

# WOMEN'S TEST MATCH PLAYING CONDITIONS

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

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

**Note:** All references to 'Governing Body' within the Laws of Cricket shall be replaced by 'ICC Match Referee'. The ICC Match Referee may or may not be present at the match.

## 1 LAW 1 THE PLAYERS

### 1.1 Law 1.1 - Number of Players

Law 1.1 shall be replaced by the following:

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

### 1.2 Law 1.2 - Nomination of Players

Law 1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

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

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

- 1.2.4 All those nominated including those nominated as substitute fielders, must be eligible to play for that particular team and by such nomination the nominees shall warrant that they are so eligible.
- 1.2.5 In addition, by their nomination, the nominees shall be deemed to have agreed to abide by all the applicable ICC Regulations pertaining to international cricket and in particular, the Clothing and Equipment Regulations, the Code of Conduct for Players and Player Support Personnel (hereafter referred to as the ICC Code of Conduct), the Anti-Racism Code for Players and Player Support Personnel, the Anti-Doping Code and the Anti-Corruption Code.

## 1.3 Law 1.3 – Captain

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

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

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

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

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

## 2 LAW 2 - SUBSTITUTES AND RUNNERS

### 2.1 Law 2.1 Substitutes and Runners

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

Law 2.1 (b) shall be amended as follows:

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

### 2.2 Law 2.5 - Fielder absent or leaving the field

Law 2.5 shall be replaced by the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3 LAW 3 - THE UMPIRES

#### 3.1 Law 3.1 - Appointment and attendance

Law 3.1 shall be replaced by the following:

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

- 3.1.1 Depending on the nature of the tournament, the Home Board shall appoint ICC approved umpires for on-field and third umpire duties. For televised matches the responsibility of the third umpire will be to act as an emergency umpire and officiate in regard to TV replays. For non-televised matches, the responsibility of the third umpire will be to act as an emergency umpire and carry out the tasks prescribed for the third and fourth umpires (note: a fourth umpire is not required for international women's matches).
- 3.1.2 Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire's appointment.
- 3.1.3 The umpires shall be present at the ground at least 90 minutes before the scheduled start of play.

#### 3.2 Third Umpire/TV Replays

The playing conditions set out in Appendix 2 shall apply

#### 3.3 Law 3.2 - Change of umpire

Law 3.2 shall be replaced by the following:

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

## 3.4 Law 3.4 - To inform captains and scorers

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

The host country may provide for the ringing of a bell, which shall be rung 5 minutes before the termination of an interval, when the umpires shall go to the wickets. The host country shall inform the visiting country at the start of the tour that this practice is to be adopted.

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

3.5.1 The safety of all persons within the ground is of paramount importance to the ICC. In the event that any threatening circumstance, whether actual or perceived, comes to the attention of any umpire (including for example weather, pitch invasions, act of God, etc. See also 3.6), then the players and officials should immediately be asked to leave the field of play in a safe and orderly manner and to relocate to a secure and safe area (depending on each particular threat) pending the satisfactory passing or resolution of such threat or risk to the reasonable satisfaction of the umpires, ICC Match Referee, the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security and/or the police as the circumstances may require.

Laws 3.8 & 3.9 shall be replaced by:

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

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

a) All references to ground include the pitch. See Law 7.1 (Area of pitch).

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

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

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

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

- c) When there is a suspension of play it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor the conditions. They shall make inspections as often as appropriate. Immediately the umpires together agree that conditions are suitable for play they shall call upon the players to resume the game.
  - d) If play is in progress up to the start of an agreed interval then it will resume after the interval unless the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place.
- 3.5.4 Play may be suspended due to safety and security concerns by the umpires on the advice of the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the match), the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security or the police.
- 3.5.5 Where play is suspended under Clause 3.5.4 above the decision to abandon or resume play shall be the responsibility of the ICC Match Referee (or umpires if no match referee is present and on duty at the match) who shall act only after consultation with the head of ground security and the police.

### 3.6 Light Meters

- 3.6.1 It is the responsibility of each Home Board to supply light meters to all umpires standing in international matches in accordance herewith.
- a) All light meters shall be uniformly calibrated.
  - b) The umpires shall be entitled to use light meter readings as a guideline for determining whether the light is fit for play in accordance with the criteria set out in clause 3.5.3 (b) above.
  - c) Light meter readings may accordingly be used by the umpires:
  - d) To determine whether there has been at any stage a deterioration or improvement in the light.
  - e) As benchmarks for the remainder of a stoppage, match and/or series/event.

### 3.7 Use of artificial lights

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

The lights are only to be used to enable a full days play to be completed as provided in Clause 16 Hours of Play, Intervals and Minimum Overs in the Day.

In the event of power failure or lights malfunction, the existing provisions of Clauses 15 and 16 shall apply.

The use of artificial lighting is to be determined by the Home Board and the Home Board is to advise the visiting Board as to whether this may occur during a tour.

The suitability of lights at all venues will be established prior to the commencement of the series.

## 3.8 Advertising on grounds, perimeter boards and sightscreens

### 3.8.1 Advertising on grounds

The logos on outfielders are to be positioned as follows:

- 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 25.15 yards (23 meters) of the centre of the pitch being used for the match.

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

### 3.8.2 Perimeter Boards

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

### 3.8.3 Sightscreens

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

## 4 LAW 4 - THE SCORERS

Law 4 shall apply.

## 5 LAW 5 - THE BALL

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

Law 5.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The Home Board shall provide the best available high quality cricket balls (e.g. Kookaburra 'Turf' or its equivalent) and spare used balls for changing during a match, which shall also be of the same brand. Note: The Home Board shall be required to advise the visiting Board of the brand of ball to be used in the match(es) at least 30 days prior to the start of the match(es).

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

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

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

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

The following shall apply in addition to Law 5.4:

The prescribed number of overs shall be 80.

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

#### 5.3 Law 5.5 - Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

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

#### 5.4 Law 5.6 - Specifications

Law 5.6 (i) shall apply.

### 6 LAW 6 - THE BAT

#### 6.1 Law 6.1 - Width and length

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

Only Type A bats shall be used in Test matches.

### 7 LAW 7 - THE PITCH

#### 7.1 Law 7.3 - Selection and preparation

The following will apply in addition to Law 7.3:

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

## 7.2 Law 7.4 - Changing the pitch

The following shall apply, except that the reference to ICC Match Referee will only apply if one is present and on duty at the ground.

Law 7.4 shall be replaced by the following:

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

## 7.3 Law 7.5 - Non-turf pitches

Law 7.5 shall not apply.

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

## 8 LAW 8 - THE WICKETS

### 8.1 Law 8.2 - Size of stumps

The following shall apply in addition to Law 8.2:

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

**9 LAW 9 - THE BOWLING, POPPING AND RETURN CREASES****9.1 Law 9.3 - The popping crease**

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

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

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.1:

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

**10.2 Law 10.6 - Maintenance of footholes**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.6:

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

**10.3 Watering the outfield**

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

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

## 10.4 Protection and preparation of adjacent pitches during matches

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

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

## 11 LAW 11 - COVERING THE PITCH

### 11.1 Law 11.1 - Before the match

The following shall apply in addition to Law 11.1:

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

### 11.2 Law 11.2 - During the match

Law 11.2 shall be replaced by the following:

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

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

### 11.3 Law 11.3 - Covering bowlers' run ups

Law 11.3 shall be replaced by the following:

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

### 11.4 Law 11.4 - Removal of covers

Law 11.4 shall be replaced by the following:

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

Attention is drawn to clauses 3.5 and 10.4 above.

**12 LAW 12 - INNINGS**

Law 12 shall apply subject to the following:

- 12.1 Law 12.1 (a) shall be replaced by the following: A match shall be two innings per side subject to the provisions of Law 13.1.
- 12.2 Law 12.1 (b) and 12.3 (e) shall not apply.
- 12.3 Matches shall be of four days scheduled duration, and of two innings per side. The two participating countries may:
  - a) Provide for a rest day during the match, and/or a reserve day after the scheduled days of play.
  - b) Play on any scheduled rest day, conditions and circumstances permitting, should a full day's play be lost on any day prior to the rest day.
  - c) Play on any scheduled reserve day, conditions and circumstances permitting, should a full day's play be lost on any day. Play shall not take place on more than 4 days.
  - d) Make up time lost in excess of five minutes in each day's play due to circumstances outside the game other than Acts of God.

**12.4 Law 12.4 - The toss**

Law 12.4 shall be replaced by the following:

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

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

**13 LAW 13 - THE FOLLOW-ON****13.1 Law 13.3 - First day's play lost**

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

**14 LAW 14 - DECLARATION AND FORFEITURE**

Law 14 shall apply.

**15 LAW 15 - INTERVALS****15.1 Law 15.3 - Duration of intervals**

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

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

**15.2 Law 15.8 - Tea interval- 9 wickets down**

Law 15.8 shall apply.

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

## 15.3 Law 15.9 - Intervals for Drinks

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

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

## 16 LAW 16 - START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

Law 16 shall apply subject to the following:

### 16.1 Start and Cessation Times

The Home Board shall determine the hours of play, subject to there being 6 hours scheduled play per day (Pakistan, a minimum of 5.½ hours), and subject to:

#### 16.1.1 Minimum Overs in the Day

Subject to clause 16.1.2 below:

- a) On days other than the last day, play shall continue on each day until the completion of a minimum target of 100 overs (or a minimum of 17 overs per hour) or the completion of the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, which ever is the later but provided that play shall not continue for more than 30 minutes beyond the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time.  
(permitted overtime). For the sake of clarity, if any of the minimum target number of overs have not been bowled at the completion of the permitted overtime, play shall cease upon completion of the over in progress. The overs not bowled shall not be made up on any subsequent day.
- b) On the last day, a minimum of 83 overs (or a minimum of 17 overs per hour) shall be bowled during the playing time other than the last hour of the match. If any of the minimum of 83 overs, or as recalculated, have not been bowled when one hour of the scheduled playing time remains, the last hour of the match shall be the hour immediately following the completion of these overs.

#### 16.1.2 Reduction in minimum overs

Except in the last hour of the match, for which Law 16.6 makes provision, if play is suspended due to adverse weather or light or any other reason (other than normal intervals) for more than 1 hour on any day, the minimum number of overs shall be reduced by 1 over for each 3.52 minutes of the aggregate playing time lost. For the avoidance of doubt, the aggregate of 1 hour shall be inclusive of any time that may have been brought forward from previous days due to playing time lost on such previous days under clause 16.1.3 b. below.

#### 16.1.3 Making Up Lost Time

- a) On The Day

Subject to weather and light, except in the last hour of the match, in the event of play being suspended for any reason other than normal intervals, the playing time on that day shall be extended by the amount of time lost up to a maximum of 1 hour. For the avoidance of doubt, the maximum of 1 hour

shall be inclusive of any time that may have been added to the scheduled playing time due to playing time having been lost on previous days under clause 16.1.3 b. below.

b) On Subsequent Days

If any time is lost and cannot be made up under clause 16.1.3 a., additional time up to a maximum of 30 minutes per day shall be added to the scheduled playing hours for the next day, and subsequent day(s) as required (to make up as much lost time as possible). Where appropriate this additional time shall be added prior to the scheduled start of the first session.

In circumstances where it is not possible to add this additional time prior to the scheduled start of the first session, the additional time may be added to the second and/or the third sessions (see also 16.1.4). When such additional time is added, the minimum overs for that day shall be increased by one over for each 3.52 minutes of additional time or part thereof.

c) On the Last Day only

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

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

In order to determine the minimum overs to be bowled prior to the last hour and the rescheduled starting time for the last hour, it is necessary to complete the template in Appendix 5.

16.1.4 Change of Intervals

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

16.1.5 Change of Innings

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

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

16.1.6 Last Hour

On the final day, if both captains (the batter at the wicket may act for their captain) accept that there is no prospect of either side achieving a victory, they may agree to finish the match after (a) the time for the commencement of the last hour has been reached OR (b) there are a minimum of 17 overs to be bowled, whichever is the later.

- 16.1.7 Notwithstanding any other provision, there shall be no further play on any day, other than the last day, if a wicket falls or a batsman retires or if the players have occasion to leave the field during the last minimum over within 2 minutes of the scheduled cessation time or thereafter. This shall also apply to the additional time permitted in order to complete the minimum over requirement for the day. If an over is interrupted in these circumstances stumps shall be drawn for the day and the over shall be completed on the resumption of play.
- 16.1.8 An over completed on resumption of a new day's play shall be disregarded in calculating minimum overs for that day.
- 16.1.9 Stumps Drawn
- Except on the final day:
- In the event of play being suspended for any reason at or after the most recently scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, stumps shall be drawn upon play being suspended.
  - In the event of the players already being off the field for a suspension of play at the most recently rescheduled cessation time, then stumps will be drawn at that time.
- 16.1.10 The scoreboard shall show:
- the total number of overs bowled with the ball currently in use; and
  - the minimum number of overs remaining to be bowled in a day.
- 16.1.11 Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer to the ICC Code of Conduct).

### 16.2 Extra Time

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 16.3 Minimum Over Rates

The minimum over rate to be achieved in Test Matches will be 17 overs per hour.

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

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

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

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

If a side is bowled out in 3½ hours or less (taking into account all of the time allowances set out above) in any particular innings, no account will be taken of the actual over rate in that innings when calculating the actual over rate at the end of the match.

## 17 LAW 17 - PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

Law 17 shall apply subject to the following:

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

- a) The use of the square for practice on any day of any match will be restricted to any netted practice area or bowling strips specifically prepared on the edge of the square for that purpose.

- b) Bowling practice on the bowling strips referred to in (a) above shall also be permitted during the interval (and change of innings if not the interval) unless the umpires consider that, in the prevailing conditions of ground and weather, it will be detrimental to the surface of the square.

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

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

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

## **18 LAW 18 - SCORING RUNS**

Law 18 shall apply.

## **19 LAW 19 - BOUNDARIES**

Law 19 shall apply subject to the following:

### **19.1 Law 19.1 - The boundary of the field of play**

The boundary shall be a minimum of 55 yards (50.29 metres) and a maximum of 65 yards (59.44 metres) Distances shall be measured from the centre of the pitch to be used.

Any ground on which a Test or ODI International has been played prior to 1st July 1995 which cannot conform with these minimum dimensions shall be exempt from this playing condition. Any new ground must conform to these minimum dimensions.

### **19.2 Law 19.2 - Defining the boundary - boundary marking**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.2:

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

### **19.3 Law 19.3 - Scoring a boundary**

The following shall be added to Law 19.3:

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

## **20 LAW 20 - LOST BALL**

Law 20 shall apply.

## **21 LAW 21 - THE RESULT**

Law 21 shall apply subject to the following:

### **21.1 Law 21.2 - A win-one innings match**

Law 21.2 shall not apply

**21.2 Law 21.8 - Correctness of result**

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

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

Law 21.3 shall be replaced by the following:

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

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

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

Law 21.4 shall not apply.

**22 LAW 22 - THE OVER**

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

**22.1 Law 22.5 - Umpire miscounting**

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

**23 LAW 23 - DEAD BALL**

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

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

In a match where cameras are being used on or over the field of play (e.g. Spydercam), should a ball that has been hit by the batter make contact, while still in play, with the camera, its apparatus or its cable,

either umpire shall call and signal 'dead ball'. The ball shall not count as one of the over and no runs shall be scored. If the delivery was called a no ball it shall count and the no ball penalty applied. No other runs (including penalty runs) apart from the no ball penalty shall be scored.

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

## 24 LAW 24 - NO BALL

Law 24 shall apply subject to the following:

### 24.1 Law 24.1 - Mode of delivery

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

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

### 24.2 Fair Delivery - the feet

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

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

## 25 LAW 25 - WIDE BALL

### 25.1 Law 25.1 - Judging a Wide

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

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

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

## 26 LAW 26 - BYE AND LEG BYE

Law 26 shall apply.

## 27 LAW 27 - APPEALS

Law 27 shall apply.

## 28 LAW 28 - THE WICKET IS DOWN

Law 28 shall apply.

## 29 LAW 29 - BATTER OUT OF HER GROUND

The following shall apply in addition to Law 29:

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

**30 LAW 30 - BOWLED**

Law 30 shall apply.

**31 LAW 31 - TIMED OUT**

Law 31 shall apply.

Refer also to clause 42.9 (Law 42.10).

**32 LAW 32 - CAUGHT**

Law 32 shall apply.

**33 LAW 33 - HANDLED THE BALL**

Law 33 shall apply.

**34 LAW 34 - HIT THE BALL TWICE**

Law 34 shall apply.

**35 LAW 35 - HIT WICKET**

Law 35 shall apply.

**36 LAW 36 - LEG BEFORE WICKET**

Law 36 shall apply.

**37 LAW 37 - OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD**

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

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

**38 LAW 38 - RUN OUT**

Law 38 shall apply.

**39 LAW 39 - STUMPED**

Law 39 shall apply.

**40 LAW 40 - THE WICKET-KEEPER**

Law 40 shall apply.

**41 LAW 41 - THE FIELDER**

Law 41 shall apply subject to the following:

**41.1 Law 41.1 - Protective equipment**

In addition to Law 41.1:

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

## 42 LAW 42 - FAIR AND UNFAIR PLAY

### 42.1 Law 42.3 - The match ball - changing its condition

Law 42.3 shall apply, subject to the following:

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

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

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

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

Additionally the bowler's end umpire shall:

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

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

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

### 42.2 Law 42.4 - Deliberate attempt to distract striker

Law 42.4 shall apply subject to the following:

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

### 42.3 Law 42.5 - Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batter

Law 42.5 shall apply subject to the following:

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

### 42.4 Law 42.6 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling

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

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

- a) A bowler shall be limited to two fast short-pitched deliveries per over.

- b) A fast short-pitched delivery is defined as a ball, which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.
- c) The umpire at the bowlers end shall advise the bowler and the batter on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- d) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation and subject to Clause 42.4.1 (f) below, a ball that passes above head height of the batter, that prevents her from being able to hit it with her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a wide.
- e) For the avoidance of doubt any fast short pitched delivery that is called a wide under this playing condition shall also count as one of the allowable short pitched deliveries in that over.
- f) In the event of a bowler bowling more than two fast short-pitched deliveries in an over as defined in Clause 42.4.1 (b) above, the umpire at the bowlers end shall call and signal no ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal 'no ball' and then tap the head with the other hand.
- g) If a bowler delivers a third fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of no ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batter at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- h) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than two fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is her final warning for the innings.
- i) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.  
If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- j) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- k) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batter at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- l) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains).  
The above is not a substitute for Clause 42.5 below which umpires are able to apply at any time.

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

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

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

- b) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in Clause 42.4.2 (a) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal no ball.  

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

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

Law 42.7 shall be replaced by the following:

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

- 42.5.1 The bowling of fast short pitched balls is unfair if in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's end they consider that by their repetition and taking into account their length, height and direction, they are likely to inflict physical injury on the striker, irrespective of the protective clothing and equipment she may be wearing. The relative skill of the striker shall also be taken into consideration.
- 42.5.2 In the event of such unfair bowling, the umpire at the bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure:
  - a) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batter of what has occurred.
  - b) If this caution is ineffective, they shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning.
  - c) Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply even though the bowler may later change ends.
  - d) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.

If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof. See Law 22.8. (Bowler Incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).

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

#### **42.6 Law 42.8 - Deliberate bowling of High Full Pitched Balls**

Law 42.8 shall be replaced by the following:

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

The umpire at the bowlers end shall:

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

#### **42.7 Action by the umpires for dangerous and unfair Bowling**

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

#### **42.8 Law 42.9 - Time Wasting by the Fielding Side**

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

- 42.8.1 If there is any further waste of time in that innings, by any member of the fielding side the umpire shall:
  - a) Call and signal dead ball if necessary, and;
  - b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 42.17).
  - c) Inform the other umpire, the batter at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.
  - d) Report the occurrence to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the team concerned under the ICC Code of Conduct.

### **42.9 Law 42.10 - Batter Wasting Time**

Law 42.10 shall apply, subject to the following:

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

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

### **42.10 Law 42.14 Batter damaging the pitch**

Law 42.14 shall apply.

See also clause 37 above.

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

Law 42.15 shall be replaced by the following:

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

### **42.12 Use of Electronic Communications Equipment**

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

**APPENDIX 1**

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

## APPENDIX 2

### Third Umpire TV Replay System – Playing Conditions

#### 1 GENERAL

- a) The Home Board shall endeavour to broadcast all Test Matches played in its country.
- b) Where matches are broadcast the camera specifications set out in Appendix 3 shall be mandatory as a minimum requirement.
- c) Where matches are not broadcast, countries are encouraged to implement the camera specifications as outlined in Appendix 4.
- d) For televised matches, the Home Board will ensure a separate room is provided for the third umpire and that he has access to a television monitor and direct sound link with the television control unit director to facilitate as many replays as is necessary to assist him in making a decision.
- e) For televised matches, in the circumstances detailed in Clauses 2, 4 and 5 hereunder, the on-field umpire has the discretion whether or not to refer the appeal to the third umpire or, in the case of paragraph 3, 5 and 6 to consult with the third umpire before making his decision and should take a common sense approach. Players may not appeal to the umpire to use the replay system - breach of this provision would constitute dissent and the player could be liable for discipline under the ICC Code of Conduct.
- f) For televised matches, the third umpire shall call for as many replays from any camera angle as is necessary to reach a decision. As a guide, a decision should be made within 30 seconds whenever possible, but the third umpire shall have discretion to take more time in order to finalise a decision.
- g) The third umpire shall only have access to TV replays for the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 below. Other technology which may be in use by the broadcaster for broadcast purposes (Hot Spot, ball tracking, Snicko) shall not be permitted.

#### 2 RUN OUT, STUMPING AND HIT WICKET DECISIONS

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

### 3 CAUGHT DECISIONS

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

#### 3.1 Clean Catches

- a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether or not a catch was taken cleanly, they shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- b) Should both on-field umpires require assistance from the third umpire to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire, then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. such consultation shall be initiated by the bowlers end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height. Following such consultation, the final decision will be made and given by the bowlers end umpire, who will take into account the on-field umpire's initial views and any other advice received from the third umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the batter has been caught. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an Illegal action [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]). Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- d) the third umpire shall communicate their decision by the system as in paragraph 2.3.

#### 3.2 Bump Ball

- a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether a catch was taken from a bump ball or not, they shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- b) Should both on-field umpires be unable to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall be entitled to refer the decision to the third umpire to review a TV replay(s) of the batter's stroke as in Clause 2 (b).
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the ball was a bump ball or not. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an Illegal action [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]). Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- d) The third umpire shall communicate their decision by the system as in Clause 2 (c).

### 4 BOUNDARY DECISIONS

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

### 5 OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

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

### 6 BATTER RUNNING TO THE SAME END

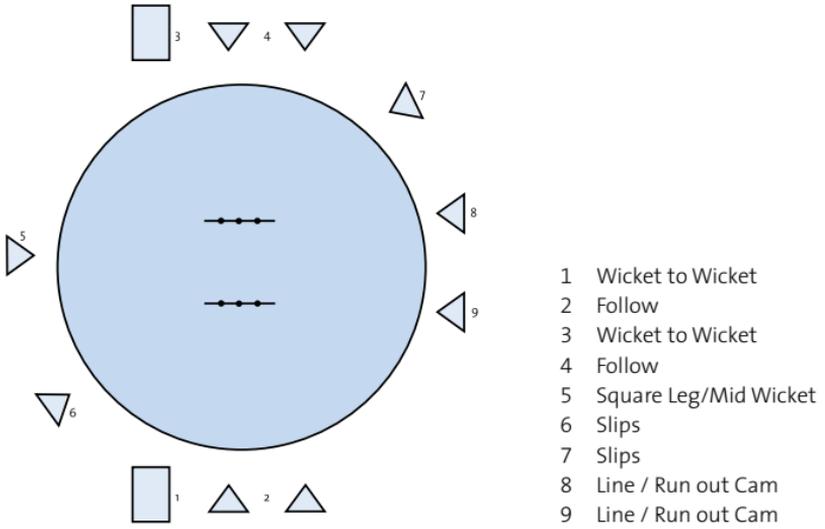
- 6.1 For televised matches, in the event of both batters running to the same end and the umpires are uncertain over which batter made her ground first, the on-field umpire may refer the decision to the third umpire.
- 6.2 The procedure in Clause 4.2 shall apply.

### 7 NO BALLS

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

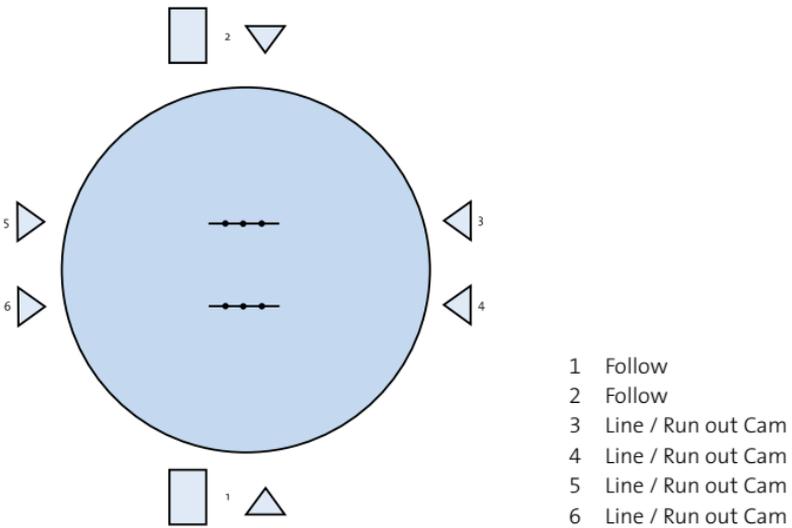
### APPENDIX 3

#### Generic Camera Layout - Basic TV Coverage



### APPENDIX 4

#### Generic Camera Layout - Third Umpire Coverage



## APPENDIX 5

### Calculation Template for Last Day of Test Match

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

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

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

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

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

- A Start of interruption \_\_\_\_\_
- B Minimum overs remaining before start of last hour as at time A  
(See Note 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- C Time required to bowl minimum overs @ 3.52 mins per over (B x 3.52) \_\_\_\_\_
- D Extra time available as at time A \_\_\_\_\_
- E Scheduled time for last hour as at time A \_\_\_\_\_
- F Rescheduled time for last hour (Time basis) (D + E) \_\_\_\_\_
- G Length of intervals covered by interruption:  
enter 40 (lunch), 20 (tea), 60 (both) or 0 (neither) \_\_\_\_\_
- H Rescheduled time for last hour (Overs basis) (A + C + D + G) \_\_\_\_\_
- I Later of F and H above \_\_\_\_\_
- J Time play resumes \_\_\_\_\_

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

**K** Minutes playing time lost ( $J - A - D - G$ ) \_\_\_\_\_

**L** Overs lost @ 3.52 mins per over (see Note 2)

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

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

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

**K** Time for last hour to finish (I plus 60 minutes) \_\_\_\_\_

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

**M** Overs remaining in last hour ( $L / 3.52$  mins or part thereof)  
(See Note 1) \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Note 2:** The actual overs lost for a given interruption will also reflect any earlier interruptions in the day, so that one over is lost in the day for each full 3.52 minutes of aggregated playing time lost. For example, 10 minutes loses 2 overs, but another 10 minute delay loses 5 overs.

