



SVGCA. Inc Premier Division
Playing Conditions
2018

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket (2017 code) shall apply

Note: All references to ‘Governing Body’ within the Laws of Cricket shall be replaced by the ‘SVGCA or SVGCA Match Referee’ if any is in place.

Any reporting shall be done to the SVGCA Match Referee if any is assigned. Otherwise reporting shall be done directly to the SVGCA.

The SVGCA shall have the right to put a code of conduct in place if it deems necessary.

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 to the umpires. No player may be change after nomination without the consent of the opposing captain

1.2.2 No match shall start if any of the teams have less than seven (7) players at the ground at the schedule or reschedule time to start.

1.2.3 All the nominated players **MUST** be registered as a member of that team with the SVGCA.

1.2.4 Nomination of players **MUST** be done no later than twenty (20) minutes before the schedule start.

1.2.5 In addition, by their nomination, the nominees shall be deemed to have agreed to abide by all the applicable SVGCA Regulations pertaining to cricket organised by the SVGCA. They will also be subject to any Code of Conduct that the SVGCA may put in place.

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 - The Umpires

2.1 Law 2.1 - Appointment and attendance

Law 2.1 shall be replaced by the following:

2.1.1 The SVGCUA shall appoint umpires to all matches organised by the SVGCA who 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 half hour before the scheduled start of any days play.

2.1.2 Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire’s appointment.

2.2 Law 2.2 - Change of umpire

Law 2.2 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.

2.3 Law 2.8 - Fitness for play and Law 2.8 - Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable circumstances.

Laws 2.8 shall be replaced by:

2.3.1 The umpires shall be the final judges of the fitness of the ground, weather and light for play. See Law 6.2 (Fitness of the pitch for play).

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

(a) All references to ground include the pitch. See Law 6.1 (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.

2.4 Advertising on grounds, perimeter boards and sightscreens

2.4.1 Advertising on the grounds or on Perimeter Board are allowed. This will be at the discretion of the SVGCA in conjunction with any sponsors for the competition.

2.4.2 Sightscreens

a) Sightscreens will be provided at both ends if possible.

3. Law 4 - The Ball

3.1 Law 4.2 - Approval and control of balls

Law 4.2 shall be replaced by the following:

Red balls will be used for the competition. Each team is responsible for supplying their own balls which must be of a standard approved by the SVGCA.

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball 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 team shall have one new ball for its innings.

3.2 Law 4.5 - Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

Law 4.5 shall be replaced by the following:

3.2.1 In the event of the ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather 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.

3.2.2 If the ball is to be replaced, the umpire shall inform the batsman and the fielding captain. Either the batsman or bowler may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

3.2.3 If the ball is to be replaced after 110 overs for any reason it shall be replaced by a new one.

3.2.4 The fielding team is responsible to get a replacement ball within 3 minutes of the decision to replace the ball. Failing to do so the fielding side will forfeit the match and it shall be awarded to the batting side.

3.3 Law 4.6 - Specifications

Law 4.6 shall not apply.

4. Law 6 - The Pitch

4.1 Law 6.3 - Selection and preparation

The following will apply in addition to Law 6.3:

4.1.1 The umpires and grounds men shall ensure that players do not damage the pitch before to the start of play and during any intervals.

(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.

4.1.2 In the event of any dispute, the player(s) and his captain shall be reported to the SVGCA or the Match Referee if any is appointed.

4.2 Law 6.5 - Non-turf pitches

Law 6.5 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.

5. Law 9 - Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

5.1 Law 9.1 - Rolling

The following shall apply in addition to Law 9.1:

5.1.1 Prior to tossing for choice of innings the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the ground curator.

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

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

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

5.2 Law 9.6 - Maintenance of footholes

The following shall apply in addition to Law 9.6:

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.

6. Covering the Pitch

6.1 Law 10.1 - Before the match

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.1:

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

6.2 Law 10.2 - During the match

Law 10.2 shall be replaced by the following:

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

6.2.2 Both teams are responsible to assist the grounds-men in replacing and removing the covers from the pitch.

6.3 Law 10.4 - Removal of covers

Law 10.4 shall be replaced by the following:

All covers shall be removed IMMEDIATELY after the toss is taken. Both teams are responsible for the covers at all times.

If a team refused to participate in section 6.2.2, the umpire will submit a report to the SVGCA or Match Referee if any is assigned for action against the defaulting team.

7. Law 11 - Intervals

7.1 Law 11.3 - Duration of intervals

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

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

7.2 Law 11.8 - Intervals for Drinks

7.2.1 The provisions of Law 11. shall be strictly observed except that under conditions of extreme heat the umpires may permit extra intervals for drinks.

7.2.2 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.

7.2.3 The batting team is responsible for all drinks interval.

8. Law 12 - Start of Play; Cessation of Play

Law 12 shall apply subject to the following:

8.1 Start and Cessation Times

First days play 1:30 pm to 3:30 pm

TEA 3:30 pm to 3:45 pm

3:45 pm to 5:45 pm

Second days play 10:00 am to 12:30 pm

Lunch 12:30 pm to 1:10 pm

1:10 pm to 3:10 pm

TEA 3:10 pm to 3:30 pm

3:30 pm to 5:30 pm

The final hour shall commence at 4:30 pm. (See section 8.1.1 (b) below)

8.1.1 Minimum Overs in the Day

Subject to clause 8.1.2 below:

(a) On all days play shall continue until a minimum number of overs have been bowled. The calculation of the minimum number of overs shall be calculated at a rate of 15 overs per hour of playing time. On Saturdays there must be a minimum of 60 overs and on the Sundays a minimum of 98 overs.

(b) On the last day, if as calculated, the minimum number of overs is not completed by 4:30 pm play shall continue until the overs have been completed then the final hour will start whatever is its actual duration.

8.1.2 Reduction in minimum overs

If play starts late or is suspended due to adverse weather or light or any other reason the minimum number of overs shall be reduced by 1 over for each full 4 minutes of the aggregate playing time lost.

8.1.3 Change of Intervals

The timings of intervals can be altered under Law 11.4 at any time on any day if playing time has been lost. However the

umpires and captains must agree to change the time for the intervals.

8.1.4 Change of Innings

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

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

8.1.5 Last Hour

Law 12.6, 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.

8.1.6 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.

8.1.7 An over completed on resumption of a new day's play shall be disregarded in calculating minimum overs for that day.

9. **Law 13 - Innings**

Law 13 shall apply subject to the following:

9.1 **Law 13.1 shall be replaced by the following:**

A match shall be two innings per side subject to the provisions of Law 14 or Law 15.2

Matches shall be of two days scheduled duration.

9.2 **Law 13.4 - The toss**

The toss shall take place no later than 15 minutes before the schedule or re-schedule start of play. **There shall be no grace period.**

Note however, the provisions of Law 1.3 (Captain).

9.3 **Law 13.5 – Decision to notify**

The captain of the side winning the toss shall notify the opposing captain as soon as the toss is completed of his decision to bat or to field. If the captain winning the toss fails to notify the opposing captain of his decision to bat or field the umpire(s) is to assume that he is batting.

10. Law 16 - The Result

Law 16 shall apply subject to the following:

10.1 Law 16.2 - A win-one innings match shall not apply

10.2 Law 16.3 – Umpire awarding a match

Law 16.3 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 Umpires refuses to play, then the umpires 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 Match Referee (if any is in place) of this fact. The umpires and Match Referee shall together ascertain the cause of the action. If after due consultation they decide that this action does constitute a refusal to play by one side, they shall so inform the captain of that side. If the captain persists in the action the Umpires shall award the match in accordance with (a)(ii) above.*
- c) If at the schedule or re-schedule time for play to re-start the fielding side has less than 7 of the nominated players to start or re-start the game section 10. 2 (a) and 10. 2 (b) shall apply.

* 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 by the SVGCA.

10.3 Law 16.4 shall not apply.

10.4 Any decision as to the correctness of the scores shall be the responsibility of the umpires. See Law 2.15 (Correctness of scores).

11. Law 19 - Boundaries

Law 19 shall apply subject to the following:

Law 19.2 – identifying and marking the boundary

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.2:

- 11.1.1 All boundaries must be clearly marked so that the Umpires can see them from the pitch area. Where possible a rope or similar objects should be used.
- 11.1.2 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.

12. **Law 21 - No Ball**

Law 21 shall apply subject to the following:

12.1 Law 21.1 - Mode of delivery

Law 21.1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

- (i) 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 over arm.

12.2 Law 21.2 – Fair delivery – The arm

12.2.1 If in either umpires opinion a bowler's arm action is unfair the umpires shall immediately at the conclusion of the match report the bowler to the SVGCA who shall take appropriate action against the bowler concerned.

This action shall be laid down by the SVGCA as per bowlers action.

12.2.2 If in the opinion of either umpire a ball was deliberately thrown by the bowler the umpire shall call and signal No Ball.

The bowler's end umpire shall then:

Warn the bowler, indicating that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

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

Inform the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred.

12.2.3 If either umpire considers that, in that innings, a further delivery by the same bowler is thrown (where such mode of delivery does not correspond to the bowler's normal bowling action) he shall call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead inform the other umpire of the reason for the call.

The bowler's end umpire shall then:

Direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling. The over shall, if applicable, be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over or part thereof nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over. The bowler thus suspended shall not bowl again in that innings.

Inform the batsmen at the wicket and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.

12.2.4 The umpires together shall report the matter to the SVGCA Match Referee if any is in place, if not, it shall be reported to the SVGCA who shall take the appropriate action against the bowler concerned.

12.3 Law 21.16 Runs resulting from a No ball – how scored

The one run penalty shall be scored as a No ball extra and shall be debited against the bowler. If other Penalty runs have been awarded to either side these shall be scored as stated in Law 41.18 (Penalty runs). Any runs completed by the batsmen or any boundary allowance shall be credited to the striker if the ball has been struck by the bat; otherwise they shall also be scored as Byes or Leg byes as appropriate.

13. Law 25 - Wide Ball

13.1 Law 22.1 - Judging a Wide

Law 22 shall apply with the following addition to Law 22.1:

14. Law 28 - The Fielder

14.1 Law 28.1 - Protective equipment

The following shall apply in addition to Law 28.1:

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.

15. Law 37 - Obstructing the Field

Law 37 shall apply.

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

If the change of direction involves the batsman crossing the pitch, Law 41.14 (batsman damaging the pitch) shall also apply.

16. Law 40 - Timed Out

Law 40 shall apply as modified.

The incoming batsman must cross the outgoing batsman on the field of play and be in place for play to continue within 3 minutes after the fall of the wicket. If a batsman fails to meet this requirement then on appeal he shall be given out and Law 41.10 Batsman Wasting Time shall apply.

17. Law 41 - Fair and Unfair Play

Law 41 shall apply subject to the following:

17.1 Law 41.3 - The match ball - changing its condition

Law 41.3 shall apply, subject to the following:

If the umpires together agree that the deterioration in the condition of the ball is greater than is consistent with the use it has received, they shall consider that there has been a contravention of this Law. They shall:

- (a) Change the ball forthwith. The fielding captain shall provide the umpires with a ball to be used within 3 minutes of the decision to change the ball (see section 3.2.4). It should be one of similar wear before the contravention. The umpires will have the final say in deciding the ball to be used.

Additionally the bowler's end umpire shall:

- (b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.
- (c) Inform the batsmen that the ball has been changed.
- (d) Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.
- (e) Inform the captain of the batting side as soon as practicable of what has occurred.
- (f) Together the umpires shall report the incident to the SVGCA or Match Referee if any is assigned who shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct. If the umpires were unable to identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct, the captain shall take full responsibility and will be subject to any reasonable action taken against him by the SVGCA.

17.2 Law 41.6 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling

17.2.1 Law 41.6 – The Bowling of dangerous and unfair Short Pitched Balls

Law 41.6 shall be replaced by the following:

- (a) A bowler shall be limited to two fast short-pitched deliveries per over.
- (b) A fast short-pitched delivery is defined as a ball, which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.
- (c) The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batsman on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- (d) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation and subject to clause 17.2.1 (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 17.2.1 (b) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal no ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal 'no ball' and then tap the head with the other hand.
- (g) If a bowler delivers a third fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of no ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- (h) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than two fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is his final warning for the innings.
- (i) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- (j) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- (k) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- (l) The umpires will then report the matter to the SVGCA or Match Referee if any is assigned who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 41.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

17.2.2 Law 41.7 Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries

Law 41.7 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 17.2.2 (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 SVGCA or Match Referee if any is assigned who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 41.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)
- (a) The umpires will then report the matter to the SVGCA or Match Referee if any is assigned 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.)

17.2.3 If the umpire considers that a high full pitch delivery which is deemed unfair as defined in clause 17.2.2 was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with.

The umpire at the bowler's end shall:

- 17.2.3.1 Call and signal no ball.
- 17.2.3.2 When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.
- 17.2.3.3 Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings.
- 17.2.3.4 Ensure that the over is completed by another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.

17.2.3.5 Report the occurrence to the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and, together with the other umpire, to the SVGCA or Match Referee if any is assigned 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).

17.3 Law 41.9 - Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

Law 41.9 shall apply subject to Law 41.9 being replaced by the following:

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

- 17.3.1 Call and signal dead ball if necessary, and;
- 17.3.2 Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 41.17).
- 17.3.3 Inform the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.
- 17.3.4 Together the umpires shall report the occurrence to the SVGCA or Match Referee if any is assigned who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the team concerned.

17.4 Law 41.10 - Batsman Wasting Time

Law 41.10 shall apply, subject to the following:

17.4.1 The incoming **MUST** cross the outgoing batsman on the field of play and be ready for play to continue within 3 minutes of the fall of the wicket. The first time they do not cross on the field of play in any innings a First and Final warning will be given for Time Wasting. Any further occurrences in that innings the umpire concerned shall:

- a. Award 5 penalty runs to the fielding side.
- b. Inform the other umpire of what has occurred.
- c. Inform the captain of the fielding side and as soon as practicable the captain of the batting side.
- d. Together the umpires must report the occurrence to the SVGCA or Match Referee if any is assigned.

17.4.2 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 SVGCA or Match Referee if any is assigned under the Laws of cricket.

**SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO LAW 42 BELOW WHICH
SHALL APPLY**

18 LAW 42 PLAYERS' CONDUCT

42.1 Unacceptable conduct

- 42.1.1** The umpires shall act upon any unacceptable conduct. Four Levels of offence and the corresponding actions by the umpires are identified as Level 1, Level 2, Level 3 and Level 4 offences in 42.2 to 42.5.
- 42.1.2** If either umpire considers that the conduct of a player, at any time during the match, is unacceptable, the umpire concerned shall call and signal Dead ball. This call may be delayed until the umpire is satisfied that it will not disadvantage the non-offending side.
- 42.1.3** The umpire concerned shall report the matter to the other umpire and together they shall decide whether misconduct has occurred. If so, they shall determine into which of the Levels the conduct falls, as set out in 42.2 to 42.5 below, and then apply the related sanctions.
- 42.1.4** For each Level 1 to 4, if the offence is by a batsman, the umpires shall summon the offending player's captain to the field. Solely for the purpose of this Law, the batsmen at the wicket may not deputise for their captain.

42.2 Level 1 offences and action by umpires

42.2.1 Any of the following actions by a player shall constitute a Level 1 offence:

- wilfully mistreating any part of the cricket ground, equipment or implements used in the match
- showing dissent at an umpire's decision by word or action
- using language that, in the circumstances, is obscene, offensive or insulting
- making an obscene gesture
- appealing excessively
- advancing towards an umpire in an aggressive manner when appealing
- any other misconduct, the nature of which is, in the opinion of the umpires, equivalent to a Level 1 offence.

42.2.2 If such an offence is committed, 42.2.2.1 to 42.2.2.6 shall be implemented as appropriate, according to whether or not it is the first offence at any Level.

42.2.2.1 The umpire shall call Time, if necessary.

42.2.2.2 Together the umpires shall summon and inform the offending player's captain that an offence at this Level has occurred.

42.2.2.3 If the Level 1 offence is the first offence, at any Level, by that team, the umpire shall

42.2.2.3.1 issue a first and final warning which shall apply to all members of the team for the remainder of the match.

42.2.2.3. 2 warn the offending player's captain that any further Level 1 offence by any member of his/her team shall result in the award of 5 Penalty runs to the opposing team.

42.2.2. 4 If the Level 1 offence follows an offence, at any Level, by that team, the umpire shall award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing team.

42.2.2. 5 As soon as practicable the umpire shall call Play.

42.2.2. 6 The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending player's team and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such further action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.

42.3 Level 2 offences and action by umpires

42.3.1 Any of the following actions by a player shall constitute a Level 2 offence:

- showing serious dissent at an umpire's decision by word or action
- making inappropriate and deliberate physical contact with another player
- throwing the ball at a player, umpire or another person in an inappropriate and dangerous manner
- using language or gesture to another player, umpire, team official or spectator that, in the circumstances, is obscene or of a seriously insulting nature
- or any other misconduct, the nature of which is, in the opinion of the umpires, equivalent to a Level 2 offence.

42.3.2 If such an offence is committed, 42.3.2.1 to 42.3.2.6 shall be implemented.

42.3.2.1 The umpire shall call Time, if necessary.

42.3.2.2 Together the umpires shall summon and inform the offending player's captain that an offence at this Level has occurred.

42.3.2.3 The umpire shall award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing team.

42.3.2.4 The umpire shall warn the offending player's captain that any future Level 1 offence by any member of his/her team shall result in the award of 5 Penalty runs to the opposing team.

42.3.2.5 As soon as practicable the Umpire shall call Play.

42.3.2.6 The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending player's team and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such further action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.

42.4 Level 3 offences and action by umpires

42.4.1 Either of the following actions by a player shall constitute a Level 3 offence:

- intimidating an umpire by language or gesture
 - threatening to assault a player or any other person except an umpire.
- See 42.5.1.

42.4.2 If such an offence is committed, 42.4.2.1 to 42.4.2.8 shall be implemented.

- 42.4.2.1 The umpire shall call Time, if necessary.
- 42.4.2.2 Together the umpires shall summon and inform the offending player's captain that an offence at this Level has occurred.
- 42.4.2.3 The umpires shall direct the captain to remove the offending player immediately from the field of play for a period in accordance with the following:
- 42.4.2.3.1 In a match where the innings are not limited to a number of overs, the player shall be suspended from the field of play for 10 overs.
- 42.4.2.3.2 In a match where the innings are limited to a number of overs, the player shall be suspended for one fifth of the number of overs allocated to the current innings at its commencement. If, in calculating the length of the suspension, a part-over results, it shall be considered as a whole over. Furthermore, any balls remaining in the over in progress at the time of suspension shall not count towards the overs for which the player is suspended.
- 42.4.2.3.3 If the offending player is a fielder, no substitute shall be allowed for him/her. The offending player may return to the field of play after serving the period of suspension and may bowl immediately.
- 42.4.2.3.4 If a bowler is suspended mid-over, then that over must be completed by a different bowler, who shall not have bowled the previous over nor shall he/she bowl the next over.
- 42.4.2.3.5 If the offending player is a not out batsman, he/she shall be replaced by another member of his/her team. The offending player may return to bat after having served the suspension only at the fall of a wicket. If no batsman is available to bat during a batsman's suspension, the innings is completed. If the offending player does not continue his/her innings for whatever reason, he/she is to be recorded as Retired – not out.
- 42.4.2.3.6 If the offending player is a dismissed member of the batting side, the period of suspension will not commence until the start of the next innings. Furthermore, in these circumstances, the offending player may not act as a runner during the innings when he/she was suspended.
- 42.4.2.3.7 Warn the offending player's captain that any future Level 1 offence shall result in the award of 5 Penalty runs to the opposing team.
- 42.4.2.3.8 Any overs remaining to be served from a suspension shall be carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match. A part over at the end of the innings shall not count towards the overs for which the player is suspended.
- 42.4.2.4 As soon as practicable, the umpire shall
- award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing team
 - signal the Level 3 penalty to the scorers

- call Play.

42.4.2.5 The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending player's team and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such further action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.

42.5 Level 4 offences and action by umpires

42.5.1 Any of the following actions by a player shall constitute a Level 4 offence:

- threatening to assault an umpire
- making inappropriate and deliberate physical contact with an umpire
- physically assaulting a player or any other person
- committing any other act of violence.

42.5.2 If such an offence is committed, 42.5.2.1 to 42.5.2.5 shall be implemented.

42.5.2.1 The umpire shall call Time, if necessary.

42.5.2.2 Together the umpires shall summon and inform the offending player's captain that an offence at this Level has occurred.

42.5.2.3 The umpires shall direct the captain to remove the offending player immediately from the field of play for the remainder of the match and shall apply the following:

42.5.2.3.1 If the offending player is a fielder, no substitute shall be allowed for him/her. He/She is to be recorded as Retired – out at the commencement of any subsequent innings in which his/her team is the batting side.

42.5.2.3.2 If a bowler is suspended mid-over, then that over must be completed by a different bowler, who shall not have bowled the previous over nor shall be permitted to bowl the next over.

42.5.2.3.3 If the offending player is a batsman he/she is to be recorded as Retired – out in the current innings, unless he/she has been dismissed under any of Laws 32 to 39, and at the commencement of any subsequent innings in which his/her team is the batting side. If no further batsman is available to bat, the innings is completed.

42.5.2.3.4 Warn the offending player's captain that any future Level 1 offence shall result in the award of 5 Penalty runs to the opposing team.

42.5.2.4 As soon as practicable, the umpire shall

- award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing team
- signal the Level 4 penalty to the scorers
- call Play.

42.5.2.5 The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending player's team and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such

further action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.

42.6 Captain refusing to remove a player from the field

42.6.1 If a captain refuses to carry out an instruction under 42.4.2.3 or 42.5.2.3, the umpires shall invoke Law 16.3 (Umpires awarding a match).

42.6.2 If both captains refuse to carry out instructions under 42.4.2.3 or 42.5.2.3 in respect of the same incident, the umpires shall instruct the players to leave the field. The match is not concluded as in Law 12.9 (Conclusion of match) and there shall be no result under Law 16 (The result).

42.7 Additional points relating to Level 3 and Level 4 offences

42.7.1 If a player, while acting as wicket-keeper, commits a Level 3 or Level 4 offence, Law 24.1.2 (Substitute fielders) shall not apply, meaning that only a nominated player may act as wicket-keeper, even if another fielder becomes injured or ill and is replaced by a substitute.

42.7.2 A nominated player who has a substitute or runner will also suffer the penalty for any Level 3 or Level 4 offence committed by the substitute or runner. However, only the substitute or runner will be reported under Laws 42.4.2.5 or 42.5.2.5.

18.1 if, according to **section 18 (law 42) the offending player's captain refuse or is** Unavailable to go to the umpires when summoned the:

1. the vice-captain shall deputise for him or
2. Another any other player if it is the fielding side.
3. If it's the batting side, then the batsman at the wicket shall deputise for the captain
4. If after being summoned , the captain take more than 3 minutes to reach the umpires, then the umpires shall apply section 17.3 or 17.4

19. 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.

All captains MUST complete the captain's report and submit same to the appointed scorer of the Match