS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 50% of the upper and tongue shall be white.</li> <li>• Laces may be coloured.</li> <li>• Stripes may be in a maximum of two colours</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on sole - no size restriction</li> <li>• Two further Manufacturer's Logos permitted one of which must be on the tongue - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>• Stripes identifying the manufacturer shall be permitted provided that more than 50% of the upper, tongue and laces of the shoe or boot shall be white. Stripes, other design features and manufacturer's identity shall be in a maximum of two colours (other than white).</li> </ul>

### SOCKS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White, cream, light grey or same colour as the base colour of the trousers</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on each sock - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>

### BATTING PADS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain coloured other than white or any light colour save that straps may be in house colours of Manufacturer.</li> <li>• Colour of pads must be uniform to all members of the same team</li> <li>• Pads must not be discoloured or faded.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three Manufacturer's Logos as follows:</li> <li>• On front, either on instep or the knee roll (outside of leg not central) - not exceeding 4 square inches (25.81cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>• On the inside top of the pad - no size restriction</li> <li>• On one of the pad straps - not exceeding 4 square inches (25.81cm<sup>2</sup>)</li> </ul>

### WICKET KEEPING PADS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as for batting pads above</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as per batting pads save that the Logo on front may be placed in the centre of the top of the pad above the knee roll.</li> </ul>

## WICKET KEEPING GLOVES

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restriction on colours. See Laws of Cricket for design limitations</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two Manufacturer's Logos on back of each glove. One such Logo not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm<sup>2</sup>) and the other not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>Visible stitching, ventilation or other design aspects in the shape of the Manufacturer's Logo shall be considered as one of the permitted Logos.</li> </ul>

## THIGH PADS, SHIN PADS AND OTHER BODY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restrictions save that these items must be worn under playing clothing and shall not be visible.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>

## HEADBANDS AND WRISTLETS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plain coloured other than white or any light colour</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>

## SUNGLASSES

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restrictions save that sunglasses band must be of a single colour</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One Manufacturer's Logo on the frame, either on left or right side, but not on the front - not exceeding 1/2 square inch (3.22cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>No logos permitted on lens or on the band which must be of a single colour.</li> </ul>

### ARM GUARDS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain white or the same colour as the base colour of the playing shirt save that the straps may be in the house colours of the Manufacturer</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No logos permitted</li> </ul>

### HELMETS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One plain colour.</li> <li>• Colour and the size and position of National Logo to be uniform to all members of the same team</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once on the front - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>)</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on back or one side and one on the top of each earpiece or the top of both sides of the grid - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>)</li> </ul>

### FACE PROTECTORS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Plain Colour</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo in any position not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9 cm<sup>2</sup>)</li> </ul>

### CAPS AND SUNHATS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No restriction on colours.</li> <li>• The colour and design to be uniform to all members of the same team</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once on the front - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on back or one side but not front - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>

## TURBANS AND BANDANAS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain black, plain white or the same plain base colour as the team cap.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>

## BATS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Laws for restrictions on design and dimensions of the bat</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Player's Bat Logo on back of bat - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>), with no single dimension smaller than 1 inch (2.54cm).</li> <li>• Not permitted in Excluded Events</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Front: Any number and size of Manufacturer's Logos but only within the top 9 inches (22.86cm) of the face of the bat.</li> <li>• Back: No restriction in number, size and placement of Manufacturer's Logos as long as such Logos do not exceed 50% of total surface area of back of bat</li> <li>• Edges: One Manufacturer's Logo on each edge - not exceeding 50% of area of edge of bat.</li> </ul>

## BATTING GLOVES

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 50% of the protective areas to be white or the same colour as the base colour of the playing shirt.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three Manufacturer's Logos permitted on each glove as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two on back of glove - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>• One on inside of wristband - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## STUMPS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No regulations covering colour save that bails shall be of a distinguishing colour to that of the stumps. See Laws and playing conditions for required size and dimensions.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Event logo or Logos of the series or event sponsors may be displayed on the stumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two Manufacturer's Logos permitted on each stump one on the front and one on the back - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm).</li> </ul>

## TATTOOS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No regulation covering colour.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No regulation covering National Logo.</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>

## TRAINING CLOTHING

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restriction</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restriction</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restriction</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restriction</li> </ul>

## UMPIRES SHIRTS, SWEATERS AND COATS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As supplied by ICC</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICC emblem on chest (left breast) of shirts, sweaters and coats</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two Umpires Sponsors Logos on chest (upper right - not exceeding 12 square inches/ 77.42cm<sup>2</sup>) and back (not exceeding 32 square inches/206.45cm<sup>2</sup>) of shirt, sweaters and coats</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only the Manufacturer's Logo of the Official ICC Apparel Supplier, if any, is permitted on these items as follows:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shirts - Twice one on left or right sleeve and one on the centre of the chest not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm<sup>2</sup>) with no single dimension smaller than 1.5 inches (3.81cm)</li> <li>The position and size of the Manufacturer's Logo on sweaters and coats shall mirror that permitted on shirts</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## UMPIRES TIES

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As supplied by ICC</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICC emblem permitted on ties.</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No visible Manufacturer's Logo permitted</li> </ul>

## UMPIRES TROUSERS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As supplied by ICC</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manufacturer's Logo permitted on trousers subject to same restrictions as applicable to players.</li> </ul>

### UMPIRES SHOES, AND SUNGLASSES

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shoes: more than 50% of the upper, tongue and laces shall be white</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manufacturer's Logos permitted on shoes and sunglasses subject to same restrictions as applicable to players</li> </ul>

### UMPIRES HEADWEAR

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Headwear (panama hats, sunhats or cloth caps) shall be plain coloured (straw coloured, white, black or navy blue) save that hatbands may be of a different colour to that of the hat.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICC emblem permitted</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One Manufacturer's Logo of the Official ICC Apparel Supplier may be displayed on the back or one side of the headwear - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>



## SUMMARY OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT REGULATIONS

### Twenty/20 Internationals

PLAYING SHIRT	
<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coloured other than white, cream or any light colour.</li> <li>• Numbers (25-35cm/9.75-13.65inches in height) and names (6-7.5cm/2.34-2.93inches) permitted on back.</li> <li>• Colours and design at discretion of Boards provided that design to be uniform to all members of the same team</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once on chest (upper left)- not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>)</li> <li>• National Logos, name of country and/or national flag or elements contained therein may be incorporated as part of design of shirt</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three Commercial Logos: One on chest (middle) - not exceeding 32 square inches (206.45cm<sup>2</sup>), one on the back (middle above or below the name and number) - not exceeding 32 square inches (206.45cm<sup>2</sup>) and one on sleeve (leading arm) - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>• No more than two Sponsors.</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on chest (upper right or middle) or on the sleeve (non leading arm) - not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm<sup>2</sup>), with no single dimension smaller than 1.5inches (3.81cm).</li> <li>• The playing shirts may have a Manufacturer's Identification Strip (not exceeding 8cm in width) down the outer seam of both the sleeves or down the outer seams of the shirt</li> </ul>

### T-SHIRTS (WORN UNDER PLAYING SHIRT)

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain white or the same plain colour as the base colour of the playing shirt.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>

### SKINS (WORN UNDER PLAYING SHIRT)

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same plain colour as the base colour of the playing shirt. White Skins may be worn provided they do not protrude from the sleeves.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>

### SWEATERS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coloured other than white, cream or any light colour.</li> <li>• Numbers (25-35cm/9.75-13.65inches in height) and names (6-7.5cms/2.34-2.93inches) permitted on back.</li> <li>• Colours and design at discretion of Boards provided that design to be uniform to all members of the same team</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once on chest (middle or upper left) - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>)</li> <li>• National Logos, name of country and/or national flag or elements contained therein may be incorporated as part of design of sweater</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial Logos on sweaters must mirror those allowed on the playing shirt.</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manufacturer's Logo and Manufacturer's Identification Strip on sweaters must mirror that allowed on playing shirt.</li> </ul>

## TROUSERS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coloured other than white, cream or any light colour.</li> <li>• Numbers (10-15cm/3.9-5.85inches) permitted on front of either leg above the knee.</li> <li>• Colours and design at discretion of boards provided that design to be uniform to all members of the same team</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on front between waist and knee - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>• The trousers may have a Manufacturer's Identification Strip (not exceeding 8cm in width) down the outer seam of both trouser legs.</li> </ul>

## SHOES AND BOOTS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 50% of the upper and tongue shall be white.</li> <li>• Laces may be coloured.</li> <li>• Stripes may be in a maximum of two colours</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on sole - no size restriction</li> <li>• Two further Manufacturer's Logos permitted one of which must be on the tongue - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>• Stripes identifying the manufacturer shall be permitted provided that more than 50% of the upper, tongue and laces of the shoe or boot shall be white. Stripes, other design features and manufacturer's identity shall be in a maximum of two colours (other than white).</li> </ul>

### SOCKS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White, cream, light grey or same colour as the base colour of the trousers</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on each sock - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>

### BATTING PADS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain coloured other than white or any light colour save that straps may be in house colours of Manufacturer.</li> <li>• Colour of pads must be uniform to all members of the same team</li> <li>• Pads must not be discoloured or faded.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three Manufacturer's Logos as follows:</li> <li>• On front, either on instep or the knee roll (outside of leg not central) - not exceeding 4 square inches (25.81cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>• On the inside top of the pad - no size restriction</li> <li>• On one of the pad straps - not exceeding 4 square inches (25.81cm<sup>2</sup>)</li> </ul>

### WICKET KEEPING PADS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as for batting pads above</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as per batting pads save that the Logo on front may be placed in the centre of the top of the pad above the knee roll.</li> </ul>

## WICKET KEEPING GLOVES

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restriction on colours. See Laws of Cricket for design limitations</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two Manufacturer's Logos on back of each glove. One such Logo not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm<sup>2</sup>) and the other not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>Visible stitching, ventilation or other design aspects in the shape of the Manufacturer's Logo shall be considered as one of the permitted Logos.</li> </ul>

## THIGH PADS, SHIN PADS AND OTHER BODY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restrictions save that these items must be worn under playing clothing and shall not be visible.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No visible logos permitted</li> </ul>

## HEADBANDS AND WRISTLETS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plain coloured other than white or any light colour</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>

## SUNGLASSES

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restrictions save that sunglasses band must be of a single colour</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One Manufacturer's Logo on the frame, either on left or right side, but not on the front - not exceeding 1/2 square inch (3.22cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>No logos permitted on lens or on the band which must be of a single colour.</li> </ul>

### ARM GUARDS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain white or the same colour as the base colour of the playing shirt save that the straps may be in the house colours of the Manufacturer</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No logos permitted</li> </ul>

### HELMETS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One plain colour.</li> <li>• Colour and the size and position of National Logo to be uniform to all members of the same team</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once on the front - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>)</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on back or one side and one on the top of each earpiece or the top of both sides of the grid - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>)</li> </ul>

### FACE PROTECTORS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Plain Colour</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo in any position not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9 cm<sup>2</sup>)</li> </ul>

## CAPS AND SUNHATS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No restriction on colours.</li> <li>• The colour and design to be uniform to all members of the same team</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once on the front - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One on the side or the back not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm<sup>2</sup>)</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Manufacturer's Logo on back or one side but not front - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>

## TURBANS AND BANDANAS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain black, plain white or the same plain base colour as the team cap.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>

## BATS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Laws for restrictions on design and dimensions of the bat</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Player's Bat Logo on back of bat - not exceeding 10 square inches (64.5cm<sup>2</sup>), with no single dimension smaller than 1 inch (2.54cm).</li> <li>• Not permitted in Excluded Events</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Front: Any number and size of Manufacturer's Logos but only within the top 9 inches (22.86cm) of the face of the bat.</li> <li>• Back: No restriction in number, size and placement of Manufacturer's Logos as long as such Logos do not exceed 50% of total surface area of back of bat</li> <li>• Edges: One Manufacturer's Logo on each edge - not exceeding 50% of area of edge of bat.</li> </ul>

### BATTING GLOVES

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 50% of the protective areas shall be white or the same colour as the base colour of the playing shirt.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three Manufacturer's Logos permitted on each glove as follows:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two on back of glove - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>• One on inside of wristband - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### STUMPS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No regulations covering colour save that bails shall be of a distinguishing colour to that of the stumps. See Laws and playing conditions for required size and dimensions.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Event logo or Logos of the series or event sponsors may be displayed on the stumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two Manufacturer's Logos permitted on each stump one on the front and one on the back - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>

### TATTOOS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No regulation covering colour.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No regulation covering National Logo.</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>



## TRAINING CLOTHING

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restriction</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restriction</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restriction</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restriction</li> </ul>

## UMPIRES SHIRTS, SWEATERS AND COATS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As supplied by ICC</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICC emblem on chest (left breast) of shirts, sweaters and coats</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two Umpires Sponsors Logos on chest (upper right - not exceeding 12 square inches/ 77.42cm<sup>2</sup>) and back (not exceeding 32 square inches/206.45cm<sup>2</sup>) of shirt, sweaters and coats</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only the Manufacturer's Logo of the Official ICC Apparel Supplier, if any, is permitted on these items as follows:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shirts - Twice one on left or right sleeve and one on the centre of the chest not exceeding 6 square inches (38.71cm<sup>2</sup>) with no single dimension smaller than 1.5 inches (3.81cm)</li> <li>The position and size of the Manufacturer's Logo on sweaters and coats shall mirror that permitted on shirts</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## UMPIRES TIES

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As supplied by ICC</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICC emblem permitted on ties.</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No visible Manufacturer's Logo permitted</li> </ul>

### UMPIRES TROUSERS

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As supplied by ICC</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manufacturer's Logo permitted on trousers subject to same restrictions as applicable to players.</li> </ul>

### UMPIRES SHOES, AND SUNGLASSES

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shoes; more than 50% of the upper, tongue and laces shall be white</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manufacturer's Logos permitted on headwear, shoes and sunglasses subject to same restrictions as applicable to players</li> </ul>

### UMPIRES HEADWEAR

<b>Colour and Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Headwear (panama hats, sunhats or cloth caps) shall be plain coloured (straw coloured, white, black or navy blue) save that hatbands may be of a different colour to that of the hat.</li> </ul>
<b>National Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICC emblem permitted</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturers Logos</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One Manufacturer's Logo of the Official ICC Apparel Supplier may be displayed on the back or one side of the headwear - not exceeding 2 square inches (12.9cm<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>



## OTHER ICC REGULATIONS

## OTHER ICC REGULATIONS

The following rules, agreements and regulations applicable to ICC Members have been promulgated. Copies of such documents are available on the ICC website ([www.icc-cricket.com](http://www.icc-cricket.com))

- Approved List Terms of Reference
- Associate Members' Meeting Terms of Reference
- Anti Racism Policy for Members
- Code of Ethics
- Disciplinary Process
- Full Membership Criteria
- Future Tours Program Regulation
- Future Tours Program Schedule
- ICC Associate Membership Criteria
- ICC Affiliate Membership Criteria
- Gender Recognition
- ICC Player Eligibility Guidance notes
- Memorandum and Articles
- International Venue Requirements
- Nominations Committee Flow Chart - appendix to terms of reference
- Players' and Match Officials' Areas – Minimum Standards
- Pitch Monitoring Process
- Qualification Rules for International Cricket Council matches, Series and Competitions
- Qualification Rules for Under 19 Age Determination Policy
- Qualification Rules for Under 19 Age Determination form
- New Regulations on Approved/Disapproved Cricket and Domestic Cricket Events
  - Regulations for Approved/Disapproved Cricket and Domestic Cricket Events
  - Questions and Answers on Regulations for Approved/Disapproved Cricket and Domestic Cricket Events

- Regulation – Member Associations with Betting Companies
- Safety and Security Pro Forma
- Terms of Reference - Nominations Committee
- Terms of Reference for the Code of Conduct Commission
- Terms of Reference for the Anti-Corruption and Security Unit
- Terms of Reference of the Disputes Resolution Committee
- Terms of Reference - Audit Committee
- Terms of Reference - ICC Women's Committee
- Terms of Reference - HR, Remuneration and Appointments Committee
- Terms of Reference - FCA Committee
- Terms of Reference - Development Committee
- Terms of Reference - Chief Executives' Committee
- Terms of Reference - Cricket Committee
- Terms of Reference - Medical Committee



International Cricket Council, PO Box 500070, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

**Main switchboard** + (971) 4382 8800

---

**Main fax** + (971) 4382 8600

---

**General enquiry email** [enquiry@icc-cricket.com](mailto:enquiry@icc-cricket.com)

---

**Website** [www.icc-cricket.com](http://www.icc-cricket.com)

---