



## ICC CHAMPIONS TROPHY PLAYING CONDITIONS

### 1. LAWS OF CRICKET

Except as varied hereunder the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code) shall apply.

### 2. LAW 1 – THE PLAYERS

#### 2.1 (Law 1.3) Captain

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

The deputy must be one of the nominated players.

### 3. LAW 2 – SUBSTITUTES AND RUNNERS

#### 3.1 (Law 2.5) Fielder absent or leaving the field

(a) Law 2.5 shall be replaced by the following:

If a fielder fails to take the field with his side at the start of the match or at any later time, or leaves the field during a session of play, the umpire shall be informed of the reason for his absence, and he shall not thereafter come on to the field during a session of play without the consent of the umpire. (See Law 2.6 as modified). The umpire shall give such consent as soon as practicable. If the player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes:

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

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

In the event of a fieldsman already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions, 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.

#### 3.2 (Law 2.6) Player returning without permission

Law 2.6 (iii) shall apply, except that the reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'ICC match referee'.



#### **4. LAW 3 – THE UMPIRES**

##### **4.1 (Law 3.1) Appointment and attendance**

The following shall apply in place of Laws 3.1:

- (a) ICC shall appoint from its 'Elite Panel' of umpires, umpires for on-field, third umpire and fourth umpire duties. The third umpire shall act as the emergency umpire to officiate in regard to TV replays and the fourth umpire shall act as the emergency third umpire.
- (b) Such umpires shall not be from the same country as the participating teams.
- (c) Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire's appointment.
- (d) The umpires shall be present at the ground at least two hours before the scheduled start of play.

##### **4.2 (Law 3.2) Change of Umpire**

The following shall apply in place of Law 3.2:

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

##### **4.3 (Law 3.4) To inform captains and scorers**

In addition to Law 3.4 (i)

The host country shall 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.

##### **4.4 (Law 3.8) Fitness of Ground, Weather and Light (Law 3.9) Suspension of play for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light**

Laws 3.8 and 3.8 shall apply subject to the following:

- (a) If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires must consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If both on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. In these circumstances the provisions of Laws 3.9 (b) (i) and 3.9 (c) (i) shall not apply.
- (b) The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground.
- (c) If a shadow from the fielder falls across the strikers half of the pitch, the fielder must remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal 'dead ball' if he considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action.
- (d) Light Meters
  - (i) ICC will supply light meters to all on-field umpires standing in the matches.
  - (ii) The following procedure will apply for the use of light meters on the field of play:



- (1) Once the umpires have judged the light to be unfit for play, the umpires shall offer the light to the batting side and immediately take a reading of the light level.
- (2) The reading should be taken from the pitch, pointing the light meter (if the hand held version) at the sightscreens and in any other direction as the umpires see fit.
- (3) Once the umpires have agreed the reading it should be noted and used as a benchmark reading for the remainder of the stoppage.
- (4) Only when the reading has subsequently increased above the benchmark reading should the umpires consider the light level is sufficient for play to resume.

(e) Use of lights

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

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

## 5. LAW 5 – THE BALL

### 5.1 (Law 5.2) Approval and control of balls

Law 5.2 shall be replaced by the following:

White Kookaburra ‘Turf’ cricket balls will be used for all matches. Spare used balls of the same brand will be supplied for changing during a match. The fielding Captain or his nominee may select the ball with which he wishes to bowl from the supply provided. The fourth umpire shall take a box containing at least 6 new balls to the dressing room and supervise the selection of the ball.

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

Each fielding team shall have one new ball for its innings.

### 5.2 (Law 5.4) New ball in a match of more than one day’s duration

Law 5.4 shall not apply

### 5.3 (Law 5.5) Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

Law 5.5 shall be replaced by the following:

In the event of a ball during play being lost or in the opinion of the umpires, being unfit for play through normal use, the umpires shall allow it to be replaced by one that in their opinion has had a similar amount of wear.

In the event of the ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, or a white ball becoming significantly discoloured and in the opinion of the



umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced for a ball that has similar amount of wear, even though it has not gone out of shape.

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

#### **5.4 (Law 5.6) Specifications**

Law 5.6 shall not apply.

### **6. LAW 6 – THE BAT**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6.1:

The blade of the bat shall have a conventional "flat" face.

### **7. LAW 7 – THE PITCH**

#### **7.1 (Law 7.3) Selection and preparation**

The following will apply in addition to Law 7.3:

Captains, umpires, the referee and groundsmen shall co-operate to ensure that, prior to the start of any day's play, no-one bounces a ball on the pitch or strikes it with a bat to assess its condition or for any other reason, or causes damage to the pitch in any other way.

Prior to the start of play any day, only the Captain and team Coach may walk on the pitch to assess its condition. Spiked footwear is not permitted.

Prior to the commencement of a day's play and during the interval between innings, one TV commentator and camera crew of the official licensed TV broadcaster(s) (but not news crew) may be permitted to inspect the pitch and surrounds (without walking on the pitch or interfering with pitch preparation) subject to the following:

- a ball must not be bounced on the pitch
- a key or knife may only be inserted in the pitch in the area between the popping and bowling creases

In the event of any dispute, the referee in consultation with the Technical Committee will rule and his ruling will be final.

#### **7.2 (Law 7.4) Changing the pitch**

Law 7.4 shall be replaced by the following:

- (a) In the event of a pitch being considered too dangerous for play to continue in the estimation of the match umpires, they shall stop play and immediately advise the match referee.
- (b) The match umpires and referee shall consult with both captains.
- (c) If the captains agree, play shall resume.



- (d) If the decision is not to resume play, the match umpires shall consider one of the options in the following sequence:
  - (i) whether the existing pitch can be repaired. Repair work will only be considered if there has been malicious damage to a non-crucial part of the pitch;
  - (ii) whether the alternative pitch can be used;
  - (iii) whether the match has to be abandoned.
- (e) When such a decision is made, the ground authority shall make a public announcement as soon as possible following that decision.
- (f) In the event of a decision being taken in favour of (d) (i) or (d) (ii) above, the supervision of the remedial or new preparatory work shall be the responsibility of the match umpires and the representative of the ground authority.
- (g) The rescheduled starting time and the rescheduled cessation time, together with any make-up procedures in either the existing or experimental regulations, shall be the responsibility of the match umpires.
- (h) In the event that the existing pitch can be made playable after suitable remedial work (d) (i) above, the match shall continue from the point stopped.
- (i) If a new pitch is prepared (d) (ii) above, the match shall be restarted from the first ball (but see (g) above).
- (j) If the decision is to abandon the match (d) (iii) above, the Technical Committee shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing schedule.

### **7.3 (Law 7.5) Non-turf pitches**

Law 7.5 shall not apply.

## **8. LAW 8 – THE WICKETS**

### **8.1 (Law 8.2) Size of stumps**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 8.2:

The host 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" in Law 9.3 shall be replaced by "a minimum of 15 yards".



## 10. LAW 10 – PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10:

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

(b) The umpires may instruct the groundsman to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

**Note** - an absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

### 10.1 (Law 10.6) Maintenance of footholes

The following will apply in addition to Law 10.6:

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

## 11. LAW 11 – COVERING THE PITCH

### 11.1 (Law 11.1) Before the match

### 11.2 (Law 11.2) During the match

### 11.3 (Law 11.3) Covering bowlers' run ups

### 11.4 (Law 11.4) Removal of covers

Law 11 shall apply subject to the following:

Laws 11.2, 11.3 and 11.4 shall be replaced by the following:

In all matches, the pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play and for the duration of the period of the match.

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

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, as well as the bowlers run-ups to a distance of at least 10 x 10 metres.

Attention is drawn to Playing Condition 4.4.



## 12. LAW 12 - INNINGS

Law 12 shall apply subject to the following:

### 12.1 (Law 12.1) Number of innings

Law 12.1 shall be replaced by the following:

All matches shall be of one day's scheduled duration. There shall be a reserve day for the semi-finals and the final. In matches where a reserve day is provided, every effort shall be made to complete the match on the scheduled day and the provisions of 12.3 and 18.3 shall be applied. Only if the match cannot be completed on the scheduled day will the match be continued on the reserve day.

### 12.2 Uninterrupted Matches

- (a) Each team shall bat for 50 overs unless all out earlier.
- (b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of over by the scheduled time for cessation of the first session, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled.

Unless otherwise determined by the referee, the innings of the team batting second shall be limited to the same number of overs bowled by it, at the scheduled time for cessation of the first session. The over in progress at the scheduled cessation time shall count as a completed over.

The interval shall not be extended and the second session shall commence at the scheduled time.

The referee may increase in the number of overs to be bowled by the team bowling second if, after consultation with the umpires he is of the opinion that events beyond the control of the bowling team prevented that team from bowling the required number of overs by the scheduled time for the cessation of the innings of the team batting first.

- (c) If the team batting first is all out and the last wicket falls at or after the scheduled time for the interval, the innings of the team batting second shall be limited to the same number of overs bowled to the team batting first at the scheduled time for the interval (the over in which the last wicket falls to count as a complete over).
- (d) If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 50 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 50 overs except as provided in (c) above.
- (e) If the team fielding second fails to bowl 50 overs or the number of overs as provided in 12.2 (b), (c) or (d) by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result achieved.
- (f) Penalties shall apply for slow over-rates (refer ICC Code of Conduct).

### 12.3 Delayed or Interrupted Matches

#### 12.3.1 General

- (a) The object shall always be to rearrange the number of overs so that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs.

A minimum 25 overs have to be bowled to the side batting second to constitute a match subject to the provisions of playing condition 12.2 (b).



The calculation of the number of overs to be bowled shall be based on an average rate of 14.28 overs per hour in the total time available to play. If a reduction of the number of overs is required, any recalculation must not cause the match to be rescheduled to finish earlier than the original cessation time. This time may be extended to allow for one extra over for both teams to be added if required.

- (b) If the team fielding second fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.
- (c) The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter has been all out in less than the agreed number of overs.
- (d) Fractions are to be ignored in all calculations re the number of overs.

#### **12.3.2 Delay or Interruption to the Inning of the Team Batting First**

- (a) If the number of overs of the team batting first is reduced, a fixed time will be specified for the completion of the first session, as calculated by applying the provisions of playing condition 14.1 and 12.3.1 (a).
- (b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first session, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled, and 12.2 (b) shall apply.
- (c) If the team batting first is all out and the last wicket falls at or after the scheduled time for the interval, 12.2 (c) shall apply.

#### **12.3.3 Delay or Interruption to the innings of the Team Battling Second**

If there is a suspension in play during the second innings, the overs shall be reduced at a rate of 14.28 overs per hour for time lost, except that, when the innings of the team batting first has been completed prior to the scheduled or rescheduled time for the interval between innings, the reduction of overs will not commence until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.

#### **12.4 Extra Time**

There shall be no extra time.

#### **12.5 Number of Overs per Bowler**

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

In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed. This restriction shall not apply to the team fielding second where the provision of playing condition 12.2 (b) have been applied.

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



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

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

**12.6 (Law 12.6) Alternate innings**

Law 12.2 shall not apply

**12.7 (Law 12.3) Completed innings**

Law 12.3 (c), (d) and (e) (ii) shall not apply.

**13. LAW 14 – DECLARATION AND FORFEITURE**

Law 14 shall not apply.

**14. LAW 15 – INTERVALS  
LAW 16 – START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY**

**Laws 15 and 16 shall apply subject to the following:**

**14.1 Interval between Innings:** The innings of the team batting second shall not commence before the scheduled time for commencement of the second session unless the team batting first has completed its innings at least 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval, in which case a ten minute break will occur and the team batting second will commence its innings and the interval will occur as scheduled.

Where play is delayed or interrupted the umpires will reduce the length of the interval as follows:

<b>Time Lost</b>	<b>Interval</b>
Up to 60 minutes	30 Minutes
Between 60 and 120 Minutes	20 Minutes
More than 120 Minutes	10 Minutes

Note: Refer also to playing condition 12.3

**14.2 Start and Cessation Times:** To be determined by the Home Board, subject to there being 2 sessions of 3 ½ hours each separated by a 45 minute interval between innings.

<b><u>Day Matches</u></b>		<b><u>Day/Night Matches</u></b>	
First Session	10:00 - 13:30		14:30 - 18:00
Interval	13:30 - 14:15		18:00 - 18:45
Second Session	14:15 - 17:45		18:45 - 22:15



### **14.3 (Law 15.9) Interval for Drinks**

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

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

## **15. LAW 17 - PRACTICE ON THE FIELD**

Law 17 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to Law 17.1:

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

## **16. LAW 18 – SCORING RUNS**

Law 18 shall apply, except that the reference to ‘Governing Body’ shall be replaced by ‘ICC match referee’ in Law 18.5 (b) (iv).

## **17. LAW 19 - BOUNDARIES**

Law 19 shall apply subject to the following:

### **17.1 (Law 19.1) The boundaries of the field of play**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.1:

The playing area shall be a minimum of 140 yards from boundary to boundary square of the pitch. The pitch shall be a minimum 60 yards from one boundary square of the pitch. When this minimum distance is used, the pitch has to be a minimum 80 yards from the opposite square boundary. The straight boundary at both ends of the pitch shall be a minimum of 60 yards. Distances shall be measured from the centre of the pitch to be used.

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

### **17.2 (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 minimum) inside the perimeter fencing or advertising signs. For grounds with a large playing area, the maximum length of boundary should be used before applying the minimum three yards between the boundary and the fence.



### **17.3 (Law 19.3) Scoring a boundary**

The following shall be added to Law 19.3:

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

## **18. LAW 21 – THE RESULT**

Law 21 shall apply (except 21.1 and 21.5) subject to the addition of following:

- 18.1 A result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 25 overs, subject to the provisions of Clauses 12.2 (b) and 12.3.2 (b) unless one team has been all out in less than 25 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 25 overs.

All matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 25 overs, shall be declared no result.

- 18.2 Tie

In matches in which both teams have had the opportunity of batting for the agreed number of overs, subject to the provisions of Clauses 12.2 (b) and 12.3.2 (b) the team scoring the higher number of runs shall be the winner. If the scores are equal, the result shall be a tie and no account shall be taken of the number of wickets which have fallen.

- 18.3 Delayed or Interrupted Matches – calculation of the Target Score

If, due to suspension of play after the start of the match, the number of overs in the innings of either team has to be revised to a lesser number than originally allotted (minimum of 25 overs unless the provision of 12.2 (b) or 12.3.2 (b) apply), then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. This revised target is to be calculated using the current Duckworth/Lewis method. The target set will always be a whole number and one run less will constitute a Tie. (Refer Appendix 2)

- 18.4 Any query on the result of the match as defined in Laws 21.2, 21.3, 21.4, 21.8 and 21.10 (as modified by these regulations) shall be resolved as soon as possible and a final decision made by the umpires at close of play.

## **19. LAW 22 – THE OVER**

### **19.1 (Law 22.5) Umpire miscounting**

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

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



## **20. LAW 24 – NO BALL**

Law 24 shall apply subject to the following:

### **20.1 (Law 24.1 (b)) Mode of delivery**

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

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

### **20.2 (Law 24.2 (iii)) Fair delivery – the arm**

The reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'ICC Match Referee'.

## **21. LAW 25 – WIDE BALL**

### **21.1 (Law 25.1) Judging a Wide**

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

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

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

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

## **22. LAW 41 – THE FIELDER**

Law 41 shall apply subject to the following:

### **22.1 (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.

### **22.2 (Law 41.2 (c)) Fielding the ball**

The reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'ICC match referee'.

### **22.3 Restriction of the Placement of Fieldsman**

- (i) Two semi circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The semi circles have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi circles is 30 yards by a straight line drawn on the field on the same side of the pitch. The field restriction area should be marked by continuous painted white lines or 'dots' at five yard (4.5m) intervals, each 'dot'



to be covered by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring seven inches (18cm) in diameter.

- (ii) At the instant of delivery, there may not be more than five fieldsmen on the leg side.
- (iii) For the first 15 overs only two fieldsmen are permitted to be outside the field restriction marking at the instant of delivery.
- (iv) For the remaining overs only five fieldsmen are permitted to be outside the field restriction marking at the instant of delivery.
- (v) Two inner circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The circles have as their centres the centre point of the popping crease at either end of pitch. The radius of each of the circles is 15 yards (13.72 metres). The field restriction area should be marked by 'dots'. The segment of the circles reserved for the slip positions shall not be demarcated. (Refer attached Appendix 1). In the first 15 overs there must be a minimum of two stationary fieldsmen within the 15 yards field restriction of the striker at the instant of delivery. When a fast bowler is bowling the two stationary fieldsmen may be permitted to stand deeper than 15 yards (in the undemarcated area) provided only that they are standing in slip, leg slip and gully positions.
- (vi) In circumstances where the number of overs for the team batting first is reduced, the number of overs in regard to the restrictions in (iii) and (v) above shall be reduced proportionally in a ratio of 15:50 (30%) in accordance with the table below. Fractions are to be ignored in all calculations re the number of overs.

Total overs in innings	No. of overs for which fielding restrictions in 22.3 (iii) and 22.3 (v) above will apply
25-26	7
27-29	8
30-33	9
34-36	10
37-39	11
40-43	12
44-46	13
47-49	14
50	15

- (vii) Where the number of overs for the team batting second is reduced (including under the provisions of Clause 12.2 (b) and/or 12.3 (c) above), the restrictions in (iii) and (v) above will apply for the same proportion of the second innings as applied in the first innings (fractions to be ignored).
- (viii) In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the square leg umpires shall call and signal 'No Ball'.

## 23. LAW 42 – FAIR AND UNFAIR PLAY

### 23.1 (Law 42.3) The Match Ball – changing its condition

Law 42.3 shall apply, subject to the following:



- (a) The reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'ICC Match Referee' in Law 42.3 (d) (vi).
- (b) Law 42.3 (e) (ii) shall be replaced with the following:

Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.
- (c) And in addition to Law 42.3:
  - (i) The Umpires shall report the incident to the Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.
  - (ii) In the event that a ball has been interfered with and requires replacement the batsman at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of six other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

### **23.2 (Law 42.4) Deliberate attempt to distract striker**

Law 42.4 shall apply, subject to the following:

- (a) The reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'ICC match referee' in Law 42.4 (b) (iii).
- (b) In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

### **23.3 (Law 42.5) Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batsman**

Law 42.5 shall apply subject to the following:

- (a) The reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'ICC Match Referee' in Law 42.5 (b) (vi).
- (b) In addition, the umpire shall report the incident to the referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

### **23.4 (Law 42.6) Dangerous and Unfair Bowling**

#### **(Law 42.6 (a))The Bowling of Fast Short Pitched Balls**

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

- (a) A bowler shall be limited to one fast short-pitched delivery per over.
- (b) A fast short-pitched ball is defined as a ball which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease.
- (c) The umpire at the bowlers end shall advise the bowler and the batsman on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- (d) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation and subject to Clause 23.4 (f) below, a ball that passes above head height of the batsman, that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a wide.
- (e) For the avoidance of doubt any fast short pitched delivery that is called a wide under this playing condition shall also count as the allowable short pitched delivery in that over
- (f) In the event of a bowler bowling more than one fast short-pitched delivery in an over as defined in (b) above, the umpire at the bowlers end shall call and signal no ball on each occasion. A



differential signal shall be used to signify a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal "no ball" and then tap the head with the other hand.

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

The above is not a substitute for ICC Playing Condition 23.6 below which umpires are able to apply at any time.

### **23.5 (Law 42.6 (b)) The Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls**

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

- (a) Any delivery, other than a slow paced one, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the crease is deemed dangerous and unfair, whether or not is it likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- (b) A slow delivery which passes or would have passed on the full above shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease, is to be deemed dangerous and unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- (c) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in (a) and (b) above (i.e. a beamer), the umpire at the bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure:
- (d) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead, caution the Bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, captain of the fielding side and the striker of what has occurred.
- (e) At the first repetition call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain of the fielding side to take the Bowler off forthwith and to complete the over with another Bowler, provided that the Bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.
- (f) Not allow the Bowler, thus taken off, to bowl again in the same innings.
- (g) At the first opportunity report the occurrence, with the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and the ICC match referee responsible for the match who shall take any further action which is considered to be appropriate against the Captain and the Bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of the Captains.)



### **23.6 (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 23.4, 23.5 and 23.7, the following shall apply at any time during the match.

- (a) The bowling of fast short pitched balls is unfair if in the opinion of the umpire at the Bowler's end he considers that by their repetition and taking into account their length, height and direction, they are likely to inflict physical injury on the Striker, irrespective of the protective clothing and equipment he may be wearing. The relative skill of the Striker shall also be taken into consideration.
- (b) In the event of such unfair bowling, the umpire at the Bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure:
  - (i) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball, caution the Bowler and inform the other umpire, the Captain of the fielding side and the Batsmen of what has occurred.
  - (ii) If this caution is ineffective, he shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the Bowler that this is a final warning.
  - (iii) Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply even though the Bowler may later change ends.
  - (iv) Should the above warnings prove ineffective the umpire at the Bowler's end shall:
    - i. At the first repetition call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the Captain to take the Bowler off forthwith and to complete the over with another Bowler, provided that the Bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively. See Law 22.8. (Bowler Incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).
    - ii. Not allow the Bowler, thus taken off, to bowl again in the same innings.
    - iii. Report the occurrence to the Captain of the batting side as soon as the Players leave the field for an interval.
    - iv. Report the occurrence to the Executive of the fielding side and to the ICC match referee responsible for the match who shall take any further action which is considered to be appropriate against the Captain and the Bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of the Captains.)

### **23.7 (Law 42.8) Deliberate bowling of High Full Pitched Balls**

Law 42.8 shall be replaced with the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch, which is deemed dangerous and unfair as defined in clause 23.5 was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with. The umpire at the bowlers end shall:

- (a) Call and signal no ball
- (b) When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith
- (c) Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings



- (d) Complete the over with another Bowler, provided that the Bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.
- (e) At the first opportunity report the occurrence, with the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and the ICC match referee responsible for the match who shall take any further action which is considered to be appropriate against the Captain and the Bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of the Captains.)

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

Please note that should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in Clauses 23.4, 23.5, 23.6 and 23.7, such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

### **23.9 (Law 42.9) Time Wasting by the Fielding Side**

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

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

- (i) Call and signal dead ball if necessary, and;
- (ii) award 5 penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 42.17 below).
- (iii) inform the other umpire, the batsman and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.
- (iv) report the occurrence, with the other umpire, as soon as possible to the Executive of the fielding side and to the ICC Match Referee responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the team concerned under the ICC Code of Conduct.

### **23.10 (Law 42.10) Batsman Wasting Time**

Law 42.10 shall apply, subject to the following:

- (a) That the reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'ICC match referee' in Law 42.10 (b) (iii).
- (b) In addition, the umpires will report the incident to the ICC match referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

### **23.11 (Law 42.12) Bowler running on the protected area after delivering the ball (Law 42.12)**

Law 42.12 shall apply, except that the reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'ICC match referee' in Law 42.12 (c) (iii).

### **23.12 (Law 42.13) Fielder damaging the pitch**

Law 42.13 shall apply, except that the reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'ICC match referee' in Law 42.13 (b) (iii).

### **23.13 (Law 42.14) Batsman damaging the pitch**

Law 42.14 shall apply, except that the reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'ICC match referee' in Law 42.14 (c) (vi).



**23.14 (Law 42.16) Batsmen stealing a run**

Law 42.16 shall apply, except that the reference to ‘Governing Body’ shall be replaced by ‘ICC match referee’ in Law 42.16 (v).

**23.15 (Law 42.18) Players’ conduct**

Law 42.18 shall apply, except that the reference to ‘Governing Body’ shall be replaced by ‘ICC match referee’ in Law 42.18 (iii).

**24. THIRD UMPIRE / TV REPLAYS**

**24.1** The host 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.

**24.2** The on-field umpires shall, at their discretion, be entitled to consult with the third umpire on any aspect of any decision.

**24.3** The on-field umpire wishing to consult with the third umpire shall contact him using the radio communication device supplied for the purpose and shall signal to the players and spectators by making a shape of a TV screen with his hands.

**24.4** Once the on-field umpire has made contact, the third umpire shall refer to the TV replays and provide the on-field umpire with answers to the aspects of the decision he was consulted upon. In addition the third umpire may, once consulted, refer the on-field umpire to any other aspect of the decision he may feel is relevant.

**24.5** Players may not appeal to the on-field umpires to consult the third umpire. Breach of this provision will constitute dissent and the player could be liable for discipline under the ICC Code of Conduct.

**25. Competition Format**

The ICC Champions Trophy 2002 will be contested by 12 teams which have been divided into four groups:

<b>A1</b>	Australia	<b>B1</b>	England
<b>A2</b>	Bangladesh	<b>B2</b>	India
<b>A3</b>	New Zealand	<b>B3</b>	Zimbabwe



<b>C1</b>	Kenya	<b>D1</b>	Holland
<b>C2</b>	South Africa	<b>D2</b>	Pakistan
<b>C3</b>	West Indies	<b>D3</b>	Sri Lanka

The first round of the competition will be the Group Matches.

Each team will play one match against the other two teams in its Group. Points will be allocated in the Group matches for each match in accordance with the system described in clause 26 of these playing conditions.

The winning team from each Group will progress to the semi-finals.

Semi-final 1 – the winner of Group B will play the winner of Group C.

Semi-final 2 – the winner of Group A will play the winner of Group D.

Final – the winner of semi-final 1 will play the winner of semi-final 2.

## 26. POINTS

### (a) Group Matches

The points system applicable to the group matches shall be as follows:

Win	4
Tie or No Result	2
Loss	0

In the event of teams finishing on equal points, the right to play in the semi-finals will be determined as follows:

- the team with the most number of wins in the group matches
- if still equal, the team with the highest net run rate
- if still equal, the team with the higher number of wickets taken per balls bowled in which results were achieved
- if still equal, lots will be drawn

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



**(b) Net Run Rate**

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

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

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

**(c) Semi-final**

If a semi-final is tied or there is a no result on the two allocated days, the team with the best record at the end of the group matches as decided in 26 (a) shall proceed to the final.

**(d) Final**

In the event of a tied final or if there is no result, the Champions Trophy will be shared by the finalists.

**APPENDIX A**

All penalty runs in the Laws of Cricket 2000 Code now apply in International Cricket. Some penalty runs can be referred to the ICC referee for further action if necessary. The following grid should be read in conjunction with these Standard Playing Conditions.

Playing Condition Clause No.	Law	Action on field?	Penalty runs?	Report to Referee?
3.1 (ODI)	2.6	Yes	Yes	As Law
16 (ODI)	18.5	Yes	Yes	As Law
22.2 (ODI)	41.2	Yes	Yes	As Law
n/a (ODI)	41.3	Yes	Yes	No
23.1 (ODI)	42.3	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.2 (ODI)	42.4	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.3 (ODI)	42.5	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.9 (ODI)	42.9	Yes	Yes	As Law
23.10 (ODI)	42.10	Yes	Yes	As Law
23.12 (ODI)	42.13	Yes	Yes	As Law
23.13 (ODI)	42.14	Yes	Yes	As Law
23.14 (ODI)	42.16	Yes	Yes	As Law