

**MZANSI
SUPER
LEAGUE**

#MSLT20

**2018 TOURNAMENT
BOOKLET**



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**CSA
MESSAGING**



THE Mzansi Super League (MSL) opens a new chapter in Cricket South Africa's (CSA) over-riding vision of making the game accessible to all and at the same time maintaining a standard of excellence as witnessed by the performances of our Proteas men's and women's teams.

T20 cricket is by far the fastest growing format of the game and has not only inspired more and more young people to want to play our game but has also attracted a new generation of fans. T20 cricket is indeed as much about the fans as it is about the players and, while excellence on the field is paramount, the fan experience is an equally important component.

With the preponderance of shots going out of the ground in this format I am indeed reminded of the memorable quote by one of our Protea legends, Shaun Pollock, while commentating on one of the Standard Bank Proteas T20 matches: "The players

are becoming the spectators and the spectators are becoming the fielders!" With the manner in which T20 cricket is involving fans in many different ways I am absolutely delighted to note that all the MSL matches will be broadcast on SABC's television and radio platforms, not to mention the reach of our various social media platforms, and thus has the potential to take the game to every corner of the country.

This is a wonderful opportunity to broaden our fan base to a new level and to consolidate our plans to make cricket a truly national sport. It is worth recording that the exploits of the likes of Kagiso Rabada, Lungi Ngidi and Temba Bavuma in Proteas colours have enabled the SABC to draw audiences of more than 10 million to their television coverage of our national team and we certainly intend to build on the platform that our wonderful role models have created for us.

It is my privilege and pleasure to welcome all our stakeholders whether they be players, coaches, administrators, fans or commercial partners to the MSL. I sense we are on the verge of an exciting new chapter in CSA's young history!



CHRIS NENZANI
PRESIDENT, CRICKET SOUTH AFRICA



THE Mzansi Super League (MSL) has now truly arrived and brings with it the potential to advance South African cricket on many fronts among all its spheres of operations.

The birth of the MSL has instantly brought back memories of when we started the Africa T20 Cup four years ago. Among the standout players in that inaugural tournament were Aiden Markram, Lungi Ngidi, Heinrich Klaasen, Andile Phehlukwayo and Tabraiz Shamsi, all of whom have gone on to represent our Standard Bank Proteas with distinction and all of whom may well be involved in our Vision 2019 to finally bring the ICC Men's World Cup home next year.

There is no doubt that these domestic T20 Leagues have become a wonderful platform for talent identification as it encourages players' self-expression and innovation and challenges them to achieve what was considered impossible for previous generations.

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players' self-expression and innovation and challenges them to achieve what was considered impossible for previous generations.

The Indian Premier League (IPL), for instance, has increased that country's standing as a powerhouse of the game, both in terms of excellence at international level and in developing depth. I see the MSL doing much the same for our cricket, giving our rookies the chance to brush shoulders with established international players. It will also be a show window for our existing and emerging talent to be snapped up for similar tournaments around the world and surely creates a win-win situation for all.

Of equal importance is the opportunity to grow our fan base with the involvement of the SABC making sure the tournament will be witnessed and followed far and wide and the opportunity to develop new income streams.

This latter objective is all important as we live in an age where finances are coming under increasing pressure in many areas and we can't simply rely on international tours to South Africa by the Big Three to make ends meet.

Small beginnings often lead to great outcomes and I am confident that is the path we are following as we go into edition one of the MSL.



THABANG MOROE
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



SABC is proud to be the partner to one of the world's most anticipated sports event this year.

The partnership with Cricket SA is one that is based on a shared common vision of making the sport of cricket available to all audiences and delivering the hottest sport event this summer. The Mzansi Super League partnerships is underpinned by these values and dreams.

At SABC, our responsibility lies beyond just bringing cricket live on our SABC TV, radio and digital platforms. It is the sole responsibility we carry as the national broadcaster to inspire dreams of any person from any walk of life to achieve their lifelong dream. We ignite the passion & we inspire the dream. It's not always about winning, but the courage to go the distance that counts, that we need to instill in our future sport stars.

It is the distance that we have gone through as SABC, with CSA over many past decades as we have been able to bring this nation together behind the game of cricket.

For four weeks, the country will come to a standstill to experience this legendary event and the SABC will be the window to our family beyond our borders. The Mzansi Super League on SABC will give our audiences an opportunity to create everlasting memories. It is going to be cricket like never seen before.

As the Official Broadcast Partner to the Mzansi Super League, SABC wishes the teams, players, fans and all our corporate partners all the best on this exciting event. In the SABC, you have our support and a friend to make this dream come true.



**CHRIS MAROLENG
SABC COO.**



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**MSL PLAYER
PREVIEW**

DURBAN HEAT

RASHID KHAN

The Afghan sensation leg spinner is regarded among the best bowlers in cricket having made his big breakthrough in international circles two years ago. If the Durban outfit is to go all the way to win the inaugural tournament, the 20-year-old world class player is the fire that will ignite the Heat in tandem with slow left arm spinner, Keshav Maharaj. While he can stake a claim as an all-rounder, Khan is much feared for his bowling, where he picks up a wicket every 12.41 runs conceded (bowling average) in his T20 career as of 1 November 2018.



Player stats
to be added



HEINRICH KLAASEN

Klaassen is likely one of the most explosive batsmen in the Mzansi Super League with a full range of shots available when the mood grabs him. While he is adept as a great finisher too, the Proteas wicketkeeper-batsman (who also bowls a bit of spin should he be required) will likely be tasked with opening the batting to give the Heat the much-needed platform at the top of the innings. With a batting average of 37.54 in T20 cricket, the man once touted as South Africa's version of Indian legendary keeper-batsman, MS Dhoni, will be a trump card at Kingsmead Stadium.



DARKHORSE:

BRENDAN MAVUTA.

The young Zimbabwean spinner will be a hit with the fans for his charismatic nature, his celebrations and for taking critical wickets as an able understudy for Khan and Maharaj.



CHRIS GAYLE

The prototype player for this form of cricket – Gayle's swashbuckling style of play is synonymous with T20s. If the shots connect at the top of the innings, it will be the fans in the stand that will benefit, more especially in the Highveld and at Bidvest Wanderers, where the ball flies more than anywhere else in the country. At 39, the West Indian giant is still in demand on the world circuit and if the Stars are to shine bright in the first edition of the MSLT20 Gayle will have to showcase the form that has seen him score a 30-ball century (the fastest ever) and an eye-popping 175 not out (the highest ever T20 score at all levels).



BEURAN HENDRICKS

The nippy left-arm seamer, with an incredible ability of taking wickets, has found his rhythm again after suffering some injuries. With a wealth of experience (despite being relatively young at 28) and a bowling average below 20 in this format, Hendricks will lead the Stars' bowling attack alongside Duane Olivier, Australian Dan Christian and fellow Protea, Dwaine Pretorius.



DARKHORSE:

RYAN RICKLETON

One of the brightest South African talents with an appetite for runs, who could just be one of the breakthrough stars of the Mzansi Super League.



PAARL ROCKS

MANGALISO

MOSEHLE

Mosehle is lethal against wayward bowling in limited overs cricket. In a formidable team that will contain the likes of Proteas captain Faf du Plessis, Aiden Markram, Cameron Delport and Henry Davids – the Rocks will not be short of formidable, international quality, batsmen. The 28-year-old Mosehle will also form part of the leadership group, where he will need to convert his fiery scoring rates to decent overall team scores.



DWAYNE

BRAVO

The West Indian all-rounder will be key to his team with his crafty medium paced bowling, his finishing with the bat and deft fielding skills. Bravo carries a wealth of experience with plenty of tricks to aid his team with both bat and ball. After having played his cricket all around the world Bravo's presence ensures the Rocks will be among the favourites to win the inaugural Mzansi Super League trophy.



DARKHORSE:

BJORN FORTUIN

Player stats
to be added

The Paarl-born all-rounder is another for the future. He is expected to bowl in tandem with fellow spinner Tabrais Shamsi and to showcase his batting skills in a formidable batting line-up.



DALE STEYN

Arguably one of the most skilful fast bowlers to have played the game and very much the big hope for the Capetonians in this tournament. Steyn bowls at speed with incredible control and guile, which will become even more dangerous at night in PPC Newlands conditions. The 35-year-old, nicknamed the "Steyn Remover" will be leading an attack containing good white ball bowlers in Andile Phehlukwayo, Samuel Badree, Malusi Siboto and George Linde.



DAWID MALAN

The Englishman with a strong South African connection is an elegant left-handed batsman who is expected to lead the Blitz's young but talented batting line-up, alongside Protea Farhaan Behardien. He holds the unique record of becoming the first player to score a century in a T20 match batting at number six. Malan is also capable of handy leg spin bowling and will likely line-up alongside fellow Blitz spinners Linde and Badree when required.



DARKHORSE:

SIBO MAKHANYA.

After years of promise, the 24-year old will look to come to his own in the Mzansi Super League where he is expected to form part of the middle order, bowl his partnership-breaking medium pacers and be the team's leading fielder in the cover point region.



JASON

ROY

The English blaster is currently one of the best players in T20 cricket. Roy will thrive on the hard South African wickets where he will ensure that the ball sails high and over the boundary, especially if the bowling is loose outside the off-stump. Roy leads an explosive batting line-up containing captain JonJon Smuts and the talented trio of Christiaan Jonker, Rudi Second and Heino Kuhn. The 28-year-old also has South African connections, having been born in Durban.



CHRIS MORRIS

The towering all-rounder is a dream T20 player as a fast bowler with a knack for taking crucial wickets and a capable lower-order batsman whose skill has seen him close off plenty of matches at domestic and international level. Morris will lead a bowling attack containing the experienced Ryan McLaren and the maverick talents of Junior Dala and Sisanda Magala.



DARKHORSE:

RUDI SECOND

The wicketkeeper-batsman who is a neat glovesman and an explosive hitter who could just come to his own in in this tournament.



AB DE VILLIERS

De Villiers is arguably the most feared and most complete batsman since Sir Vivian Richards dominated the game in the 1970s and 1980s. With little weakness to his technique and game, De Villiers has been nicknamed "Mr 360" for his incredible shot repertoire and innovation all around the wicket. Having retired from international cricket, De Villiers will come into the MSLT20 refreshed and motivated to drive the Spartans to the title.



ROBBIE FRYLINCK

With his all-round skills with both bat and ball, Frylinck is a gem in the shorter format of the game. The 33-year-old comes with proven big match temperament. Frylinck bowls a 'heavy ball' can mix things up when needed. The Spartans will to to him to fulfil a finisher role with the bat alongside Sri Lankan Jeevan Mendis, Rory Kleinveldt and Zimbabwean, Sean Williams.



DARKHORSE:

TONY DE ZORZI

In January 2018, he scored his first century in List A cricket, batting for Titans against Knights in the 2017-18 Momentum One Day Cup. In June 2018, he was named in the squad for the Titans team for the 2018-19 season. The following month, he was named as the captain of the Cricket South Africa Emerging Squad.

3

**VENUE
INFORMATION**

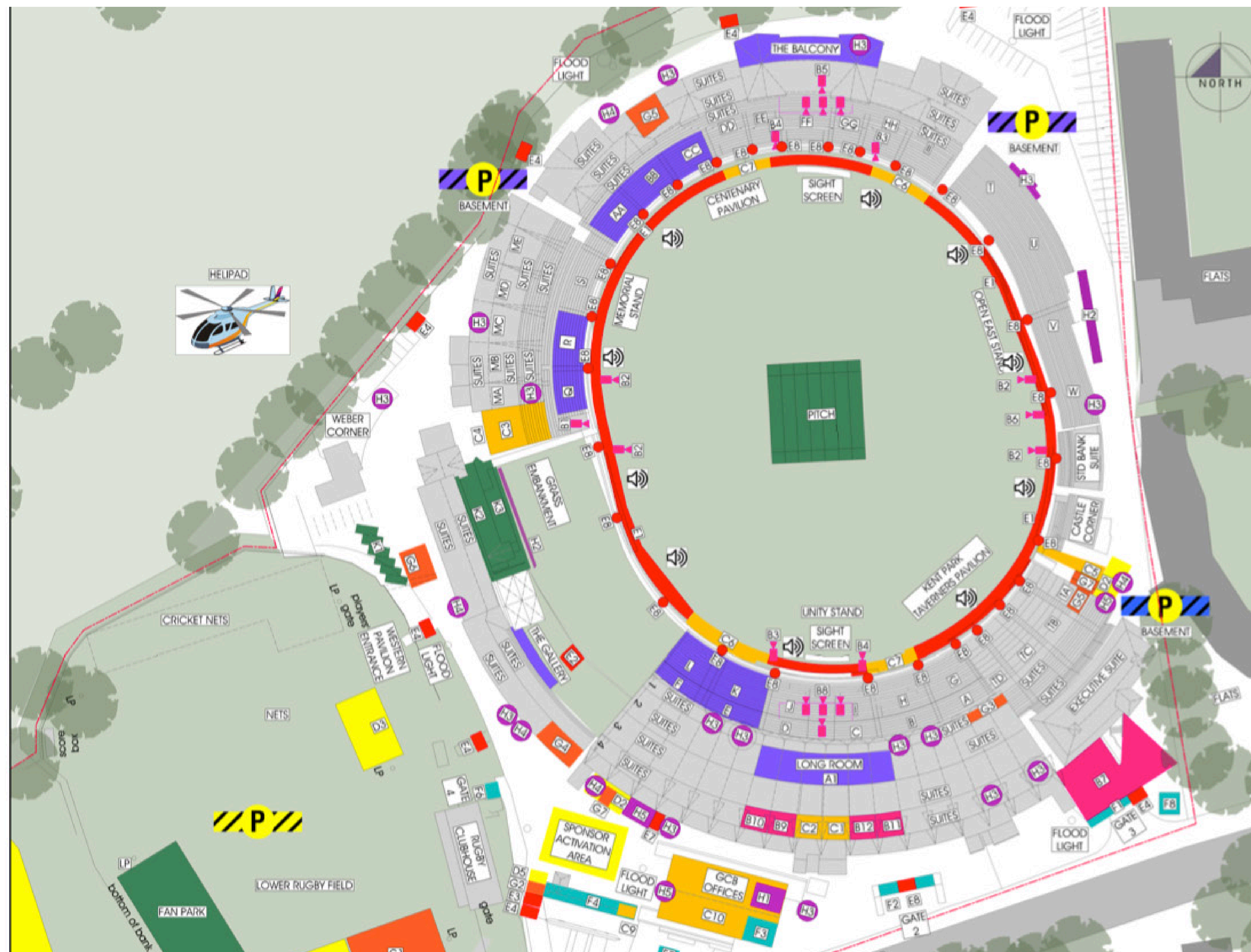
BIDVEST WANDERERS STADIUM

JOZI STARS



Since South Africa's return to International cricket in 1991, the Bidvest Wanderers Stadium has undergone major changes. The total amount spent to date on upgrading the stadium is in excess of R60-million. In 1991 the Centenary Pavilion, at the Golf-Course end of the ground was completed. Then in 1992 the imposing Unity Pavilion, on the Corlett Drive end of the ground was added to the stadium and was officially opened on 26 November by Sir Colin Cowdrey, on the occasion of the first Test match at the ground in 22 years.

#MSLT20



SPONSORS	
NO	DESCRIPTION
A1	SPONSOR HOSPITALITY / LONGROOM
TELEVISION	
NO	DESCRIPTION
B1	EXISTING MID-WOIST CAMERA POSITION ON BUILDING END
B2	RUN-OUT CAMERAS WEST (2) & EAST (2)
B3	REVERSE SUITS CAMERAS (2): 1 NORTH AND 1 SOUTH
B4	SUP CAMERAS (2): 1 NORTH AND 1 SOUTH
B5	EXISTING CAMERA POSITIONS
B6	REVERSE MID-WOIST CAMERA POSITION
B7	OB & UPSTAIR PARKING
B8	EXISTING CAMERA POSITION AT SEATING FRONT
B9	EXISTING COMMENTATOR POSITIONS
B10	PERMANENT COMMENTARY POSITIONS & STUDIOS ON THIRD LEVEL
B11	COMMENTATOR POSITIONS
B12	1 x IN-SITU STUDIO
MEDIA	
NO	DESCRIPTION
C1	MEDIA CENTRE
C2	MEDIA HOSPITALITY
C3	PRESS CONFERENCE AREA LOCATED NEAR PLAYERS DRESSING ROOMS
C4	MATCH OFFICIALS PARKING
C5	PHOTOGRAPHERS WALKWAY
C6	PHOTOGRAPHERS POSITIONS 20 - 25 OFF
C7	PHOTOGRAPHERS POSITIONS 15 NO OFF
C8	MEDIA & BROADCAST PARKING
C9	ACCREDITED ACCESS
C10	ACCOMMODATION CENTRE
PARKING, SECURITY & EMERGENCY	
NO	DESCRIPTION
D0	EMERGENCY VEHICLE PARKING
D1	TEAMS & OFFICIALS PARKING
D2	DELIVERY GATE
D3	STAFF PARKING
D4	VP PARKING
D5	PARKING SUITS / SEASON TICKETS
D6	PARKING WANDERERS CLUB

SECURITY : ACCESS CONTROL	
NO	DESCRIPTION
E1	STANDARD MOAT MOAT ON OUTSIDE OF EXISTING BOWLS. ALL ROUND
E2	VOC
E3	SEARCH AREA
E4	EGRESS GATE
E5	SECURITY OFFICE
E6	EMERGENCY GATE
TICKETS & ACCESS CONTROL	
NO	DESCRIPTION
F1	GATE 3: VEHICLE EXIT
F2	GATE 2: 10 x ENTRY TURNSTILES - 2 B-DIRECTIONAL
F3	MAIN TICKET OFFICE
F4	GATE 1: 8 x ENTRY TURNSTILES - 1 B-DIRECTIONAL, 1 PAU 2 x EXIT
F5	GATE 4: OVERFLOW VP - 3 x ENTRY ONLY, 1 B-DIRECTIONAL
F7	VP ENTRANCE - 1 x PAU
F8	TICKET COLLECTION POINT
MEDICAL	
NO	DESCRIPTION
G1	DISABLED PARKING
G2	DISABLED ENTRANCE
G3	DISABLED SEATING (10)
G4	PRIMARY MEDICAL CENTRE
G5	SECONDARY MEDICAL CENTRE
G6	DRUG CONTROL ROOM
G7	AMBULANCE
GENERAL	
NO	DESCRIPTION
H1	GCC OFFICES
H2	SCOREBOARD
H3	FRANCHISE HOBBS
H4	TOILETS
H5	ATM
PLAYERS FACILITIES	
NO	DESCRIPTION
I1	DROP-OFF & PICK-UP
I2	DRESSING ROOMS
I3	PLAYERS PAVILION

PPC NEWLANDS CRICKET STADIUM

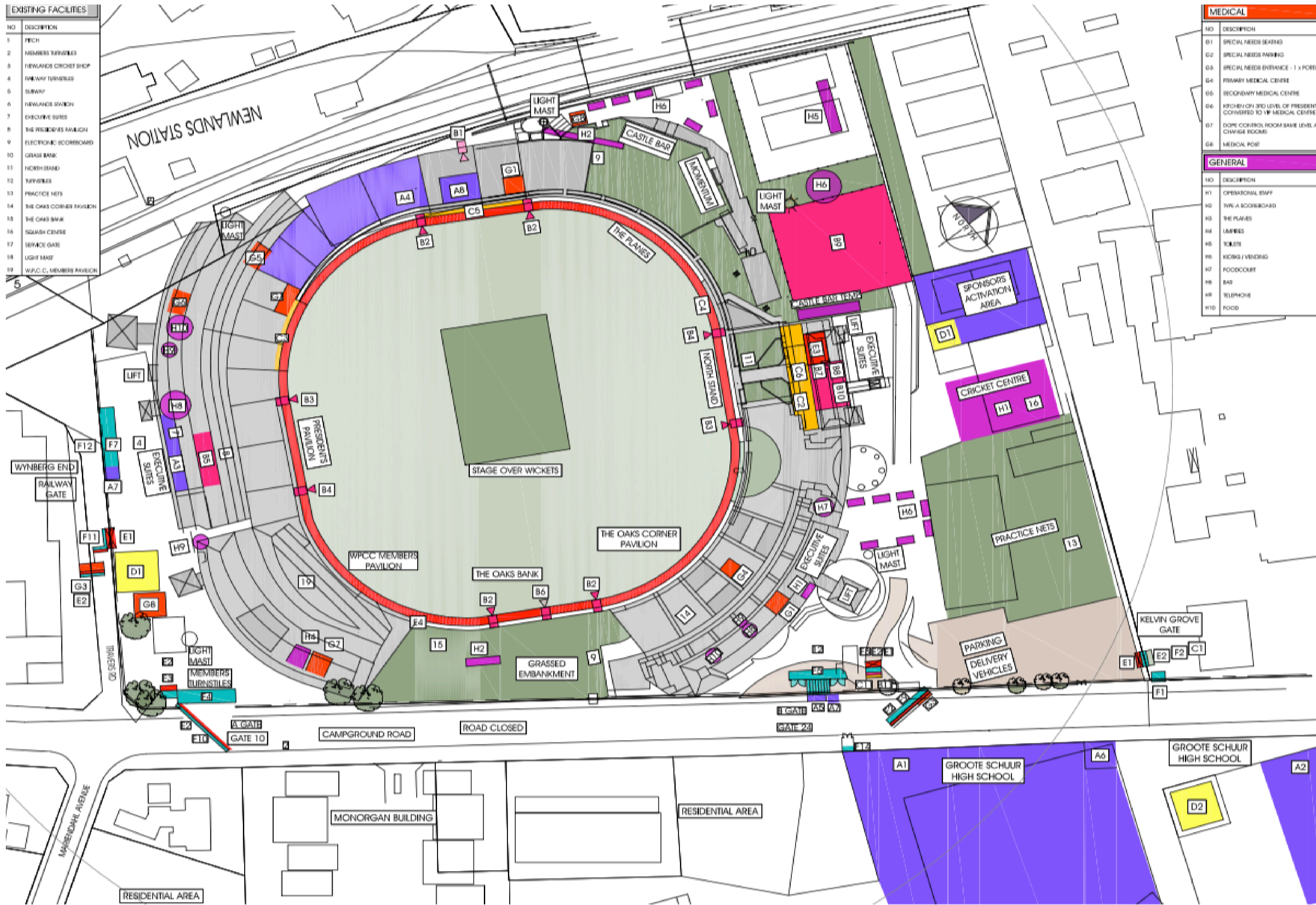
CAPE TOWN BLITZ



PPC Newlands hosted its first test match in March 1889, only five years after test cricket was first played at Lords. Not even a country at the time, South Africa had started its journey towards becoming one of the great cricketing nations. Australia's first visit to South Africa (1902 - 1903) witnessed a historic six matches, including three Test Matches at PPC Newlands. The Australians proved a big attraction at PPC Newlands drawing an estimated crowd of 10,000 - easily a record at the time!

#MSLT20

NO	DESCRIPTION
1	PITCH
2	MEMBERS TURNSTILES
3	NEWLANDS CRICKET SHOP
4	RAILWAY TURNSTILES
5	SURWAY
6	NEWLANDS STATION
7	EXECUTIVE SUITES
8	THE PRESIDENT'S PAVILION
9	ELECTRONIC SCOREBOARD
10	GRASS BANK
11	NORTH STAND
12	TURNSTILES
13	PRACTICE NETS
14	THE OAKS CORNER PAVILION
15	THE OAKS BANK
16	SQUASH CENTRE
17	SERVICE GATE
18	LIGHT MAST
19	W.P.C. MEMBERS PAVILION



MEDICAL	
NO	DESCRIPTION
B1	SPECIAL NEEDS SEATING
B2	SPECIAL NEEDS PARKING
B3	SPECIAL NEEDS ENTRANCE - 1 x PORTABLE SCANNER
B4	PRIMARY MEDICAL CENTRE
B5	SECONDARY MEDICAL CENTRE
B6	KITCHEN ON 3RD LEVEL OF PRESIDENT'S SUITE CONVERTED TO VP MEDICAL CENTRE
B7	DOPE CONTROL ROOM SAME LEVEL AS PLAYERS CHANGE ROOMS
B8	MEDICAL POST

GENERAL	
NO	DESCRIPTION
G1	OPERATIONAL STAFF
G2	TYPE A SCOREBOARD
G3	THE PLAYERS
G4	UMBRELLS
G5	TOILETS
G6	KIOSK (VENDING)
G7	FOODCOURT
G8	BAR
G9	TELEPHONE
G10	FOOD

SPONSORS	
NO	DESCRIPTION
A1	SPONSORS PARKING
A2	CORPORATE PARKING
A3	SPONSORS SUITES
A4	SPONSORS SEATING
A5	SPONSORS & CORPORATE HOSPITALITY ENTRANCE / EGRESS
A6	HOSPITALITY INFO & COLLECTION POINT
A7	SPONSORS ENTRANCE TO SEATING

TELEVISION	
NO	DESCRIPTION
B1	EXISTING MID-WICKET CAMERA POSITION
B2	RUN-OUT CAMERAS ON POLES 2 WEST & 2 EAST
B3	REVERSE SLIP CAMERAS (2) 1 NORTH AND 1 SOUTH (SUPER 6 ONLY)
B4	SLIP CAMERAS (2) 1 NORTH AND 1 SOUTH
B5	CAMERA POS. IN PRESIDENT'S BOX
B6	REVERSE MID-WICKET CAMERA POSITION SUPER 6X WATCHES ONLY
B7	EXISTING CAMERA POSITIONS
B8	COMMENTARY POSITIONS 3RD FLOOR NORTH STAND
B9	TV OR PAVING & UPLINK
B10	BROADCAST STUDIO 4TH FLOOR MEDIA CENTRE (GLASS ROOM)
B11	ORU ENTRANCE

MEDIA	
NO	DESCRIPTION
C1	ACCESS GATE TO ACCREDITATION CENTRE VEHICLE ENTRANCE
C2	PRESS CONFERENCE ROOM
C3	PHOTOGRAPHERS POSITIONS 20 NO OFF
C4	PHOTOGRAPHER POSITIONS 10 NO OFF
C5	PHOTOGRAPHER POSITIONS 15 NO OFF
C6	PRESS BOX: 120 POS

PARKING, SECURITY & EMERGENCY	
NO	DESCRIPTION
D1	EMERGENCY VEHICLE PARKING
D2	YOUNGERS BREAK AWAY VENUE (JHS HIGH SCHOOL)
D3	PUBLIC PARK & WALK, PUBLIC PARK & WALK MAIN ENTRANCE BY CAMPGROUND ROAD ADDITIONAL ENTRANCE BY WHITE ROAD

SECURITY : ACCESS CONTROL	
NO	DESCRIPTION
E1	EGRESS GATE GATE 26 FOR VEHICLES ON MATCH DAYS
E2	SEARCH AREA
E3	VOC 4TH FLOOR NORTH STAND NEXT TO MEDIA CENTRE
E4	EXISTING MCAI
E5	REMOTE SEARCH AREA - CORNER OF MAIN & CAMPGROUND ROAD

TICKETS & ACCESS CONTROL	
NO	DESCRIPTION
F1	SOFT PICKUP ZONE TO BE PROVIDED
F2	ACCESS ACCREDITATION CENTRE: 2 MAGNETOMETERS
F3	MAIN VEHICLE ENTRANCE: NO SCANNERS
F4	3 x ENTRY TURNSTILES, 1 BI-DIRECTIONAL (UPGRADES REQUIRED)
F5	10 x ENTRY TURNSTILES, 2 BI-DIRECTIONAL (UPGRADES REQUIRED) 12 x 1.5m SLIDING GATES ON BOTH SIDES OF TURNSTILES - 4 MAGNETOMETERS
F6	SOFT PICKUP
F7	RAILWAY TURNSTILES BEHIND MAIN STAND 8 x ENTRY TURNSTILES, 2x BI-DIRECTIONAL (UPGRADES REQUIRED)
F8	MOTOR GATE: MEDIA ACCREDITED ACCESS, ORU ENTRANCE 2 x MAGNETOMETERS
F9	10 MAGNETOMETERS
F10	7 MAGNETOMETERS
F11	8 MAGNETOMETERS
F12	10 MAGNETOMETERS
F13	PEDESTRIAN ONLY, VP ENTRANCE, MAGNETOMETERS

KINGSMEAD CRICKET GROUND

DURBAN HEAT

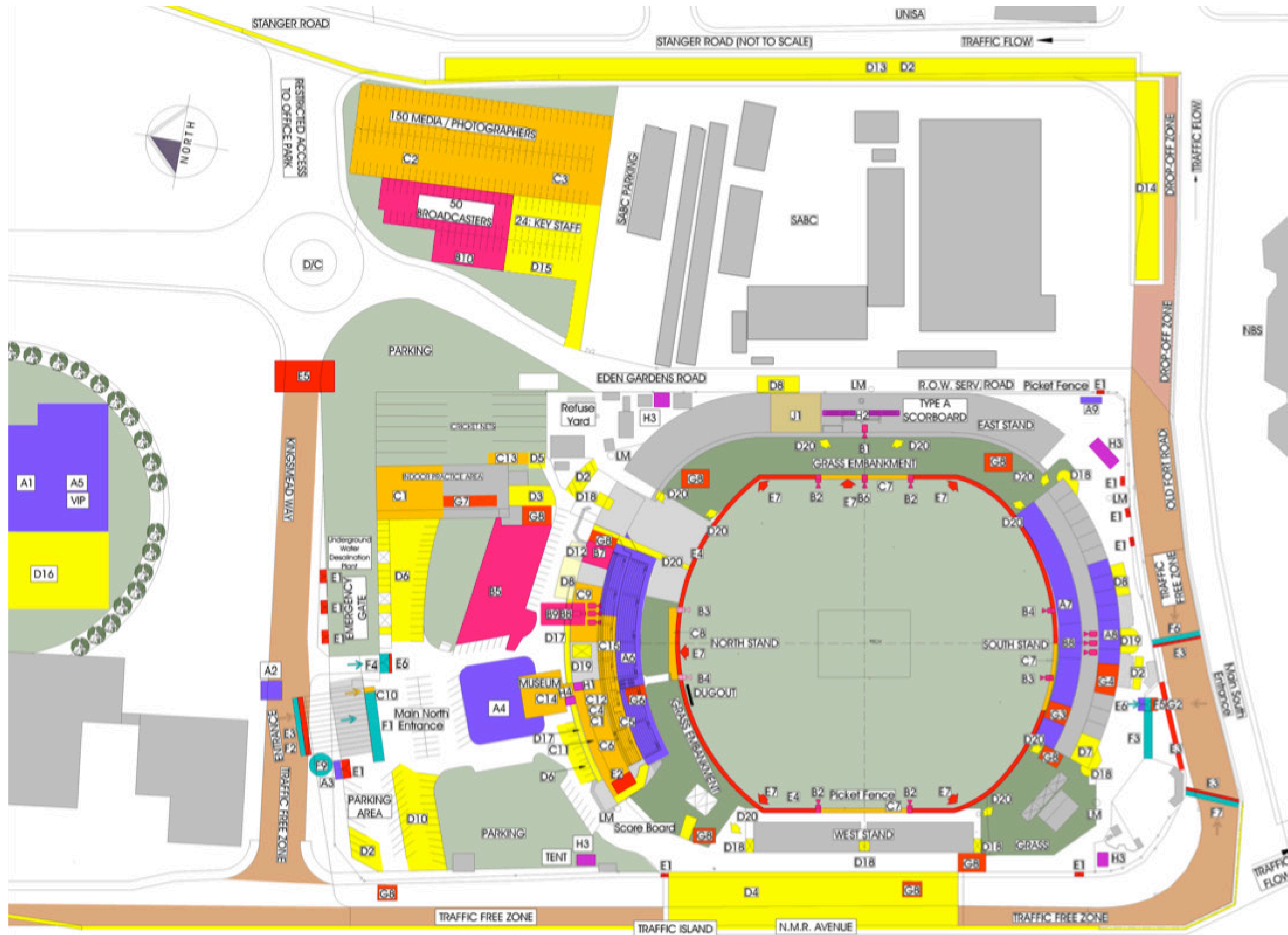


DURBAN HEAT

The ground certainly has had its highs and lows. South Africa amassed 658 for 9 against West Indies in 2003, but India were skittled for just 66 in 1996. In 2003 Kingsmead staged the World Cup semi-final between India and Kenya.

Kingsmead's easterly location - but within the same timezone as the rest of South Africa - means it is prone to bad light and the humid climate can result in powerful thunderstorms. The ground still incorporates traditional grass banks, as well as towering modern stands. Being in the centre of Durban makes it easily accessible by public transport, or on foot, but parking is limited.

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SPONSORS & CORPORATE HOSPITALITY		PARKING, SECURITY & EMERGENCY	
NO	DESCRIPTION	NO	DESCRIPTION
A1	SPONSOR & CORPORATE HOSPITALITY PARKING	D1	STAFF PARKING TBC
A2	HOSPITALITY INFO & COLLECTION POINT	D2	EMERGENCY VEHICLE PARKING
A3	EGRESS GATE	D3	TEAMS PARKING
A4	ACTIVATION AREA	D4	COMMERCIAL AREA
A5	SPONSOR HOSPITALITY PARKING - 75 BAYS EITHER SIDE OF JONES TERRACE & 275 BAYS @ ICC UNDERGROUND PARKING	D5	PLAYERS GATE
A6	SPONSOR SEATING	D6	SURE HOLDERS PARKING - TBC - 75 BAYS
A7	SPONSOR SEATING	D7	VOLUNTEERS BREAKWAY VENUE
A8	SPONSOR SUITE	D8	OFFICIALS PARKING
A9	SHUTTLE BUS - SPONSOR HOSPITALITY EXIT / COLLECTION	D9	PARK & WALK (CENTRUM)
TELEVISION		D10	VIP PARKING
NO	DESCRIPTION	D11	OFFICIALS PARKING
B1	MD-WICKET CAMERA POSITION BEHIND MAIN SEATING AND IN FRONT OF SURE HOLDERS SEATING PLATFORM 2m x 2m	D12	OFFICIALS PARKING
B2	RUN-OUT CAMERAS ON POLES (2 WEST, 2 EAST)	D13	LUXURY COACH
B3	REVERSED SIPS CAMERAS (2) 1 NORTH AND 1 SOUTH SUPER SK MATCHES & SEATS ONLY	D14	SHUTTLES / DROP-OFF / PICK-UP
B4	SIP CAMERAS (2) 1 NORTH AND 1 SOUTH	D15	KEY CMC KZNLU STAFF - SABC - 24 BAYS
B5	TV & CB PARKING UPUNT TO BE FENCED	D16	VP PARKING - 275 BAYS
B6	REVERSE MD-WICKET CAMERA POSITION SUPER SK MATCHES & SEATS ONLY	D17	EMERGENCY EXIT - RAMP
B7	TV STUDIO 3RD FLOOR PARKING TBC	D18	EMERGENCY EXIT - STAIRS
B8	EXISTING CAMERA POSITIONS	D19	EMERGENCY EXIT - LIFT / STAIRS
B9	COMMENTATORS PARKING - BELOW B8 NORTH SIDE	D20	EMERGENCY EXIT
B10	BROADCASTERS PARKING - SABC - 50 BAYS	TICKETS & ACCESS CONTROL	
MEDIA		NO	DESCRIPTION
NO	DESCRIPTION	F1	9 x ENTRY ONLY TURNSTILES - 2 B-DIRECTIONAL
C1	ACCREDITATION CENTRE KZNLU OFFICE (BELOW C12)	F2	12 MAGNETOMETERS
C2	MEDIA PARKING (150 BAYS INCLUDING PHOTOGRAPHERS)	F3	8 x ENTRY ONLY TURNSTILES - 2 B-DIRECTIONAL
C3	PHOTOGRAPHERS PARKING	F4	MAIN VEHICLE ENTRANCE: 1 x PORTABLE SCANNER
C4	PHOTOGRAPHERS WORKING AREA - INDOOR PRACTICE AREA	F5	SOUTH VEHICLE GATE: EGRESS ONLY PERMANENT
C5	TEMPORARY DESK POSITION	F6	6 MAGNETOMETERS
C6	PRESS DESKS - B3	F7	8 MAGNETOMETERS
C7	PHOTOGRAPHERS POSITIONS 25 NO OFF	F8	
C8	PHOTOGRAPHERS POSITIONS 35 NO OFF	F9	TICKET COLLECTION POINT
C9	PRESS CONFERENCE	MEDICAL	
C10	ACCREDITED ACCESS GATE: MEDIA & VP	NO	DESCRIPTION
C11	PRESS SERVICE AREA	G1	SPECIAL NEEDS PARKING
C12	FENCED WALKWAY & POE - (BEHIND PRACTICE AREA)	G2	SPECIAL NEEDS ENTRANCE
C14	MEDIA CENTRE - (MUSEUM)	G3	SPECIAL NEEDS SEATING 1ST FLOOR - SW SIDE
SECURITY : ACCESS CONTROL		G4	PRIMARY MEDICAL CENTRE ON GROUND FLOOR
NO	DESCRIPTION	G5	
E1	EGRESS GATE	G6	VP MEDICAL CENTRE
E2	VOC	G7	DOPE CONTROL ROOM (LOWER LEVEL)
E3	SEARCH AREA TO STANDARD DETAIL	G8	MEDICAL POSTS
E4	MOAT (FIXED DUGOUT)	GENERAL	
E5	REMOVE SEARCH PARK	NO	DESCRIPTION
E6	VEHICLE GATE	H1	KZN BOARDROOM
E7	MOAT EXIT	H2	TYPE A SCOREBOARD
CORPORATE		H3	BEER AND FOOD KIOSKS
NO	DESCRIPTION	H4	KZN OFFICES AT RECEPTION
J1	CORPORATE HOSPITALITY SEATING	CORPORATE	
J2	POSSIBLE CORPORATE HOSPITALITY PARKING / PUBLIC PARKING (ALLOCATION)	NO	DESCRIPTION

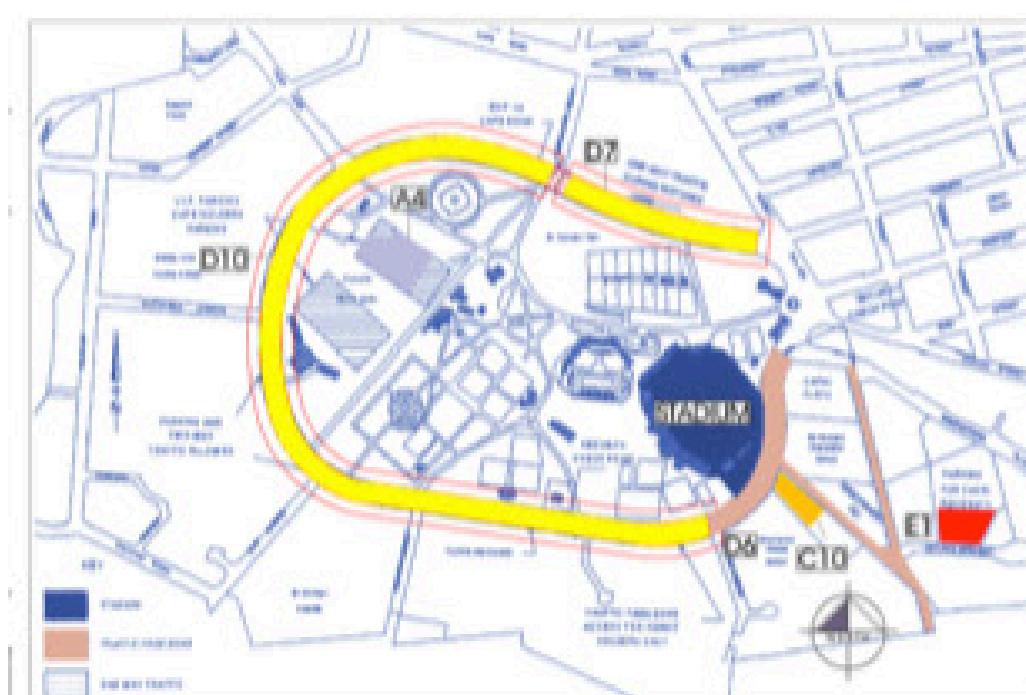
ST GEORGE'S PARK

NELSON MANDELA BAY GIANTS

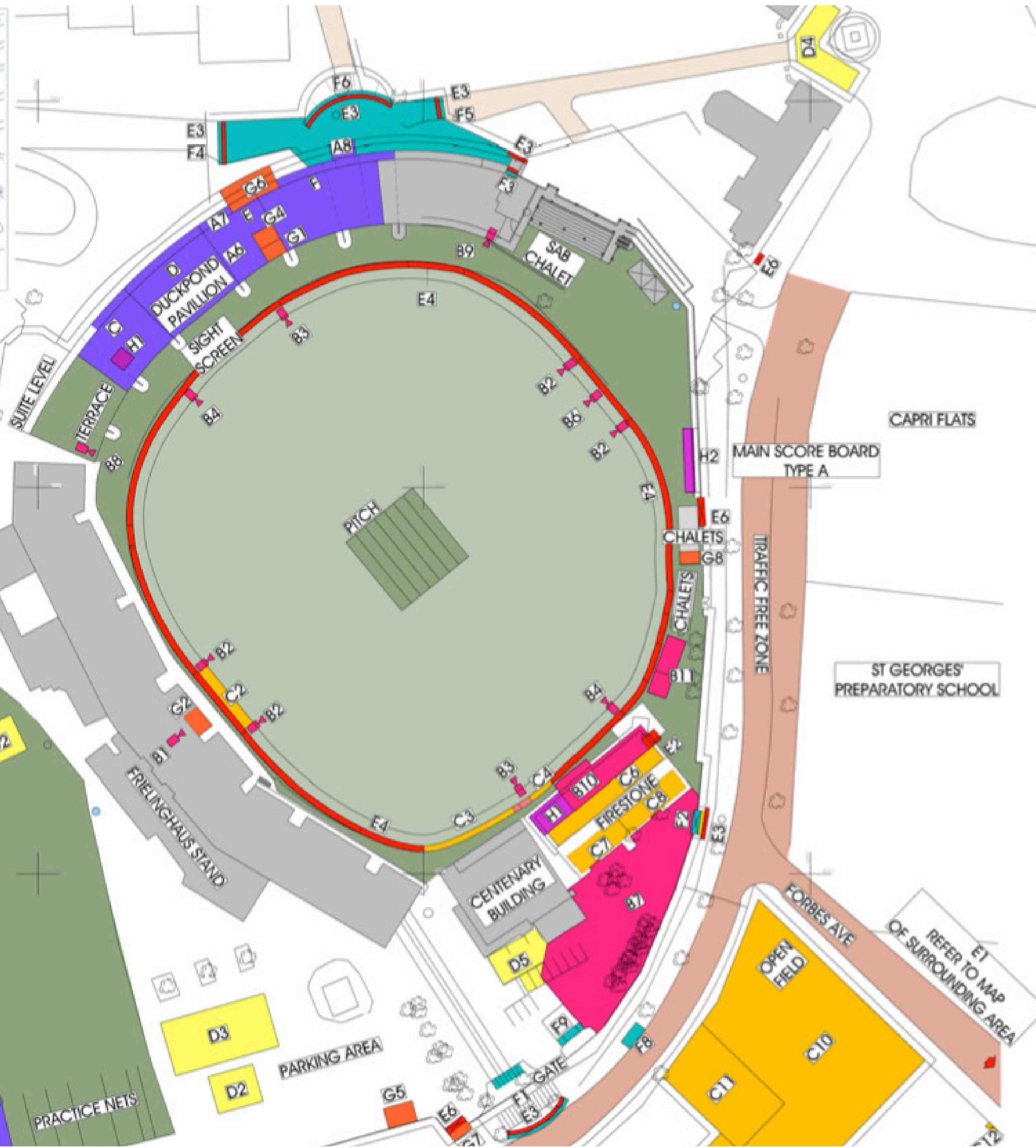


Situated within sight of the ocean, the ground became famous for the enthusiastic band that plays during Tests. But ahead of the 2003 World Cup they were banned from playing inside the ground, amid safety concerns, and have only made sporadic appearances since. The ground has brought mixed fortunes for the South African side. In 1992 they secured a superb win by 9 wickets, Allan Donald claimed 12 for 139, on a pitch that many had said favoured spin bowling and was a fast bowler's nightmare. But in 1997 they lost to Australia by two wickets, after leading by 101 runs on the first innings, as Mark Waugh played one his most valuable Test innings.

#MSLT20



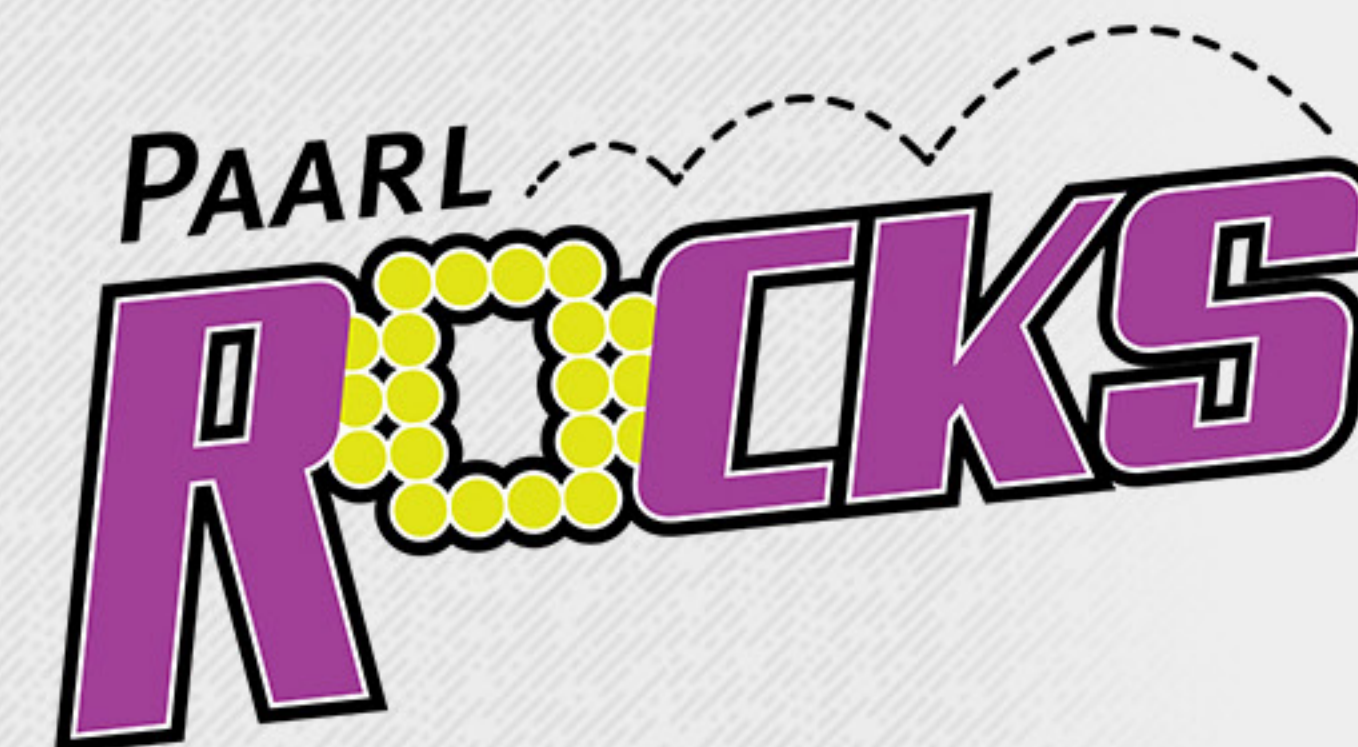
ST GEORGES PARK SURROUNDING AREA



MEDICAL		SPONSORS	
NO	DESCRIPTION	NO	DESCRIPTION
G1	SECONDARY MEDICAL CENTRE GROUND FLOOR	A2	ENTRANCE TO B-FIELD PARKING
G2	PRIMARY MEDICAL CENTRE NO2 UNDER OLD STAND	A4	OVERFLOW PARKING FOR FANS
G3	MEDICAL POST - GROUND FLOOR POLLOCK PARKING	A6	HOSPITALITY SEATING - FIRST FLOOR
G4	VP MEDICAL CENTRE - DUCKPOND	A7	HOSPITALITY SUITES - FIRST FLOOR
G5	SPECIAL NEEDS PARKING	A8	HOSPITALITY EXPRESS
G6	SPECIAL NEEDS SEATING - TOP TERR DUCKPOND	A10	SUITE HOLDERS PARKING
G7	SPECIAL NEEDS ENTRANCE		
GENERAL		TELEVISION AND RADIO	
NO	DESCRIPTION	NO	DESCRIPTION
H1	ICC / CSA OFFICES - GROUND FLOOR INDOOR CENTRE	B1	MID-WICKET CAMERA ON TEMP PLATFORM IN STAND IN OLD STAND
H2	FIRE A SCOREBOARD - LED	B2	RUN-OUT CAMERAS X 4
		B3	REVERSE SUIT CAMERAS (2) NORTH AND SOUTH
		B4	SUP CAMERAS (2) NORTH AND SOUTH
		B5	REVERSE MID-WICKET CAMERA POSITION IN MOAT
		B7	OB & UPLINK PARKING
		B8	HIGH 45 CAMERA FOR SUPER A & B SEATS IN ALCOVE IN FRONT OF LIFT
		B9	HIGH 45 CAMERA FOR SUPER A & B SEATS IN ALCOVE AT END OF DUCKPOND STAND
		B10	COMMENTATORS BOOTH
		B11	1 X INVISION STUDIO
MEDIA (WRITTEN)		PARKING, SECURITY & EMERGENCY	
NO	DESCRIPTION	NO	DESCRIPTION
C3	PHOTOGRAPHERS POSITIONS 20 - 25 NO OFF	D1	OVER FLOW PARKING FOR FANS
C4	PHOTOGRAPHERS	D2	EMERGENCY VEHICLE PARKING
C6	MEDIA CENTRE PRESS CONFERENCE STUDIO	D5	SEATS & OFFICIALS PARKING
C7	CATERING AND FOR ST DOWN MEALS	D10	PARK & WALK
C8	COMMENTATORS RELAXING AREA (SOFA)	D11	OVER FLOW VP PARKING
C10	PARKING FOR MEDIA, VOC MEMBERS, SUPER SPORT, SACC, SERVICE VEHICLES		
C11	PHOTOGRAPHERS PARKING		
SECURITY : ACCESS CONTROL		TICKETS & ACCESS CONTROL	
NO	DESCRIPTION	NO	DESCRIPTION
E1	SEARCH SEARCH PARK SEE SURROUNDING AREA	F1	7 X ENTRY ONLY TURNSTILES 1 X B DIRECTIONAL 1 X EXIT ONLY
E2	VOC IN COMMENTATORS AREA	F2	ACCREDITATION ENTRANCE
E3	SEARCH AREA	F3	SEARCHING AREAS
E4	STANDARD MOAT ON RISE	F4	SEARCHING AREAS
E6	EXPRESS GATE	F5	SEARCHING AREAS
		F6	SEARCHING AREAS
		F8	TICKET COLLECTION
		F9	FENCE OF TICKET OFFICE

EUROLUX BOLAND PARK, PAARL

PAARL ROCKS



Boland Park is a multi-purpose stadium in Paarl, South Africa. It is currently used mostly for cricket matches and hosted three matches during the 2003 Cricket World Cup. Boland cricket team and the Cape Cobras both stage home matches at the ground. The stadium has a capacity of 10,000 people.

#MSLT20

SUPERSPORT PARK, CENTURION

TSHWANE SPARTANS



One of the newer stadiums and Test venues in South Africa it has been described by various International Captains as "One of the grounds with the best players' facilities in the world". The stadium's appeal is the grass embankments which make up a large part of the seating area, ideal for good family cricket watching. Beach Cabana type hospitality chalets have been erected high on the grass banks for added corporate viewing pleasure. A pavilion at the north end of the ground completes the 22,000 spectator capacity.

#MSLT20



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MSL FIXTURES



TOURNAMENT

FIXTURES

MONTH	DAYS	DATE (S)	HOME TEAM	AWAY TEAM	VENUE
Nov	Fri (D/N) @ 19:00	16	Cape Town Blitz	Tshwane Spartans	PPC Newlands, Cape Town
Nov	Sat (D/N) @ 19:00	17	Jozl Stars	Nelson Mandela Glants	Bidvest Wanderers Stadium, Johannesburg
Nov	Sun (Day) @ 11:00	18	Durban Heat	Cape Town Blitz	Kingsmead, Durban
Nov	Sun (Day) @ 15:30	18	Paarl Rocks	Tshwane Spartans	Eurolux Boland Park, Paarl
Nov	Tue (D/N) @ 19:00	20	Paarl Rocks	Jozl Stars	Eurolux Boland Park, Paarl
Nov	Wed (Day) @ 14:00	21	Durban Heat	Tshwane Spartans	Kingsmead, Durban
Nov	Wed (D/N) @ 19:00	21	Cape Town Blitz	Nelson Mandela Glants	PPC Newlands, Cape Town
Nov	Fri (Day) @ 19:00	23	Nelson Mandela Glants	Durban Heat	St George's, Port Elizabeth
Nov	Sat (D/N) @ 19:00	24	Jozl Stars	Cape Town Blitz	Bidvest Wanderers Stadium, Johannesburg
Nov	Sun (Day) @ 11:00	25	Tshwane Spartans	Nelson Mandela Glants	SuperSport Park, Centurion
Nov	Sun (Day) @ 15:30	25	Paarl Rocks	Cape Town Blitz	Eurolux Boland Park, Paarl
Nov	Tue (D/N) @ 19:00	27	Nelson Mandela Glants	Cape Town Blitz	St George's, Port Elizabeth
Nov	Wed (Day) @ 14:00	28	Tshwane Spartans	Jozl Stars	SuperSport Park, Centurion
Nov	Wed (D/N) @ 19:00	28	Durban Heat	Paarl Rocks	Kingsmead, Durban
Nov	Fri (Day) @ 14:00	30	Nelson Mandela Glants	Paarl Rocks	St George's, Port Elizabeth
Nov	Fri (D/N) @ 19:00	30	Jozl Stars	Durban Heat	Bidvest Wanderers Stadium, Johannesburg
Dec	Sat (D/N) @ 19:00	01	Tshwane Spartans	Cape Town Blitz	SuperSport Park, Centurion
Dec	Sun (Day) @ 11:00	02	Paarl Rocks	Durban Heat	Eurolux Boland Park, Paarl
Dec	Sun (Day) @ 15:30	02	Nelson Mandela Glants	Jozl Stars	St George's, Port Elizabeth
Dec	Tue (D/N) @ 19:00	04	Cape Town Blitz	Jozl Stars	PPC Newlands, Cape Town
Dec	Wed (Day) @ 14:00	05	Tshwane Spartans	Paarl Rocks	SuperSport Park, Centurion
Dec	Wed (D/N) @ 19:00	05	Durban Heat	Nelson Mandela Glants	Kingsmead, Durban
Dec	Fri (Day) @ 14:00	07	Durban Heat	Jozl Stars	Kingsmead, Durban
Dec	Fri (D/N) @ 19:00	07	Cape Town Blitz	Paarl Rocks	PPC Newlands, Cape Town
Dec	Sat (D/N) @ 19:00	08	Nelson Mandela Glants	Tshwane Spartans	St George's, Port Elizabeth
Dec	Sun (Day) @ 11:00	09	Jozl Stars	Paarl Rocks	Bidvest Wanderers Stadium, Johannesburg
Dec	Sun (Day) @ 15:30	09	Cape Town Blitz	Durban Heat	PPC Newlands, Cape Town
Dec	Tue (D/N) @ 19:00	11	Jozl Stars	Tshwane Spartans	Bidvest Wanderers Stadium, Johannesburg
Dec	Wed (Day) @ 14:00	12	Paarl Rocks	Nelson Mandela Glants	Eurolux Boland Park, Paarl
Dec	Wed (D/N) @ 19:00	12	Tshwane Spartans	Durban Heat	SuperSport Park, Centurion
Dec	Fri (D/N) @ 19:00	14	Play-off 2 vs 3		Venue of 2
Dec	Sun (Day) @ 15:30	16	1st vs Winner of Play-Off	Final	Venue of 1



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**CSA DOMESTIC
ANTI CORRUPTION CODE**



CRICKET SOUTH AFRICA

ANTI-CORRUPTION CODE FOR PARTICIPANTS

ARTICLE 1 INTRODUCTION, SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1. Cricket South Africa has adopted this Anti-Corruption Code in recognition of the following fundamental sporting imperatives:

1.1.1 All cricket matches are to be contested on a level playing-field, with the outcome to be determined solely by the respective merits of the competing teams and to remain uncertain until the cricket match is completed. This is the essential characteristic that gives sport its unique appeal.

1.1.2 Public confidence in the authenticity and integrity of the sporting contest is therefore vital. If that confidence is undermined, then the very essence of cricket will be shaken to the core.

1.1.3 Advancing technology and increasing popularity have led to a substantial increase in the amount, and the sophistication, of betting on cricket matches. The development of new betting products, including spread-betting and betting exchanges, as well as internet and phone accounts that allow people to place a bet at any time and from any place, even after a cricket match has started, have all increased the potential for the development of corrupt betting practices. That, in turn, increases the risk that attempts will be made to involve participants in such practices. This can create a perception that the integrity of the sport is under threat.

1.1.4 Furthermore, the nature of this type of misconduct is such that it is carried out under cover and in secret, thereby creating significant challenges for Cricket South Africa in the enforcement of rules of conduct. As a consequence, Cricket South Africa needs to be empowered to seek information from

and share information with competent authorities and other relevant third parties, and to require Participants to cooperate fully with all investigations and requests for information.

1.1.5 The Cricket South Africa is committed to taking every step in its power (a) to prevent corrupt practices undermining the integrity of the sport of cricket, including any efforts to influence improperly the outcome or any other aspect of any Match; and (b) to preserve public confidence in the readiness, willingness and ability of Cricket South Africa, the ICC and all other National Cricket Federations to protect the sport from such corrupt practices.

2. This Anti-Corruption Code is to be interpreted and applied by reference to the fundamental sporting imperatives described in Article 1.1 (including, without limitation, where an issue arises that is not expressly addressed in this Anti-Corruption Code). Such interpretation and application shall take precedence over any strict legal or technical interpretations of this Anti-Corruption Code that may otherwise be proposed.

3. Unless otherwise indicated, references in this Anti-Corruption Code to Articles and Appendices are to articles and appendices of this Anti-Corruption Code. Unless set out in the Articles below, their respective definitions are set out in Appendix 1.

4. This Anti-Corruption Code applies to all Participants. For these purposes, a “Participant” is:

4.1. any cricketer who:

4.1.1. is selected (or who has been selected in the preceding twenty-four (24) months) to participate in an International Match and/or a Domestic Match for any playing or touring club, team or squad that is a member of, affiliated to, or otherwise falls within the jurisdiction of, Cricket South Africa or any other National Cricket Federation; and/or

4.1.2. is subject to an unexpired period of Ineligibility imposed on him/her pursuant to this Anti-Corruption Code and/or any anti-corruption rules of the ICC or any other National Cricket Federation (a “Player”); and/or

4.2. any coach, trainer, manager, selector, team owner or official, doctor, physiotherapist or any other person who:

4.2.1. is employed by, represents or is otherwise affiliated to (or who has been employed by, has represented or has been otherwise affiliated to in the preceding twenty-four (24) months) a team that participates in International Matches and/or a playing or touring club, team or squad that participates in Domestic Matches and is a member of, affiliated to, or otherwise falls within the jurisdiction of, Cricket South Africa or any other National Cricket Federation; and/or

4.2.2. is subject to an unexpired period of Ineligibility imposed

on him/her pursuant to this Anti-Corruption Code and/or any anti-corruption rules of the ICC, or any other National Cricket Federation

(a “Player Support Personnel”); and/or

1.4.3 any Match Referee, Pitch Curator, Player Agent, Umpire or Umpire Support Personnel.

NOTE: For the avoidance of doubt, Cricket South Africa’s jurisdiction to take action against a Participant under this Anti-Corruption Code is limited, subject to the provisions of Article 1.7 below, to Corrupt Conduct taking place in, or in relation to, Domestic Matches sanctioned or approved by Cricket South Africa.

5. Each Participant is automatically bound by this Anti-Corruption Code as soon as he/she becomes a Participant. From that point, he/she shall be deemed to have agreed:

1.5.1 not to engage in Corrupt Conduct in respect of any Match, wherever it is held and whether or not he/she is personally participating or involved in any way with it;

1.5.2 that it is his/her personal responsibility to familiarise him/herself with all of the requirements of this Anti-Corruption Code, and to comply with those requirements (where applicable);

1.5.3 to submit to the jurisdiction of Cricket South Africa to investigate apparent or suspected Corrupt Conduct that would amount to a violation of this Anti-Corruption Code;

1.5.4 to submit to the jurisdiction of any Anti-Corruption Tribunal convened under this Anti-Corruption Code to hear and determine, (a) any allegation by the Cricket South Africa that the Participant has committed Corrupt Conduct under this Anti-Corruption Code; and (b) any related issue (e.g. any challenge to the validity of the charges or to the jurisdiction of Cricket South Africa or the Anti-Corruption Tribunal, as applicable);

1.5.5 to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the CAS to hear and determine appeals made pursuant to this Anti-Corruption Code;

1.5.6 not to bring any proceedings in any court or other forum that are inconsistent with the foregoing submissions to the jurisdiction of the aforementioned tribunals and the CAS; and

1.5.7 for the purposes of applicable data protection and other laws and for all other purposes, to the collection, processing, disclosure and use of information relating to him/herself and his/her activities, including personal information relating to him/herself and his/her activities, to the extent expressly permitted under the terms of this Anti-Corruption Code (and that he/she shall confirm such agreement in writing upon demand).

1.5.8 to waive and forfeit any rights, defences and privileges provided by any law in any jurisdiction to withhold, or reject the provision of, information requested by the ACU

General Manager in a Demand.

6. Without prejudice to Article 1.5, a Participant shall also be bound by the anti-corruption rules of the ICC and all other National Cricket Federations:

6.1. not to commit Corrupt Conduct as set out under those rules; and

6.2. to submit to the jurisdiction of first instance and appeal hearing panels convened under those rules to hear and determine allegations of breach of such rules and related issues.

NOTE: Copies of the anti-corruption rules of the ICC and all other National Cricket Federations can be found on the ICC Website. The substance of each set of anti-corruption rules (including what constitutes Corrupt Conduct and the sanctions for such Corrupt Conduct) of the ICC and National Cricket Federations are materially the same as this Anti-Corruption Code.

7. For the avoidance of any doubt:

7.1. Where a Participant’s alleged Corrupt Conduct would amount solely to a violation of this Anti-Corruption Code (whether such Corrupt Conduct actually relates to a Domestic Match or not), Cricket South Africa will have the exclusive right to take action against the Participant under this Anti-Corruption Code for such Corrupt Conduct;

7.2. Where a Participant’s alleged Corrupt Conduct would amount solely to a violation of the anticorruption rules of the ICC (whether such Corrupt Conduct actually relates to an International Match or not), the ICC will have the exclusive right to take action against the Participant under its own anti-corruption rules;

7.3. Where a Participant’s alleged Corrupt Conduct would amount solely to a violation of the anticorruption rules of another National Cricket Federation (whether such Corrupt Conduct actually relates to a Match taking place within the territory of such National Cricket Federation or not), the relevant National Cricket Federation will have the exclusive right to take action against the Participant under its own anti-corruption rules;

7.4. Where a Participant’s alleged Corrupt Conduct would amount to a violation of this Anti-Corruption Code and one or more of the anti-corruption rules of the ICC and/or the anticorruption rules of any other National Cricket Federation:

7.4.1. if the alleged Corrupt Conduct relates solely to one or more Domestic Matches played under Cricket South Africa’s jurisdiction, Cricket South Africa will have the priority right and responsibility to take action under this Anti-Corruption Code against any relevant Participant for such Corrupt Conduct (irrespective of the nationality or place of residence of the Participant), but where it fails to take any action under its anti-corruption rules within 180 days of becoming aware of the Corrupt Conduct or agrees to defer to the National Cricket Federation to which the Participant is affiliated, the National Cricket Federation to which the Participant is affiliated may instead take action against the Participant in respect of such Corrupt Conduct under its anti-corruption rules provided it has first given notice in writing of such to Cricket South Africa.

7.4.2. if the alleged Corrupt Conduct relates solely to one or more International Matches (other than International Tour Matches), the ICC will have the exclusive right to take action against the Participant under its own anticorruption rules;

7.4.3. if the alleged Corrupt Conduct relates solely to one or more International Tour Matches played in Cricket South Africa’s jurisdiction, then, unless otherwise agreed between the ICC and Cricket South Africa

7.4.3.1. the ICC will have priority right and responsibility to take action under its anti-corruption rules against any Participant who participated on behalf of, or who was in any way associated with, or whose Corrupt Conduct was related to, the participating representative team of a Full Member (or Associate Member with Test and/or ODI or T20 Status) in the International Tour Match;

7.4.3.2. Cricket South Africa will have the priority right and responsibility to take action under this Anti-Corruption Code against any Participant who participated on behalf of, or who was in any way associated with, or whose Corrupt Conduct was related to, the participant domestic, guest or invitational team in the International Tour Match;

7.4.4. if the alleged Corrupt Conduct relates to one or more Domestic Matches played under the jurisdiction of Cricket South Africa and one or more International Matches and/or one or more Domestic Matches played under the jurisdiction of another National Cricket Federation, Cricket South Africa and the ICC and/or the other relevant National Cricket Federation(s) shall agree between them which of them shall take action (and, where applicable, in which order) against any relevant Participant for such Corrupt Conduct. In the absence of agreement, Cricket South Africa take action solely with respect to Corrupt Conduct relating to the relevant Domestic Matches played under its jurisdiction, the ICC shall take action solely with respect to Corrupt Conduct relating to the relevant International Matches and/ or the other relevant National Cricket Federation(s) shall take action solely with respect to Corrupt Conduct relating to the other relevant Domestic Matches;

7.4.5. If the alleged Corrupt Conduct relates to an offence under any of Article 2.4 of the Anti-Corruption Code (or any analogous provision in the anti-corruption rules of the ICC or any other National Cricket Federation) and does not in any way relate to either an International Match or a Domestic Match, Cricket South Africa the ICC and/or the relevant National Cricket Federation(s) shall agree between them which of them shall take action (and, where applicable, in which order) against any relevant Participant for such Corrupt Conduct provided, however, that in the absence of agreement, the ICC shall not take action with respect to the relevant Corrupt Conduct unless the relevant Participant has played in an International Match in the previous twelve (12) months prior to the date the alleged offence was committed.

8. Where Cricket South Africa and/or the ICC and/or any relevant National Cricket Federation agree between them, in accordance with the principles described in Article 1.7 above, that in any particular circumstance it would be more appropriate for Cricket South Africa to take action under this Anti-Corruption Code in relation to any Corrupt Conduct relating to one or more Domestic Match played within the jurisdiction or another National Cricket Federation, and/or one or more International Match, then all references in this Anti-Corruption Code to ‘Domestic Match’ shall be deemed to be extended to include the relevant ‘International Match’ and/or other relevant ‘Domestic Match’ (as applicable).

9. Each Participant shall continue to be bound by and required to comply with this Anti-Corruption Code until he/she no longer qualifies as a Participant (the “End Date”). **Notwithstanding the**

foregoing, Cricket South Africa shall continue to have jurisdiction over him/her pursuant to this Anti-Corruption Code after the End Date in respect of matters taking place prior to the End Date; and he/she shall continue to be bound by and required to comply with this Anti-Corruption Code after the End Date with respect to the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of such matters.

10. Without prejudice to any of the foregoing, Cricket South Africa shall be responsible for promoting awareness of and education regarding the Anti-Corruption Code amongst all Participants.

11. The Anti-Corruption Code and the anti-corruption rules of the ICC and the other National Cricket Federations are not criminal laws but rather disciplinary rules of professional conduct for those involved in the sport of cricket. However, Corrupt Conduct may also be a criminal offence and/or a breach of other applicable laws or regulations. This Anti-Corruption Code is intended to supplement such laws and regulations. It is not intended, and should not be interpreted, construed or applied, to prejudice or undermine in any way the application of such laws and regulations. Participants must comply with all applicable laws and regulations at all times.

ARTICLE 2

OFFENCES UNDER THIS ANTI-CORRUPTION CODE

The conduct described in the sub-Articles set out in Articles 2.1 – 2.4, if committed by a Participant, shall amount to an offence by such Participant under this Anti-Corruption Code:

2.1 Corruption:

2.1.1 Fixing or contriving in any way or otherwise influencing improperly or being a party to any agreement or effort to fix or contrive in any way or otherwise influence improperly, the result, progress, conduct or any other aspect of any Domestic Match, including (without limitation) by deliberately underperforming therein

NOTE: It shall not be an offence under Article 2.1.1 to manipulate Domestic Matches for strategic or tactical reasons (such as where a Player performs in a certain manner to enable his team to lose a pool Domestic Match in an Event in order to affect the standings of other teams in that Event). However, such conduct may be prohibited under other regulations of Cricket South Africa and must be dealt with according to the procedures set out therein.

2.1.2 Ensuring for Betting or other corrupt purposes the occurrence of a particular incident in a Domestic Match.

2.1.3 Seeking, accepting, offering or agreeing to accept any bribe or other Reward to (a) fix or to contrive in any way or otherwise to influence improperly the result, progress, conduct or any other aspect of any Domestic Match or (b) ensure for Betting or other corrupt purposes the occurrence of a particular incident in a Domestic Match.

2.1.4 Directly or indirectly soliciting, inducing, enticing, instructing, persuading, encouraging or intentionally facilitating any Participant to breach any of the foregoing provisions of this

Article 2.1.

2.2 Betting:

2.2.1 Placing, accepting, laying or otherwise entering into any Bet with any other party (whether individual, company or otherwise) in relation to the result, progress, conduct or any other aspect of any Domestic Match.

2.2.2 Directly or indirectly soliciting, inducing, enticing, instructing, persuading, encouraging, intentionally facilitating or authorising any other party to enter into a Bet in relation to the result, progress, conduct or any other aspect of any Domestic Match.

2.3 Misuse of Inside Information:

2.3.1 Using any Inside Information for Betting purposes in relation to any Domestic Match.

2.3.2 Disclosing Inside Information to any person where the Participant knew or should have known that such disclosure might lead to the information being used in relation to Betting in relation to any Domestic Match.

2.3 Misuse of Inside Information:

2.3.1 Using any Inside Information for Betting purposes in relation to any Domestic Match.

2.3.2 Disclosing Inside Information to any person where the Participant knew or should have known that such disclosure might lead to the information being used in relation to Betting in relation to any Domestic Match.

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

2.3.3 Directly or indirectly soliciting, inducing, enticing, persuading, encouraging or intentionally facilitating any Participant to breach any of the foregoing provisions of this Article 2.3.

2.4 General:

2.4.1 Giving or providing to any Participant any gift, payment, hospitality or other benefit (whether of a monetary value or otherwise) either (a) for the purpose of procuring (directly or indirectly) any breach of the Anti-Corruption Code, or (b) in circumstances that could bring him/her or the sport of cricket into disrepute.

2.4.2 Failing to disclose to the Designated Anti-Corruption Official (without unnecessary delay) the receipt of any gift, payment, hospitality or other benefit, (a) that the Participant knew or should have known was given to him/her to procure (directly or indirectly) any breach of this Anti-Corruption Code, or (b) that was made or given in circumstances that could bring the Participant or the sport of cricket into disrepute.

2.4.3 Failing to disclose to the Designated Anti-Corruption Official (without unnecessary delay) all gifts (whether monetary or otherwise), hospitality and/or other non-contractual benefits offered to a Participant that have a value of R5000 or more, whether or not the circumstances set out in Article 2.4.2 are present, save that there shall be no obligation to disclose any (i) personal gifts, hospitality and/or other non-contractual benefits offered by or on behalf of any close friend or relative of the Participant, (ii) any food or beverage, or (iii) cricket hospitality gifts in connection with Matches the Participant is participating in.

NOTE: For the purposes of any disclosures made pursuant to either Article 2.4.2 or 2.4.3 such disclosures must be made to the ACU, which shall keep a register of all such disclosures, and will share the content of such register (or any part of it) with the relevant National Cricket Federation(s) on a quarterly basis, or unless otherwise agreed

2.4.4 Failing to disclose to the Designated Anti-Corruption Official (without unnecessary delay) full details of any approaches or invitations received by the Participant to engage in Corrupt Conduct under this Anti-Corruption Code.

NOTE: It is acknowledged that the fight against corruption requires prompt reporting of all such approaches and any unnecessary delay in doing so may undermine the effectiveness with which Cricket South Africa and other relevant anti-corruption bodies can protect the integrity of the sport. It is acknowledged that the assessment of whether there had been ‘unnecessary delay’ in each case will depend on its own circumstances, but it is always unacceptable (and will therefore constitute ‘unnecessary delay’) for a Participant to wait until after the match in respect of which he/she was invited to engage in Corrupt Conduct before reporting that approach to the Designated Anti-Corruption Official.

NOTE: A Participant shall not discharge his burden under this Article unless and until the required disclosure has been made directly to the Designated Anti-Corruption Official by such Participant. It is not sufficient for such disclosure to be made instead to any other third party, including any player, club or team official, player agent/ representative or National Cricket Federation representative.

2.4.5 Failing or refusing to disclose to the Designated Anti-Corruption Official (without unnecessary delay) full details of any incident, fact, or matter that comes to the attention of a Participant that may evidence Corrupt Conduct under this Anti-Corruption Code by another Participant, including (without limitation) approaches or invitations that have been received by another Participant to engage in conduct that would amount to a breach of this Anti-Corruption Code.

NOTE: All Participants shall have a continuing obligation to report any new incident, fact, or matter that may evidence an offence under this Anti-Corruption Code to the Designated Anti-Corruption Official, even if the Participant’s prior knowledge has already been reported. It is acknowledged that the fight against corruption requires prompt reporting of all such approaches and any unnecessary delay in doing so may undermine the effectiveness with which Cricket South Africa and other relevant anti-corruption bodies can protect the integrity of the sport. It is acknowledged that the assessment of whether there had been ‘unnecessary delay’ in each case will depend on its own circumstances, but it is always unacceptable (and will therefore constitute ‘unnecessary delay’) for a Participant to wait until after the match in respect of which he/she was invited to engage in Corrupt Conduct before reporting that approach to the Designated Anti-Corruption Official.

2.4.6 Failing or refusing, without compelling justification, to cooperate with any investigation carried out by the Designated Anti-Corruption Official in relation to possible Corrupt Conduct under this Anti-Corruption Code (by any Participant), including (without limitation) failing to provide accurately and completely any information and/ or documentation requested by the Designated Anti-Corruption Official (whether as part of a formal Demand pursuant to Article 4.3 or otherwise) as part of such investigation.

2.4.7 Obstructing or delaying any investigation that may be carried out by the Designated Anti-Corruption Official in relation to possible Corrupt Conduct under this Anti-Corruption Code (by any Participant), including (without limitation) concealing, tampering with or destroying any documentation or other information that may be relevant to that investigation and/or that may be evidence of or may lead to the discovery of evidence of Corrupt Conduct under this Anti-Corruption Code.

2.4.8 Failing or refusing to cooperate with any proceedings brought against any Participant from Corrupt Conduct under this Anti-Corruption Code, including (without limitation) failing to provide a witness statement(s) in respect of information in the possession of the Participant and/or failing to attend, for the purposes of providing truthful oral evidence, any disciplinary hearing convened before an Anti-Corruption Tribunal and/or CAS under this Anti-Corruption Code, where requested by the Designated Anti-Corruption Official.

2.4.9 Directly or indirectly soliciting, inducing, enticing, persuading, encouraging or intentionally facilitating any Participant to breach any of the foregoing provisions of this Article 2.4.

2.5 For the purposes of this Article 2:

2.5.1 Any attempt by a Participant, or any agreement between a Participant and any other person, to act in a manner that would culminate in the commission of an offence under this Anti-Corruption Code, shall be treated as if an offence had been committed, whether or not such attempt or agreement in fact resulted in the commission of such offence.

2.5.2 A Participant who authorises, causes, knowingly assists, encourages, aids, abets, covers up or is otherwise complicit in any acts or omissions of the type described in Articles 2.1 – 2.4 committed by his/her coach, trainer, manager, agent, family member, guest or other affiliate or associate shall be treated as having committed such acts or omissions him/herself and shall be liable accordingly under this Anti-Corruption Code.

2.5.3 Where a Participant seeks to rely on the existence of ‘compelling justification’ to justify or excuse conduct under this Anti-Corruption Code which might otherwise amount to an offence (see Article 2.4.6), the burden shall be on that Participant to adduce sufficient credible evidence to prove, on the balance of probabilities, that genuine and powerful reasons exist (or existed) to objectively justify his/her conduct taking into account all the relevant circumstances.

2.6 The following are not relevant to the determination of whether an offence has been committed under this Anti-Corruption Code (although they may be relevant to the issue of the sanction to be imposed under Article 6 in the event that it is determined that an offence has been committed):

2.6.1 Whether or not the Participant him/herself was participating or involved in any way in the specific Domestic Match (es) in question.

2.6.2 The nature or outcome of any Bet(s) on the Domestic Match (es) in question.

2.6.3 The outcome of the Domestic Match (es) in question.

2.6.4 Whether or not the Participant’s efforts or performance (if any), or the efforts or performance of any other player or other person, in the Domestic Match (es) in question were (or could be expected to have been) affected by the acts or omissions in question.

2.6.5 Whether or not any of the results in the Domestic Match (es) in question were (or could be expected to have been) affected by the act or omissions in question.

2.7 It shall be a valid defence to a charge of:

2.7.1 any offence under this Anti-Corruption Code to prove, on the balance of probabilities, that the alleged offence was committed (and that, where applicable, it was not reported to Cricket South Africa thereafter) due to the Participant’s honest and reasonable belief that there was a serious threat to his/her life or safety or to the life or safety of any other person; and

2.7.2 an offence under Article 2.4.8 of the Anti-Corruption Code if the Participant adduces sufficient credible evidence to prove, on the balance of probabilities, that genuine and powerful reasons exist (or existed) to objectively justify his/her conduct taking into account all

the relevant circumstances (and for which purpose the right to invoke the privilege against self-incrimination is deemed to have been waived by each Participant and shall not be a sufficient reason).

ARTICLE 3

STANDARD OF PROOF AND EVIDENCE

3.1 Unless otherwise stated elsewhere in this Anti-Corruption Code, the burden of proof shall be on Cricket South Africa in all cases brought under this Anti-Corruption Code and the standard of proof shall be whether the Anti-Corruption Tribunal is comfortably satisfied that the alleged offence has been committed, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that is being made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

3.2 The following rules of proof shall be applicable at hearings and in the proceedings generally:

3.2.1 The Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall not be bound by rules governing the admissibility of evidence in judicial or other proceedings. Instead, facts may be established by any reliable means, including admissions and circumstantial evidence.

3.2.2 The Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall have discretion to accept any facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction that is not the subject of a pending appeal and in which certain facts are established as irrebuttable evidence of those facts as against the Participant to whom the decision pertained, unless the Participant establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

3.2.2 The Anti-Corruption Tribunal may draw an inference adverse to the Participant who is asserted to have committed an offence under this Anti-Corruption Code based on his/ her failure or refusal, without compelling justification, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of any hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or by video or telephone link, as directed by the Anti-Corruption Tribunal) and to answer any relevant questions.

ARTICLE 4

INVESTIGATIONS AND NOTICE OF CHARGE

4.1 Any allegation or suspicion of a breach of this Anti-Corruption Code, whatever the source, shall be referred to the Designated Anti-Corruption Official for investigation.

4.2 The Designated Anti-Corruption Official may, at any time, conduct an investigation into the activities of any Participant who he/she believes may have committed an offence under this Anti-Corruption Code. Such investigations may be conducted in conjunction with, and information obtained in such investigations may be shared with, the ICC and/or other National Cricket Federations and/or other relevant authorities (including criminal justice, administrative, professional and/or judicial authorities). All Participants must cooperate fully with such investigations, failing which any such Participant shall be liable to be charged with a breach of the Anti-Corruption Code pursuant to Articles 2.4.6, 2.4.7, 2.4.8 and/or 2.4.9 (and it shall not be a valid basis

for failing or refusing to cooperate or a valid defence to any such subsequent charge for a Participant to invoke any privilege against self-incrimination, which privilege is deemed to have been waived by the Participant). The Designated Anti-Corruption Official shall have discretion, where he/she deems appropriate, to stay his/her own investigation pending the outcome of investigations being conducted by the ICC and/or other National Cricket Federations and/or other relevant authorities.

3. As part of any investigation, the Designated Anti-Corruption Official may at any time (including after a Notice of Charge has been provided to a relevant Participant) make a written demand to any Participant (a “Demand”) to provide the Designated Anti-Corruption Official, in writing and/or by answering questions in person at an interview (as the Designated Anti-Corruption Official elects), with any information that the Designated Anti-Corruption Official reasonably believes may be relevant to the investigation, including (without limitation) (a) copies or access to all relevant records (such as current or historic telephone records, bank statements, Internet services records and/or other records stored on computer hard drives or other information storage equipment or any consent forms relating thereto); and/or (b) all of the facts and circumstances of which the Participant is aware with respect to the matter being investigated. Provided that any such Demand has been issued in accordance with this Article 4.3, the Participant shall cooperate fully with such Demand, including by furnishing such information within such reasonable period of time as may be determined by the Designated Anti-Corruption Official (but, save in exceptional circumstances, no earlier than fourteen days after the Participant’s receipt of the Demand). Where appropriate, the Participant may seek an extension of such deadline by providing the Designated Anti-Corruption Official with cogent reasons to support an extension, provided that the decision to grant or deny such extension shall be at the discretion of the Designated Anti-Corruption Official, acting reasonably at all times.

4.3 As part of any investigation, the Designated Anti-Corruption Official may at any time (including after a Notice of Charge has been provided to a relevant Participant) make a written demand to any Participant (a “Demand”) to provide the ACU, in writing and/or by answering questions in person at an interview and/or by allowing the ACU to take possession of and/or copy or download information from his/her Mobile Device(s) (as the Designated Anti-Corruption Official elects), with any information that the Designated Anti-Corruption Official reasonably believes may be relevant to the investigation. Such information may include (without limitation) (a) copies or access to all relevant records (such as current or historic telephone records, bank statements, Internet services records and/or other records stored on computer hard drives or other information storage equipment or any

consent forms related thereto); (b) any data and/or messages and/or photographs and/or videos and/or audio files and/or documents or any other relevant material contained on his/ her Mobile Device(s) (including, but not limited to, information stored through SMS, WhatsApp or any other messaging system); and/or (c) all of the facts and circumstances of which the Participant is aware with respect to the matter being investigated. Provided that any such Demand has been issued in accordance with this Article, and subject to any applicable principles of national law, the Participant shall co-operate fully with such Demand, including by furnishing such information within such reasonable period of time as may be determined by the Designated Anti-Corruption Official. Where such a Demand relates to the request to take possession of and/or copy or download information contained on a Participant’s Mobile Device, then such information shall be provided immediately upon the Participant’s receipt of the Demand. In all other cases, save where exceptional circumstances exist, a minimum period of fourteen days from receipt of the Demand will be provided. Where appropriate, the Participant may seek an extension of such deadline by

providing the Designated Anti-Corruption Official with cogent reasons to support an extension, provided that the decision to grant or deny such extension shall be in the discretion of the Designated Anti-Corruption Official, acting reasonably at all times.

4.4 Any information furnished to the Designated Anti-Corruption Official (whether pursuant to a specific Demand or otherwise as part of an investigation) will not be used for any purpose other than in accordance with this Anti-Corruption Code and will be kept strictly confidential except when:

4.4.1 it becomes necessary to disclose such information in support of a charge of an offence under this Anti-Corruption Code or the anti-corruption rules of the ICC or any other National Cricket Federation;

4.4.2 such information is required to be disclosed by any applicable law;

4.4.3 such information is already published or a matter of public record, readily acquired by an interested member of the public, or disclosed according to the rules and regulations governing the relevant Match; and/or

4.4.4 it becomes necessary (because the information gathered may also amount to or evidence infringements of other applicable laws or regulations) to disclose such information to other competent authorities -- including the ICC, other National Cricket Federations and/or any applicable police, taxation, fraud, criminal intelligence or other authorities -- whether pursuant to formal information-sharing agreements or otherwise).

4.5 All Participants must cooperate with the Designated Anti-Corruption Official in relation to any proceedings brought against any other Participant for Corrupt Conduct in breach of this Anti-Corruption Code, including (without limitation) through the provision of a witness statement(s) in respect of information in the possession of the Participant and/or attending, for the purposes of providing truthful oral evidence, any disciplinary hearing convened before an Anti-Corruption Tribunal and/or to CAS under the Anti-Corruption Code, where requested by the Designated Anti-Corruption Official, failing which the non-cooperating Participant shall be liable to be charged with a breach of the Anti-Corruption Code pursuant to Article 2.4.8. In light of the waiver contained in Article 2.7.2, it shall not be a valid basis for failing or refusing to cooperate or a valid defence to any such subsequent charge for a Participant to invoke any privilege against self-incrimination.

4.6 If, at any time, Cricket South Africa determines that there is a case to answer under Article 2, then the Participant shall be sent written notice of the following (the “Notice of Charge”), which, where applicable, will be copied to the CEO of the National Cricket Federation to which the Participant is affiliated:

4.6.1 that the Participant has a case to answer under Article 2;

4.6.2 the specific offence(s) that the Participant is alleged to have committed;

4.6.3 details of the alleged acts and/or omissions relied upon in support of the charge

4.6.4 the range of sanctions applicable under this Anti-Corruption Code if the charge is admitted or upheld;

4.6.5 (where applicable) the matters relating to Provisional Suspension specified at Article 4.7; and

4.6.6 that if the Participant wishes to exercise his/her right to a hearing before the Anti-Corruption Tribunal (whether to contest

liability or sanction or both), he/she must submit a written request for a hearing that explains how the Participant responds to the charge(s) and (in summary form) the basis for such response. To be effective, the request must be received by the Designated Anti-Corruption Official as soon as possible, but in any event within fourteen (14) days of the Participant's receipt of the Notice of Charge. A copy of any such notice will be sent by the Designated Anti- Corruption Official to the ICC, and, where applicable, the National Cricket Federation to which the Participant is affiliated, without unnecessary delay.

4.7 Provisional Suspension

4.7.1 Where either (a) Cricket South Africa decides to charge a Participant with an offence under this Anti-Corruption Code; or (b) Cricket South Africa considers that there are other exceptional circumstances relevant to a Participant (for example, where any relevant police authority has arrested and/or charged a Participant with an offence under any relevant criminal law in respect of facts or circumstances that may also constitute an offence under this Anti-Corruption Code), it, shall have the discretion, in circumstances where it considers (that the integrity of the sport could otherwise be seriously undermined, to Provisionally Suspend the Participant pending the Anti-Corruption Tribunal's determination of whether he/she has committed an offence. Any decision to Provisionally Suspend the Participant will be communicated to the Participant in writing, with a copy sent at the same time to the ICC and, where applicable, the National Cricket Federation to which the Participant is affiliated.

4.7.2 In all cases, the Participant shall be given an opportunity to contest such Provisional Suspension in a Provisional Hearing taking place before the Chairman of the Disciplinary Panel (sitting alone) on a timely basis after its imposition. At any such Provisional Hearing, it shall be the burden of Cricket South Africa to establish that, in such circumstances, the integrity of the sport could be seriously undermined if the Participant does not remain Provisionally Suspended pending determination of the charge(s) or such other date (as may be applicable). The Provisional Hearing shall takeplace on the basis of written submissions alone, save where the Chairman of the Disciplinary Panel, in his/her absolute discretion, determines that a hearing should be convened. Any Provisional Hearing shall ensure that the Participant is afforded a fair and reasonable opportunity to present evidence, address the Chairman of the Disciplinary Panel and present his/her case. Notice of any decision made at a Provisional Hearing will be sent by Cricket South Africa to the ICC and (if applicable) the National Cricket Federation to which the Participant is affiliated as soon as such decision has been made.

4.7.3 Where a full hearing under Article 5 has not been convened within three (3) months of the imposition of a Provisional Suspension, the Participant shall be entitled to apply (where applicable) to the Chairman of the Disciplinary Panel (sitting alone) to lift the Provisional Suspension. If such an application is made, it shall be the burden of the Cricket South Africa to establish that there is/remains a risk that the integrity of the sport could be seriously undermined if the Provisional Suspension was lifted. The application shall be determined on the basis of written submissions alone, save where the Chairman of the Disciplinary Panel, in his absolute discretion, determines that a hearing should be convened. Any consideration of such an application by the Chairman of the Disciplinary Panel shall ensure that the Participant is afforded a fair and reasonable opportunity to present evidence, address the Chairman of the Disciplinary Panel and present his/her case. Notice of any decision made by the Chairman of the Disciplinary Panel will be sent to the ICC and (if applicable) the National Cricket Federation to which the Participant is affiliated as soon as such decision has been made.

4.7.4 While Provisionally Suspended, a Participant may not play, coach

or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in any Match or any other kind of function, event or activity (other than authorised anti-corruption education or rehabilitation programmes) that is authorised, organised, sanctioned, recognised or supported in any way by the Cricket South Africa the ICC, another National Cricket Federation or any member under the jurisdiction of a National Cricket Federation, or receive accreditation to provide media or other services at any official venue or Match. The ICC and other National Cricket Federations shall take all reasonable steps within their powers to give effect to and enforce this Article 4.7.4 in their respective geographical jurisdictions to the extent that they have the jurisdiction, power or ability to do so.

4.7.5 A Participant who is not Provisionally Suspended may voluntarily suspend him/herself by written notice to the Designated Anti Corruption Official. In that case, provided that the Participant respects that voluntary Provisional Suspension until the charge(s) against him/her is/are determined, he/she shall be given credit for such voluntary Provisional Suspension in accordance with Article 6.4. A copy of any such voluntary Provisional Suspension shall be sent to the ICC and (if applicable) the National Cricket Federation to which the Participant is affiliated without unnecessary delay.

4.8 Responding to a Notice of Charge

4.8.1 If the Participant fails or refuses to file a written request for a hearing before the Anti-Corruption Tribunal in accordance with Article

4.6.6 (or by any extended deadline that the Designated Anti-Corruption Official deems appropriate), then he/she shall be deemed to have:

4.8.1.1 waived his/her entitlement to a hearing;

4.8.1.2 admitted that he/she has committed the offence(s) under this Anti-Corruption Code specified in the Notice of Charge; and

4.8.1.3 acceded to the range of applicable sanctions specified in the Notice of Charge.

In such circumstances, a hearing before the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall not be required. Instead, the Chairman of the Disciplinary Panel (sitting alone) shall issue a public decision confirming the offence(s) under this Anti-Corruption Code specified in the Notice of Charge and the imposition of an applicable sanction within the range specified in the Notice of Charge. Before issuing that public decision, the Chairman of the Disciplinary Panel will provide written notice of that decision to the National Cricket Federation to which the Participant is affiliated, the Designated Anti-Corruption Official and the ICC.

4.8.2 Where the Participant does request a hearing in accordance with Article 4.6.6, the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 5.

ARTICLE 5
HEARINGS UNDER THIS ANTI-CORRUPTION CODE

5.1 Hearings under this Anti-Corruption Code

5.1.1 Where Cricket South Africa alleges that a Participant has committed an offence under this Anti-Corruption Code, and the Participant submits the response required under Article 4.6.6 by the specified deadline, disputing the

charge and/or the sanctions to be imposed for such offence under this Anti-Corruption Code, the matter shall be referred to the Chairman of the CSA Anti-Corruption unit.

5.1.2 The Chairman of the Disciplinary Panel shall appoint three members from the CSA Anti-Corruption unit. (which may include the Chairman of the CSA Anti-Corruption unit.) to form the Anti-Corruption Tribunal to hear the case. One member of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal, who shall be a lawyer, shall sit as the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal. The appointed members shall be independent of the parties and shall have had no prior involvement with the case.

The Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall convene a preliminary hearing with Cricket South Africa and its legal representatives (if any), together with the relevant Participant and his/her legal representatives (if any). The preliminary hearing should take place as soon as reasonably practicable and be by telephone conference call (unless the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal determines otherwise). The nonparticipation of the Participant or his/her representative at the preliminary hearing, after proper notice of the preliminary hearing has been provided, shall not prevent the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal from proceeding with any such preliminary hearing, whether or not any written submissions are made on behalf of the Participant.

5.1.4 The purpose of any preliminary hearing shall be to allow the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal to address any issues that need to be resolved prior to the hearing date. Whether or not a preliminary hearing is held, the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall:
5.1.4.1 determine the date(s) upon which the full hearing shall be held. Save where the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal in his discretion orders otherwise, the full hearing should ordinarily take place no more than forty (40) days after the date of the preliminary hearing;

5.1.4.2 establish dates reasonably in advance of the date of the full hearing by which:

(a) Cricket South Africa shall submit an opening brief with argument on all issues that Cricket South Africa wishes to raise at the hearing and a written statement from each witness that the Cricket South Africa intends to call at the hearing, setting out his/ her direct evidence, and enclosing copies of the documents that Cricket South Africa intends to rely on at the hearing;

(b) the Participant shall submit an answering brief, addressing the arguments of Cricket South Africa and setting out argument on the issues that he/she wishes to raise at the hearing, as well as a written statement from each witness that he/she intends to call at the hearing, setting out that witness's direct evidence and enclosing copies of the documents that he/she intends to rely on at the hearing; and

(c) Cricket South Africa may (at his/her discretion) submit a reply brief, responding to the answer brief of the Participant and providing a witness statement from each rebuttal witness Cricket South Africa intends to call at the hearing, setting out his/her direct evidence and enclosing copies of any further documents that Cricket South Africa intends to rely on at the hearing.

5.1.4.3 order such consolidation with other case(s) as the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall deem appropriate. For example, where two or more Participants are alleged to have committed offences under this Anti- Corruption Code, they may both be dealt with at the same hearing where the proceedings arise out of the same incident or set of facts, or where there is a clear link between separate incidents; and

5.1.4.4 make such order as the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall deem appropriate in relation to the production of relevant documents and/or other materials between the parties.

5.1.5 The Participant shall be required to raise at the preliminary hearing any legitimate objection that he/she may have to any of the members of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal convened to hear his/her case. Any unjustified delay in raising any such objection shall constitute a waiver of the objection. If any objection is made, the Chairman of the Anti- Corruption Tribunal shall rule on its legitimacy (or, if the objection relates to the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal, the Chairman of the CSA Anti-Corruption unit shall rule on its legitimacy).

5.1.6 If, because of a legitimate objection or for any other reason, a member of the Anti- Corruption Tribunal is, or becomes, unwilling or unable to hear the case, then the Chairman of the CSA Anti-Corruption unit may, at his/her absolute discretion: (a) appoint a replacement member of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal or (b) authorise the remaining members of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal to hear the case on their own.

5.1.7 Hearings before the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall be conducted on a confidential basis.

5.1.8 Each of Cricket South Africa and the Participant has the right to be present and to be heard at the hearing and (at his/her or its own expense) to be represented at the hearing by legal counsel of his/her or its own choosing. Where there is compelling justification for the non-attendance by any party or representative at the hearing, then such party or representative shall be given the opportunity to participate in the hearing by telephone or video conference (if available).

5.1.9 Without prejudice to Article 3.2.2, the Participant may choose not to appear in person at the hearing, but instead may provide a written submission for consideration by the Anti-Corruption Tribunal, in which case the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall consider the submission in its deliberations. However, the non-attendance of the Participant or his/her representative at the hearing, without compelling justification, after proper notice of the hearing has been provided, shall not prevent the Anti-Corruption Tribunal from proceeding with the hearing in his/her absence, whether or not any written submissions are made on his/her behalf.

5.1.10 The procedure to be followed at the hearing (including whether to convene a hearing, or alternatively to determine the matter (or any part thereof) by way or written submissions alone, or the language in which the hearing is to be conducted and whether translations of evidence and/or interpreters are required) shall be at the discretion of the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal, provided that the hearing is conducted in a manner which affords the Participant a fair and reasonable opportunity to present evidence (including the right to call and to question witnesses by telephone or video-conference where necessary), address the Anti-Corruption Tribunal and present his/her case.

5.1.11 If required by the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal, Cricket South Africa shall make arrangements to have the hearing recorded and/or transcribed (save for the private deliberations of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal). The costs of recording and/or transcription shall be paid by Cricket South Africa subject to any costs-shifting order that the Anti-Corruption Tribunal may make further to Article 5.2.3.

5.1.12 Notwithstanding any of the other provisions of this Anti-Corruption Code, at any time during the proceedings it shall be open to a Participant charged with breach(es) of the Anti-Corruption Code to admit the breach(es) charged, whether or not in exchange for an agreement with Cricket South Africa on the

appropriate sanction to be imposed upon him/her in order to avoid the need for a hearing before the Anti-Corruption Tribunal. Any such discussions between Cricket South Africa and the Participant shall take place on a “without prejudice” basis and in such a manner that they shall not delay or in any other way interfere with the proceedings. Any resulting agreement shall be evidenced in writing, signed by both Cricket South Africa’s Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent) and the Participant, and shall set out the sanction imposed on the Participant for his/her breach of the Anti-Corruption Code (the “Agreed Sanction”). In determining the Agreed Sanction, Cricket South Africa will have due regard to the range of sanctions set out in Article 6.2 for the offence(s) in question, but it shall not be bound to impose a sanction within that range where it reasonably considers (at its absolute discretion) that there is good reason to depart therefrom. Upon receipt of notice of the Agreed Sanction, the Anti Corruption Tribunal shall discontinue the proceedings on the terms thereof without the need for any further hearing. Instead, Cricket South Africa’s Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent) shall promptly issue a public decision confirming the Participant’s admission of the offence(s) charged and the imposition of the Agreed Sanction. Before issuing the public decision, Cricket South Africa will provide notice of it to the ICC and, where applicable, to the National Cricket Federation to which the Participant is affiliated.

5.2 Decisions of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal

5.2.1 The Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall announce its decision in writing, with reasons, as soon as reasonably practicable after, and, in any event, within thirty (30) days of, the conclusion of the hearing. That written decision will set out and explain:

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

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

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

5.2.1.4 the rights of appeal described in Article 7.

5.2.2 Cricket South Africa will provide the ICC and, where applicable, the National Cricket Federation to which the Participant is affiliated, with a full written copy of the findings and decisions of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal (including any sanctions imposed by the Anti-Corruption Tribunal) at the same time as such decision is provided to the Participant and prior to publicly announcing such decision.

5.2.3 The Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall have discretion to announce the substance of its decision to the parties (and the ICC) prior to the issue of the written reasoned decision referred to in Article 5.2.1 in cases where a Provisional Suspension has been imposed or where it otherwise deems appropriate. For the avoidance of doubt, however: (a) the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall still be required to issue a written, reasoned decision in accordance with Article 5.2.1; and (b) the time to appeal pursuant to Article 7 shall not run until receipt of that written, reasoned decision. Notice of such decision will be provided by Cricket South Africa to the ICC and, where applicable, the National Cricket Federation to which the Participant is affiliated, without unnecessary delay following its announcement.

5.2.4 The Anti-Corruption Tribunal has the power to make a costs order against any party to the hearing in respect of the costs of convening the Anti-Corruption Tribunal and of staging the hearing and/or in respect of the costs (legal, expert, travel, accommodation, translation

or otherwise) incurred by the parties in relation to the proceedings where it deems fit (for example, but without limitation, where it considers that such party has acted spuriously, frivolously or otherwise in bad faith). If the Anti-Corruption Tribunal does not exercise that power, Cricket South Africa shall pay the costs of convening the Anti-Corruption Tribunal and of staging the hearing, and each party shall bear its own costs (legal, expert, travel, accommodation, translation or otherwise).

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

ARTICLE 6
SANCTIONS

6.1 Where a breach of this Anti-Corruption Code is admitted by the Participant or upheld by the Anti- Corruption Tribunal, the Anti-Corruption Tribunal will be required to impose an appropriate sanction upon the Participant from the range of permissible sanctions described in Article 6.2. In order to determine the appropriate sanction that is to be imposed in each case, the Anti-Corruption Tribunal must first determine the relative seriousness of the offence, including identifying all relevant factors that it deems to:

6.1.1 aggravate the nature of the offence, namely:

6.1.1.1 a lack of remorse on the part of the Participant;

6.1.1.2 the Participant’s bad previous disciplinary record (including where the Participant has previously been found guilty of another offence under this Anti-Corruption Code and/or any predecessor regulations of Cricket South Africa and/or any anti-corruption rules of the ICC or any other National Cricket Federation);

6.1.1.3 where the amount of any profits, winnings or other Reward, directly or indirectly received by the Participant as a result of the offence(s), is substantial and/or where the sums of money otherwise involved in the offence(s) are substantial;

6.1.1.4 where the offence substantially damaged (or had the potential to damage substantially) the commercial value and/or the public interest in the relevant Domestic Match (es);

6.1.1.5 where the offence affected (or had the potential to affect) the result of the relevant Domestic Match (es);

6.1.1.6 where the welfare of a Participant or any other person has been endangered as a result of the offence;

6.1.1.7 where the offence involved more than one Participant or other persons; and/or

6.1.1.8 any other aggravating factor(s) that the Anti-Corruption Tribunal considers relevant and appropriate.

6.1.2 mitigate the nature of the offence, namely:

6.1.2.1 any admission of guilt (the mitigating value of which may depend upon its timing);

6.1.2.2 the Participant’s good previous disciplinary record;

6.1.2.3 the youth and/or lack of experience of the Participant;

6.1.2.4 where the Participant renounced the attempt or agreement

prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the attempt or agreement;

6.1.2.5 where the Participant has cooperated with the Designated Anti-Corruption Official and any investigation or Demand carried out by him/her;

6.1.2.6 where the offence did not substantially damage (or have the potential to substantially damage) the commercial value, integrity of results and/or the public interest in the relevant Domestic Match (es);

6.1.2.7 where the offence did not affect (or have the potential to affect) the result of the relevant Domestic Match (es);

6.1.2.8 where the Participant provides Substantial Assistance to the Designated Anti-Corruption Official, the ICC, any other National Cricket Federation, a criminal justice authority or a professional disciplinary body;

6.1.2.9 where the Participant has already suffered penalties under other laws and/or regulations for the same offence; and/or

6.1.2.10 any other mitigating factor(s) that the Anti-Corruption Tribunal considers relevant and appropriate.
6.2 Having considered all of the factors described in Articles 6.1.1 and

6.1.2, the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall then determine, in accordance with the following table, what the appropriate sanction(s) should be:

ANTI-CORRUPTION CODE OFFENCE	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY	ADDITIONAL DISCRETION TO IMPOSE A FINE
Article 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3 or 2.1.4 (Corruption)	A minimum of five (5) years and a maximum of a lifetime.	In all cases, in addition to any period of Ineligibility, the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall have the discretion to impose a fine on the Participant of such amount as it deems appropriate.
Article 2.2.1 or 2.2.2 (Betting)	A minimum of one (1) year and a maximum of five (5) years.	
Article 2.3.1 or 2.3.3 (as it relates to an offence under Article 2.3.1) (Misuse of Inside Information)	A minimum of one (1) year and a maximum of five (5) years.	
Article 2.3.2 or 2.3.3 (as it relates to an offence under Article 2.3.2) (Misuse of Inside Information)	A minimum of six (6) months and a maximum of five (5) years.	
Any of Articles 2.4.1 to 2.4.6, inclusive (General)	A minimum of six (6) months and a maximum of five (5) years.	
Any of Articles 2.4.7 to 2.4.9, inclusive (General)	Any period from zero up to a maximum of five (5) years.	



6.3 For the avoidance of doubt:

6.3.1 the Anti-Corruption Tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjust, reverse or amend the results of any Match;

6.3.2 where a Participant is found guilty of committing two offences under the Anti-Corruption Code in relation to the same incident or set of facts, then (save where ordered otherwise by the Anti-Corruption Tribunal for good cause shown) any multiple periods of Ineligibility imposed should run concurrently (and not cumulatively); and

6.3.3 where a fine and/or costs award is imposed against a Participant, then such fine and/or costs award must be paid: (a) by the Participant (and not, unless Cricket South Africa agrees, by any other third party); and (b) directly to Cricket South Africa no later (subject to Article 6.7) than one calendar month following receipt of the decision imposing the fine and/or costs award.

6.4 Any period of Ineligibility imposed on a Participant shall commence on the date that the decision imposing the period of Ineligibility is issued; provided that any period of Provisional Suspension served by the Participant shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.

6.5 No Participant who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, play, coach, officiate or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in any Match or any other kind of function, event or activity (other than authorised anti-corruption education or rehabilitation programmes) that is authorised, organised, sanctioned, recognised or supported in any way by the ICC, a National Cricket Federation or any member under the jurisdiction of a National Cricket Federation, or receive accreditation to provide media or other services at any official venue or Match. The ICC and other National Cricket Federations shall take all reasonable steps within their powers to give effect to and enforce this Article 6.5 in their respective geographical jurisdictions to the extent that they have the jurisdiction power or ability to do so. A Participant who is subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to this Anti-Corruption Code and the anti-corruption rules of the ICC and all other National Cricket Federations during that period. If a Participant commits Corrupt Conduct during a period of Ineligibility, this shall be treated as a separate offence and new proceedings will be brought pursuant to Article 4.6 of this Anti-Corruption Code or under the anti-corruption rules of the ICC or the relevant National Cricket Federation, as applicable.

6.7 Once any period of Ineligibility has expired, the Participant will automatically become re-eligible to participate or be otherwise involved in Matches provided that he/she has first: (a) completed an official anti-corruption education session to the reasonable satisfaction of the Designated Anti-Corruption Official; (b) agreed to subject him/herself to such additional reasonable and proportionate monitoring procedures and requirements as the Designated Anti-Corruption Official may reasonably consider necessary given the nature and scope of the offence committed; and (c) satisfied in full any fine and/or award of costs made against him/her by any Anti-Corruption Tribunal or the CAS. However, Cricket South Africa will consider any request from any Participant, on the grounds of financial hardship, to make the payment of such fines and/or costs over a prolonged period of time. Should any fine and/or costs award (or agreed part-payment or instalment thereof) not be paid to Cricket South Africa within such deadline or by the time of the next agreed payment date, then, unless Cricket South Africa agrees otherwise, the Participant may not play, coach, officiate or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in any Match until such payment has been satisfied in full.

6.8 The CEO of Cricket South Africa shall, only after obtaining the prior

approval of the Chairman of the ICC's ACSU and the Board of Cricket South Africa have discretion to permit a Participant who is subject to a period of Ineligibility to participate or otherwise be involved in DomesticMatches played under the jurisdiction of the Cricket South Africa at any time prior to the end of that period of Ineligibility where in the opinion of the CEO of Cricket South Africa the early reinstatement of such eligibility is warranted by the conduct of the Participant since the period of Ineligibility was imposed, taking into account such factors as the CEO of Cricket South Africa in his absolute discretion considers appropriate and given the underlying objectives of this Anti-Corruption Code. Such factors may include (without limitation) the fact and timing of any expressions of apology, remorse and/or contrition by the Participant, the Participant's cooperation with anti-corruption education programmes run by or on behalf of Cricket South Africa and/or the ICC, and/or the Participant's full disclosure of any and all information known to the Participant that may be helpful to the Designated Anti-Corruption Official in enforcing the Anti-Corruption Code or in otherwise furthering its objectives. For the avoidance of doubt, the CEO of Cricket South Africa shall not in any circumstances have discretion to reinstate the Participant's eligibility to participate or otherwise be involved in International Matches prior to the end of the period of Ineligibility.

ARTICLE 7

APPEALS

7.1 The following decisions made under this Anti-Corruption Code may be challenged by Cricket South Africa, the Participant who is the subject of the decision (as applicable) and/or the ICC solely and exclusively by appeal to CAS as set out in this Article 7:

7.1.1 a decision by the Chairman of the Disciplinary Panel, pursuant to Articles 4.7.2 or 4.7.3, not to lift a Provisional Suspension;

7.1.2 a decision that a charge of an offence under this Anti-Corruption Code should be dismissed for procedural or jurisdictional reasons; 7.1.3 a decision that an offence under this Anti-Corruption Code has (or has not) been committed; and/or

7.1.4 a decision to impose (or not to impose) sanctions, including the appropriateness of any sanction imposed for an offence under this Anti-Corruption Code.

7.2 For the avoidance of any doubt, no party shall have any right of appeal against (a) an AgreedSanction imposed pursuant to Article 5.1.12 or (b) decisions by the CEO of Cricket South Africa made pursuant to Article 6.8.

7.3 Decisions being appealed shall remain in effect and binding pending resolution of the appeal.

7.4 The deadline for filing an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the written reasoned decision by the appealing party. To be a valid filing under this Article, a copy of an appeal filed by the Participant must also be served on the same day on the other party/parties to the proceedings.

7.5 In all appeals to CAS pursuant to this Article 7:

7.5.1 CAS's Code of Sports-related Arbitration shall apply, save as amended below.

7.5.2 Where required in order to do justice (for example to cure procedural errors at the first instance hearing), the appeal shall take the form of a re-hearing de novo of the

issues raised by the case. In all other cases, the appeal shall not take the form of a de novo hearing but instead shall be limited to a consideration of whether the decision being appealed was erroneous.

7.5.3 The governing law shall be the law of South Africa.

7.5.4 The decision of CAS on the appeal shall be final and binding on all parties, and no right of appeal shall lie from the CAS decision.

ARTICLE 8

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND CONFIDENTIALITY

8.1 Save in exceptional circumstances where Cricket South Africa, acting reasonably, deems it necessary for the purposes of protecting the integrity of the sport and/or any of its Participants (for example in circumstances where there is significant damaging and/or incorrect media speculation), neither Cricket South Africa nor the ICC, or any other National Cricket Federation shall publicly identify any Participant who is being investigated or is alleged to have committed an offence under this Anti-Corruption Code unless and until he/she has been formally charged pursuant to Article 4.6, at which point it shall be entitled to publicly announce the name of the Participant charged and the offence with which he/she has been charged. Thereafter, Cricket South Africa will not comment publicly on the specific facts of a pending case except in response to public comments made by (or on behalf of) the Participant involved in the case or his/her representatives or where otherwise necessary to preserve the public's confidence in the ability of Cricket South Africa, the ICC and/or the National Cricket Federations to fight corruption in the sport.

8.2 Once the Anti-Corruption Tribunal has issued its decision in respect of any charges brought under this Anti-Corruption Code:

8.2.1 If the decision is that an offence has been committed: (a) the decision may, at the discretion of Cricket South Africa, be publicly reported in full as soon as possible; and (b) after the decision is publicly reported, Cricket South Africa may also publish details of such other parts of the proceedings before the Anti-Corruption Tribunal as Cricket South Africa thinks fit.

8.2.2 If the decision exonerates the Participant, then the decision may be publicly reported only with the consent of the Participant. Cricket South Africa shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and (if consent is obtained), shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Participant may approve.

8.2 Cricket South Africa shall use its best endeavours to ensure that persons under its control do not publicly identify any Participants who are alleged to have committed an offence under this Anti- Corruption Code, other than in accordance with Article 8.1 and 8.2. However, Cricket South Africa in its discretion may at any time disclose to other organisations such information as the Cricket South Africa may consider necessary or appropriate to facilitate administration or enforcement of the Anti-Corruption Code, provided that each organisation provides assurance satisfactory to Cricket South Africa that the organisation will maintain all such information in confidence.

ARTICLE 9

RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

Decisions made and Provisional Suspensions and sanctions imposed under this Anti-Corruption Code and/or the anti-corruption rules of the ICC and/or other National Cricket Federations shall be recognised, enforced, extended and given effect to within their respective jurisdictions by the by the ICC and the relevant National Cricket Federations automatically upon receipt of notice of the same, without the need for further formality. This shall include (without limitation), where Cricket South Africa has the jurisdiction to do so, requiring the organisers of any Matches, tournaments or other events sanctioned by Cricket South Africa to recognise and give effect to such decisions and Provisional Suspensions and sanctions.

ARTICLE 10

LIMITATION PERIODS

10.1 No action may be commenced under this Anti-Corruption Code against a Participant for an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code more than ten years after the date that the offence occurred.

10.2 Subject strictly to Article 10.1, Cricket South Africa has the right (but no obligation) to suspend investigations temporarily under this Anti-Corruption Code to avoid prejudice to, and/or to give precedence to, investigations conducted by other relevant authorities into the same or related matters.

ARTICLE 11

AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THIS ANTI-CORRUPTION CODE

11.1 This Anti-Corruption Code may be amended from time to time by Cricket South Africa with such amendments coming into effect on the date specified by Cricket South Africa

11.2 The headings used for the various Articles of this Anti-Corruption Code are for the purpose of guidance only and shall not be deemed to be part of the substance of this Anti-Corruption Code or to inform or affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

11.3 This Anti-Corruption Code shall come into full force and effect on 1st October 2018 (the"Effective Date – 1 October 2018"). It shall not operate to disturb any decisions and/or sanctions previously made under predecessor anti-corruption or other relevant rules of Cricket South Africa, nor shall it apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or brought after the Effective Date but based on acts or omissions that occurred before the Effective Date, shall be governed by the predecessor version to the Anti-Corruption Code that was in force at the time of the alleged offence, subject to any application of the principle of lex mitior by the hearing panel determining the case.

11.4 If any Article or provision of this Anti-Corruption Code is ruled to be invalid, unenforceable or illegal for any reason, it shall be deemed deleted, and this Anti-Corruption Code shall remain otherwise in full force and effect. 11.5 This Anti-Corruption Code is governed by and shall be construed in accordance with the law of South Africa. Strictly without prejudice to the arbitration agreement set out in Articles 1.5, 5 and 7 of this Anti-Corruption Code, the South African courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction to issue relief in aid of that arbitration agreement and/or to hear and determine challenges to any decision issued by the Anti-Corruption Tribunal and/or the CAS.

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS

Agreed Sanction. As defined in Article 5.1.13.

Anti-Corruption Tribunal. A panel of three persons (subject to Articl 5.1.6) appointed by the Chairman of the Disciplinary Panel, to perform the functions assigned to the Anti-Corruption Tribunal under this Anti-Corruption Code. Each member of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall be a member of the Disciplinary Panel and Cricket South Africa may provide reasonable compensation and reimbursement of expenses to such members.

Associate Member. Any National Cricket Federation with associate member status of the ICC.

Bet. Any wager, bet or other form of financial speculation, and Betting is the carrying out of such activity.

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

Corrupt Conduct. Any act or omission that would amount to an offence under Article 2 of this Anti-Corruption Code or the equivalent provisions of the anti-corruption rules of the ICC or any other National Cricket Federation.

Demand. As defined in Article 4.3. Designated Anti-Corruption Official. The person appointed by Cricket South Africa to fulfil the duties set out in this Anti-Corruption Code (or his/her designee).

Disciplinary Panel. The Disciplinary Panel of Cricket South Africa

Domestic Match. Any 'First-Class Match', 'List A Limited Overs Match' or 'List A Twenty20 Match', or any 'Other Match' played under the sole control and auspices of a National Cricket Federation and/or classified as Official Cricket by such National Cricket Federation, as those terms are defined in the ICC Classification of Official Cricket (as amended from time to time).

Effective Date. As defined in Article 11.3.

End Date. As defined in Article 1.9.

Event. Any competition, tournament, tour, event or equivalent that involves one or more Matches.

Full Member. Any National Cricket Federation with full member status of the ICC.

ICC. The International Cricket Council or its designee.

ICC Events. Each of the following: (a) the ICC Cricket World Cup; (b) the ICC World Twenty20; (c) the ICC Champions Trophy; (d) the ICC World Cricket League Championship and League Divisions 2-8 (inclusive) and any regional qualifying events thereto; (e) the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup; (f) the ICC Under 19 Cricket World Cup; (g) the ICC World Cup Qualifying Tournament; (h) the ICC Women's

Cricket World Cup Qualifying Tournament and any regional qualifying events thereto; (i) the ICC World Twenty20 Qualifying Tournament; (j) the ICC Under 19 Cricket World Cup Qualifying Tournament and any regional qualifying events thereto; (k) the ICC Intercontinental Cup and Shield; and (l) any other event organised or sanctioned by the ICC from time to time which the ICC deems it appropriate that the anticorruption rules of the ICC should apply.

Ineligibility. The Participant being barred for a specified period of time from participation in the sport of cricket, as set out more specifically in Article 6.5.

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

International Match. Each of the following (in men's and women's cricket): (a) any Test Match, One Day International Match or Twenty20 International Match; (b) any Match played as part of an ICC Event; (c) any International Tour Match; and (d) any other Match organized or sanctioned by the ICC from time to time to which the ICC deems it appropriate that the anti-corruption rules of the ICC should apply.

International Tour Match. Any Match played between a representative team of a Full Member (or Associate Member with Test and/or ODI or T20I status) and any domestic, guest or invitational team.

Match. A cricket match of any format and duration in length in which two cricket teams compete against each other either at international level (i.e. an International Match, including an International Tour Match) or at national level (i.e. a Domestic Match).

Match Referee. Any independent person who (a) is appointed (or who has been appointed in the preceding twenty-four (24) months) by Cricket Africa South or any other relevant party as the official match referee for a designated Match, whether such Match Referee carries out his/her functions remotely or otherwise, and/or (b) who is subject to an unexpired period of Ineligibility imposed on him/her pursuant to this Anti-Corruption Code and/or any other anti-corruption rules of the ICC or any other National Cricket Federation.

Mobile Device Any portable device (including, without limitation, a personal digital assistant (PDA), blackberry, mobile phone, iPhone, iPad, iWatch, smartphone, smartwatch or tablet computer) which is capable of connecting to or using any mobile telecommunications technology to enable or facilitate transmission of textual material, data, voice, video or multimedia services).

National Cricket Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by the ICC as the entity governing the sport of cricket in a country (or collective group of countries associated for cricket purposes).

Notice of Charge. As defined in Article 4.6. One Day International Match. As defined by Section 33 of the ICC Classification of Official Cricket, as may be amended from time to time.

Pitch Curator. Any individual who acts as a pitch curator or grounds man (or who has acted in such capacity at any time in the preceding twenty-four (24) months) in any stadium or venue affiliated (whether through a club, franchise, county, province or otherwise) to any

National Cricket Federation. Player. As defined in Article 1.4.1.

Player Agent. Any individual who acts in any way (or who has acted in any way in the preceding twenty-four (24) months) in the capacity of agent, representative, advisor or otherwise in relation to the negotiation, arrangement, registration of execution of any employment or commercial agreement for a Player, irrespective of whether such individual is registered or licensed to perform such activity within a National Cricket Federation or not.

Player Support Personnel. As defined in Article 1.4.2.

Provisional Hearing. For purposes of Article 4.7, an expedited hearing before the Chairman of the Disciplinary Panel (sitting alone) that provides the Participant with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form on whether or not the Provisional Suspension imposed on him/her should be lifted.

Provisional Suspension. The Participant being temporarily barred from participating in the sport of cricket pending determination of a charge that he/she has committed an offence under this Anti-Corruption Code, as set out more specifically in Article 4.7.

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

Substantial Assistance. To qualify as Substantial Assistance for the purposes of Article 6.1.2, a Participant must: (a) fully disclose in a signed witness statement all information that he/she possesses in relation to offences under this Anti-Corruption Code and/or that the Designated Anti-Corruption Official (or his/her designee) reasonably considers may be helpful to it in its enforcement of the Anti-Corruption Code and equivalent regulations, and relevant criminal offences and breaches of other professional rules; and (b) reasonably cooperate upon request by the Designated Anti-Corruption Official (or his/her designee) with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including (for example) presenting truthful testimony at a hearing if requested to do so.

Test Match. As defined by Section 33 of the ICC Classification of Official Cricket, as may be amended from time to time.

Twenty20 International Match. As defined by Section 33 of the ICC Classification of Official Cricket, as may be amended from time to time.

Umpire. Any umpire (including any on-field umpire, television umpire, third or fourth umpire) (a) who is appointed (or who has been appointed in the preceding twenty-four (24) months) by Cricket South Africa or any other relevant party to officiate in Matches and/or (b) who is subject to an unexpired period of Ineligibility imposed on him/her pursuant to this Anti-Corruption Code and/or any other anti-corruption rules of the ICC or any other National Cricket Federation.

Umpire Support Personnel. Any technical official (for example, and without limitation, any official with responsibility for operating the communication equipment for Umpires and Match Referees during a Match) or umpire coach who (a) is appointed (or has been appointed in the preceding twenty-four (24) months) by Cricket South Africa or any other relevant party to support the Umpires and/or Match Referees in their appointments to any Match and/or (b) who is subject to an unexpired period of Ineligibility imposed on him/her pursuant to this Anti-Corruption Code and/or the anti-corruption rules of the ICC or any other National Cricket Federation.



FAST. FUN. FOR ALL.

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6

MEDIA PROTOCOL

Pre-Event Media Opportunities

The teams will hold pre-event media conferences involving captains. Attendance of the coach and manager is optional. These will be organised to ensure that the media can gain access to the captains, including photos and general TV footage.

The pre-event activities will include open media sessions, which are expected to be attended by around four (4) players from each side.

Non-Match days

A team representative is expected to be available for media interviews, if requested, at the end of morning practice sessions or before afternoon/evening sessions.

A day before a match, formal pre-match media conferences will be held, which are expected to be attended by the captains. Teams training in the morning are expected to hold their media conferences afterwards, while teams training in the afternoon are expected to hold their press conference beforehand.

Media is expected to respect the privacy of the players and not attempted to approach them at hotels or away from scheduled media activities. All players approaches should be through the respective team managers/media manager.

Match days

Post-match media conferences will take place after every game following the post-match presentations, with the losing side coming first. The sides are expected to make their captains/players available for these pressers, however, it will be up to the sides which individuals they put up for these sessions.

All post-match media conferences will take place in dedicated press conference areas and will be managed by the team media manager.

Media conferences after warm-up matches are not mandatory and it is entirely up to the team if they want to put up players for news conferences.

Pre-and Post-final photo sessions

The four captains will attend pre-final photo-shoots with Mzansi Super League trophy.

The winning team is expected to attend photo-sessions with the trophy. Details will be confirmed and announced closer to the date.

Team contacts

Most teams are expected to have media managers. As such, the media is advised to contact the media managers in the first instance if they have any team/player-related queries, e.g. training schedules, pre-match media conferences and injury updates. The contact details of the media managers will be circulated as soon as these are available.

For queries relating to the event and matters relating to the Mzansi Super League, please contact koketsog@cricket.co.za

Mzansi Super League Website

For information on the Mzansi Super League, please visit www.mslt20.co.za

Media Facilities

This section provides information you require in relation to the facilities available, both on match days and non-match days.

These facilities include:

- Media centres with allocated seating, WIFI, power-points, television monitors.
- Press conference rooms
- Photographers pitch side positions
- Media dining
- Media scorers, volunteers and support staff

Operation hours

Match day: two hours prior to the scheduled start of the match until two hours after the press conference.

Non-match days: access to media facilities will be available to accredited media a day before and on match days. The media working areas will be open from 09h00 -18h00, dependent upon specific media activities and demands and requests from media

Please note that opening hours of media facilities are subject to change

Media dining

Media catering will be available on all tournament match days and all pre-match days at the relevant venues. Light refreshments will be made available.

Event Website

The Mzansi Super League website is www.mslt20.co.za, which includes:

- Groups, fixtures, live scoring and teams
- Important documents such as umpire and match referee appointment;
- Team’s daily schedule
- Playing conditions
- PDF version of the media guide
- Mzansi Super League contact details (venue managers/team managers/
- Social media hashtag #MSLT20

Post-match media conference

The Mzansi Super League will provide both edited and unedited post-match media conferences from all the 32 tournament matches. These press conferences will be in High-Definition. Details from where the press conferences will be, can be downloaded for editorial use will be announced in due course.

Media and Broadcast complaints

Complaints about the content of any media report or behaviour of any journalist should be referred to Koketso Gaofetoge.





**CSA PLAYING
CONDITIONS**



Playing Conditions (incorporating the 2017 Code of the MCC Laws of Cricke

Preamble - The Spirit of Cricket

Cricket owes much of its appeal and enjoyment to the fact that it should be played not only according to the Laws (which are incorporated within these Playing Conditions), but also within the Spirit of Cricket.

The major responsibility for ensuring fair play rests with the captains, but extends to all players, umpires and, especially in junior cricket, teachers, coaches and parents.

Respect is central to the Spirit of Cricket.

Respect your captain, team-mates, opponents and the authority of the umpires.

Play hard and play fair.

Accept the umpire's decision.

Create a positive atmosphere by your own conduct, and encourage others to do likewise.
Show self-discipline, even when things go against you.

Congratulate the opposition on their successes, and enjoy those of your own team.

Thank the officials and your opposition at the end of the match, whatever the result.

Cricket is an exciting game that encourages leadership, friendship and teamwork, which brings together people from different nationalities, cultures and religions, especially when played within the Spirit of Cricket.

1. THE PLAYERS

1.1 Number of players

A match is played between two sides, each of eleven players, one of whom shall be captain.

1.2 Nomination and replacement of players

1.2.1 Each captain shall nominate 11 players plus a maximum of 4 substitute fielders in writing to the Match Referee before the toss. No player (member of the playing eleven) may be changed after the nomination without the consent of the opposing captain.

1.2.2 Only those nominated as substitute fielders shall be entitled to act as substitute fielders during the match, unless the Match Referee, in exceptional circumstances, allows subsequent additions.

1.2.3 All those nominated including those nominated as substitute fielders, must be eligible to play for that particular team and have been included in the teams registered as announced by the League and by such nomination the nominee shall warrant that they are so eligible.

1.2.4 In addition, by their nomination, the nominees shall be deemed to have agreed to abide by all the applicable League 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 League Code of Conduct), the Anti-Racism Code for Players and Player Support Personnel, the Anti-Doping Code and the Anti-Corruption Code.

1.2.5 Each team must nominate a minimum of 2 (two) Overseas players subject to availability and/or injury permitting in the starting eleven limited to a maximum of 4 (four) and a minimum of 2 (two) Black Africa Players shall be included in the starting eleven for any match. In nominating teams, the transformation directive of Cricket South Africa ('CSA') shall be taken into consideration at all times.

1.2.6 A team may not have more than 4 (four) Overseas players on the field of play at any point in time during the match.

1.2.7 A player or player support personnel who has been suspended from participating in a match shall not, from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter:

1.2.7.1 Be nominated as, or carry out any of the duties or responsibilities of a substitute fielder, or

1.2.7.2 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 clause 1.2.7.2 above (for example, the player is not permitted to enter the on-field 'dug-out').

1.3 Captain

1.3.1 If at any time the captain is not available, a deputy shall act for him.

1.3.2 If a captain is not available to nominate the players, then any person associated with that team may act as his deputy to do so. See clause 1.2.

1.3.3 At any time after the nomination of the players, only a nominated player can act as deputy in discharging the duties and responsibilities of the captain as stated in these Playing Conditions, including at the toss. See clause 13.4 (The toss).

1.3.4 Each Team must nominate its Team Captain' to the League when appointed.

1.3.5 If the Team Captain' is not participating in a match, the relevant Team must nominate a replacement for the match. If the Team Captain' plays in a match without being the nominated captain for that match, he will be deemed to be the captain should any penalties be applied for over rate breaches under the League Code of Conduct.

1.4 Responsibility of captains

The captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that play is conducted within the Spirit of Cricket as well as within these Playing Conditions.

2. THE UMPIRES

2.1 Appointment and attendance

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

2.1.1 The CSA Selection Committee shall allocate the Match Referees and Umpires based on the fixtures to the League for its approval. The umpires who umpires shall control the game as required by these Playing Conditions, with absolute impartiality and shall be present at the ground at least 1 ½ hours before the scheduled start of play,

2.1.2 One Match Referee and Four Umpires, comprising of two on-field umpires, a television umpire and a reserve umpire shall be appointed to all matches.

2.1.3 Neither team will have a right of objection to the appointment of any umpire or match referee.

2.2 Third Umpires/TV Replay System

No enhanced DRS shall be utilized and only Appendix D shall apply.

2.3 Change of umpire

An umpire shall not be changed during the match, other than in exceptional circumstances, unless he/she is injured or ill. The following procedure shall apply should the need arise to change an umpire:

- The television umpire shall act as the emergency umpire, and the reserve umpire as the replacement television umpire.

2.4 The wickets, creases and boundaries

Before the toss and during the match, the umpires shall satisfy themselves that

2.4.1 the wickets are properly pitched. See clause 8 (The wickets)

2.4.2 the creases are correctly marked. See clause 7 (The creases).

2.4.3 the boundary of the field of play complies with the requirements of clauses 19.1 (Determining the boundary of the field of play), 19.2 (Identifying and marking the boundary) and 19.3 (Restoring the boundary).

2.5 Conduct of the match, implements and equipment

Before the toss and during the match, the umpires shall satisfy themselves that

2.5.1 the conduct of the match is strictly in accordance with these Playing Conditions.

2.5.2 the implements used in the match conform to the following

2.5.2.1 clause 4 (The ball).

2.5.2.2 externally visible requirements.

2.5.2.3 either clauses 8.2 (Size of stumps) and 8.3 (The bails).

2.5.3 no player uses equipment other than that permitted.

2.5.4 the wicket-keeper's gloves comply with the requirements of clause 27.2 (Gloves).

2.6 Fair and unfair play

The umpires shall be the sole judges of fair and unfair play.

2.7 Fitness for play

2.7.1 It is solely for the umpires together to decide whether either conditions of ground, weather or light or exceptional circumstances mean that it would be dangerous or unreasonable for play to take place.

Conditions shall not be regarded as either dangerous or unreasonable merely because they are not ideal.

The fact that the grass and the ball are wet does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous.

2.7.2 Conditions shall be regarded as dangerous if there is actual and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire.

2.7.3 Conditions shall be regarded as unreasonable if, although posing no risk to safety, it would not be sensible for play to proceed.

2.7.4 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 dangerous and unreasonable for play to take place.

2.8 Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable circumstances

2.8.1 All references to ground include the pitch. See clause 6.1 (Area of pitch).

2.8.2 If at any time the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light, or any other circumstances are dangerous or unreasonable, they shall immediately suspend play, or not allow play to start or to recommence. 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 Match Referee.

2.8.3 If circumstances are warranted, the umpires shall stop play and instruct the Ground Authority 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.

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

2.8.5 Use of artificial lights

If in the opinion of the umpires, natural light is deteriorating to an unfit level, they shall authorize the Ground Authority to use the available artificial lighting so that the match can commence or 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.

2.8.6 When there is a suspension of play it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor conditions. They shall make inspections as often as appropriate, unaccompanied by any players or officials. Immediately the umpires together agree that the conditions are no longer dangerous or unreasonable they shall call upon the players to resume play.

2.8.7 The safety of all persons within the ground is of paramount importance to the ICC. In the event that of any threatening circumstance, whether actual or perceived (including for example weather, pitch invasions, act of God, etc.), then the umpires, on the advice of the Match Referee, should suspend play and all 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, Match Referee, the head of the relevant Ground Authority, the head of ground security and/or the police as the circumstances may require.

2.9 Position of umpires

The umpires shall stand where they can best see any act upon which their decision may be required.

Subject to this over-riding consideration, the bowler’s end umpire shall stand in a position so as not to interfere with either the bowler’s run-up or the striker’s view.

The striker’s end umpire may elect to stand on the off side instead of the on side of the pitch, provided he/she informs the captain of the fielding side, the striker and the other umpire.

2.10 Umpires changing ends
Shall not apply.

2.11 Disagreement and dispute
Where there is disagreement or dispute about any matter, the umpires together shall make the final decision. See also clause 31.6 (Consultation by umpires).

2.12 Umpire’s decision
An umpire may alter any decision provided that such alteration is made promptly. This apart, an umpire’s decision, once made, is final.

2.13 Signals

2.13.1 The following code of signals shall be used by umpires.

2.13.1.1 Signals made while the ball is in play

No ball - by extending one arm horizontally.

Out - by raising an index finger above the head. (If not out, the umpire shall call Not out.)

Wide - by extending both arms horizontally.

Dead ball - by crossing and re-crossing the wrists below the waist.

2.13.1.2 When the ball is dead, the bowler’s end umpire shall repeat the signals in clause 2.13.1.1, with the exception of the signal for Out, to the scorers.

2.13.1.3 The signals listed below shall be made to the scorers only when the ball is dead.

Boundary 4 - by waving an arm from side to side finishing with the arm across the chest

Boundary 6 - by raising both arms above the head.

Bye - by raising an open hand above the head.

Five Penalty runs awarded to the batting side - by repeated tapping of one shoulder with the opposite hand.

Five Penalty runs awarded to the fielding side - by placing one hand on the opposite shoulder.

Leg bye - by touching a raised knee with the hand.

Revoke last signal - by touching both shoulders, each with the opposite hand.

Short run - by bending one arm upwards and touching the nearer shoulder with the tips of the fingers.

Free Hit – after signaling the No ball, the bowler’s end umpire extends one arm straight upwards and moves it in a circular motion.

Powerplay Over – by rotating his arm in a large circle.

The following signal is for Level 4 player conduct offences. The signal has two parts, both of which should be acknowledged separately by the scorers.

Level 4 conduct Part 1 - by putting one arm out to the side of the body and repeatedly raising it and lowering it.

Part 2 - by raising an index finger, held at shoulder height, to the side of the body.

2.13.1.4 All the signals in clause 2.13.1.3 are to be made by the bowler’s end umpire except that for Short run, which is to be signalled by the umpire at the end where short running occurs. However, the bowler’s end umpire shall be responsible both for the final signal of Short run to the scorers and, if more than one run is short, for informing them as to the number of runs to be recorded

2.13.2 The umpire shall wait until each signal to the scorers has been separately acknowledged by a scorer before allowing play to proceed.

If several signals are to be used, they should be given in the order that the events occurred.

2.14 Informing the umpires
Wherever the umpires are to receive information from captains or other players under these Playing Conditions, it will be sufficient for one umpire to be so informed and for him/her to inform the other umpire.

2.15 Correctness of scores
Consultation between umpires and scorers on doubtful points is essential. The umpires shall, throughout the match, satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the number of runs scored, the wickets that have fallen and, where appropriate, the number of overs bowled.

The umpires shall ensure that they are able to contact the scorers at any time during the match and at its conclusion to address any issues relating to the correctness of scores.

3. THE SCORERS

3.1 Appointment of scorers
Two linear scorers shall be appointed to record all runs scored, all wickets taken and, where appropriate, number of overs bowled.

3.2 Correctness of scores
The linear scorers shall frequently check to ensure that their records agree and consult with the umpires if necessary. See clause 2.15 (Correctness of scores).

3.3 Acknowledging signals
The scorers shall accept all instructions and signals given to them by the umpires and shall immediately acknowledge each separate signal.

4. THE BALL

4.1 Weight and size
The ball, when new, shall weigh not less than 5.5 ounces/155.9 g, nor more than 5.75 ounces/163 g, and shall measure not less than 8.81 in/22.4 cm, nor more than 9 in/22.9 cm in circumference.

4.2 Approval and control of balls

4.2.1 The host venue shall provide the 156g Kookaburra White Turf match balls as supplied by the League and spare used balls for changing during a match, which shall also be of the same brand.

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

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

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

4.3 New ball

4.3.1 One new ball shall be used at the start of each innings.

4.4 Ball lost or becoming unfit for play
If, during play, the ball cannot be found or recovered or the umpires agree that it has become unfit for play through normal use, the umpires shall replace it with a ball which has had wear comparable with that which the previous ball had

received before the need for its replacement. When the ball is replaced, the umpire shall inform the batsmen and the fielding captain.

5. THE BAT

5.1 The bat

5.1.1 The bat consists of two parts, a handle and a blade.

5.1.2 The basic requirements and measurements of the bat are set out in this clause.

5.2 The handle

5.2.1 The handle is to be made principally of cane and/or wood.

5.2.2 The part of the handle that is wholly outside the blade is defined to be the upper portion of the handle. It is a straight shaft for holding the bat.

5.2.3 The upper portion of the handle may be covered with a grip.

5.3 The blade

5.3.1 The blade comprises the whole of the bat apart from the handle.

5.3.2 The blade shall consist solely of wood.

5.4 Protection and repair

5.4.1 solely for the purposes of either protection from surface damage to the face, sides and shoulders of the blade or repair to the blade after surface damage, material that is not rigid, either at the time of its application to the blade or subsequently, may be placed on these surfaces.

5.4.2 for repair of the blade after damage other than surface damage

5.4.2.1 solid material may be inserted into the blade.

5.4.2.2 The only material permitted for any insertion is wood with minimal essential adhesives.

5.4.3 to prevent damage to the toe, material may be placed on that part of the blade but shall not extend over any part of the face, back or sides of the blade.

5.5 Damage to the ball

5.5.1 For any part of the bat, covered or uncovered, the hardness of the constituent materials and the surface texture thereof shall not be such that either or both could cause unacceptable damage to the ball.

5.5.2 Any material placed on any part of the bat, for whatever purpose, shall similarly not be such that it could cause unacceptable damage to the ball.

5.5.3 For the purpose of this clause, unacceptable damage is any change that is greater than normal wear and tear caused by the ball striking the uncovered wooden surface of the blade.

5.6 Contact with the ball

In these clauses,

5.6.1 reference to the bat shall imply that the bat is held in the batsman's hand or a glove worn on his hand, unless stated otherwise.

5.6.2 contact between the ball and any of 5.6.2.1 to 5.6.2.4

5.6.2.1 the bat itself

5.6.2.2 the batsman's hand holding the bat

5.6.2.3 any part of a glove worn on the batsman's hand holding the bat

5.6.2.4 any additional materials permitted under 5.4 shall be regarded as the ball striking or touching the bat or being struck by the bat.

5.7 Bat size limits

5.7.1 The overall length of the bat, when the lower portion of the handle is inserted, shall not be more than 38 in/96.52 cm.

5.7.2 The blade of the bat shall not exceed the following dimensions:

Width: 4.25in / 10.8 cm
Depth: 2.64in / 6.7 cm
Edges: 1.56in / 4.0cm.

Furthermore, it should also be able to pass through a bat gauge.

5.7.3 The handle shall not exceed 52% of the overall length of the bat.

5.7.4 The material permitted for covering the blade in clause

5.4.1 shall not exceed 0.04 in/0.1 cm in thickness.

5.7.5 The maximum permitted thickness of protective material placed on the toe of the blade is 0.12 in/0.3 cm.

5.8 Categories of bat

5.8.1 Type A bats conform to clauses 5.1 to 5.7 inclusive.

5.8.2 Only Type A bats may be used.

6. THE PITCH

6.1 Area of pitch

The pitch is a rectangular area of the ground 22 yards/20.12 m in length and 10 ft/3.05 m in width. It is bounded at either end by the bowling creases and on either side by imaginary lines, one each side of the imaginary line joining the centres of the two middle stumps, each parallel to it and 5 ft/1.52 m from it. If the pitch is next to an artificial pitch which is closer than 5 ft/1.52 m from the middle stumps, the pitch on that side will extend only to the junction of the two surfaces. See clauses 8.1 (Description, width and pitching) and 7.2 (The bowling crease).

6.2 Fitness of pitch for play

The umpires shall be the sole judges of the fitness of the pitch for play. See clauses 2.7 (Fitness for play) and 2.8 (Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable conditions).

6.3 Selection and preparation

Before the match, the Ground Authority shall be responsible for the selection and preparation of the pitch. During the match, the umpires shall control its use and maintenance.

6.3.1 The Ground Authority 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).

6.3.2 The fourth umpire shall ensure that, prior to the start of play and during any intervals, only authorised League staff, the appointed match officials, captain and the team head coach and authorised television personnel shall be allowed access to the pitch area. Such access shall be subject to the following limitations:

6.3.2.1 Only captain and the team head coach may walk on the actual playing surface of the pitch area (outside of the crease markings).

6.3.2.2 Access to the pitch area by television personnel shall be restricted to one camera crew (including one or two television commentators) of the official licensed television broadcaster(s) (but not news crews).

6.3.2.3 No spiked footwear shall be permitted.

6.3.2.4 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.

6.3.2.5 Access shall not interfere with pitch preparation.

6.3.3 In the event of any dispute, the Match Referee will rule and his ruling will be final.

6.4 Changing the pitch

6.4.1 If the on-field umpires decide that it is dangerous or unreasonable for play to continue on the match pitch, they shall stop play and immediately advise the Match Referee.

6.4.2 The on-field umpires and the Match Referee shall then consult with both captains.

6.4.3 If the captains agree to continue, play shall resume.

6.4.4 If the decision is not to resume play, the on-field umpires together with the Match Referee shall consider whether the existing pitch can be repaired and the match resumed from the point it was stopped. In considering whether to authorise such repairs, the Match Referee must consider whether this would place either side at an unfair advantage, given the play that had already taken place on the dangerous pitch.

6.4.5 If the decision is that the existing pitch cannot be repaired, then the match is to be abandoned with the following consequences:

6.4.5.1 In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match having been completed at the time the match is abandoned, the result shall be determined according to the provisions of clause 16.4.2.

6.4.5.2 In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match not having been completed, the match will be abandoned as a no result. The visiting team shall be awarded 5 match points.

6.4.6 If the decision to abandon the match as in Clause 6.4.5, the Match Referee shall advise the Tournament Director immediately following such decision. The Match Referee, the umpires jointly, and both captains shall submit a report to the Tournament Director within 3 hours detailing the reasons for the abandonment of the match.

6.4.7 Throughout the above decision making processes, the Match Referee shall keep informed both captains and the head of the Ground Authority. The head of the Ground Authority shall ensure that suitable and prompt public announcements are made.

6.5 Non-turf pitches

Shall not apply.

7. THE CREASES

7.1 The creases

The positions of a bowling crease, a popping crease and two return creases shall be marked by white lines, as set out in clauses 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4, at each end of the pitch.

7.2 The bowling crease

The bowling crease, which is the back edge of the crease marking, is the line that marks the end of the pitch, as in clause 6.1 (Area of pitch). It shall be 8 ft 8 in/2.64 m in length.

7.3 The popping crease

The popping crease, which is the back edge of the crease marking, shall be in front of and parallel to the bowling crease and shall be 4 ft/1.22 m from it. The popping crease shall be marked to a minimum of 15 yards/13.71 m on either side of the imaginary line joining the centres of the two middle stumps and shall be considered to be unlimited in length.

7.4 The return creases

The return creases, which are the inside edges of the crease markings, shall be at right angles to the popping crease at a distance of 4 ft 4 in/1.32 m either side of the imaginary line joining the centres of the two middle stumps. Each return crease shall be marked from the popping crease to a minimum of 8 ft/2.44 m behind it and shall be considered to be unlimited in length.

7.5 Additional Crease Markings

As a guideline to the umpires for the calling of Wides on the offside, the crease markings shall be marked in white at each end of the pitch.

8. THE WICKETS

8.1 Description, width and pitching

Two sets of wickets shall be pitched opposite and parallel to each other in the centres of the bowling creases. Each set shall be 9 in/22.86 cm wide and shall consist of three wooden stumps with two wooden bails on top.

8.2 Size of stumps

The tops of the stumps shall be 28 in/71.12 cm above the playing surface and shall be dome shaped except for the bail grooves. The portion of a stump above the playing surface shall be cylindrical apart from the domed top, with circular section of diameter not less than 1.38 in/3.50 cm nor more than 1.5 in/3.81 cm.

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

8.3 The bails

8.3.1 The bails, when in position on top of the stumps,

- shall not project more than 0.5 in/1.27 cm above them.
- shall fit between the stumps without forcing them out of the vertical.

8.3.2 Each bail shall conform to the following specifications.

Overall length 4.31 in/10.95 cm
Length of barrel 2.13 in /5.40 cm
Longer spigot 1.38 in/3.50 cm
Shorter spigot 0.81 in/2.06 cm.

8.3.3 The two spigots and the barrel shall have the same centre line.

8.3.4 Devices aimed at protecting player safety by limiting the distance that a bail can travel off the stumps will be allowed.

8.4 Dispensing with bails

The umpires may agree to dispense with the use of bails, if necessary. If they so agree then no bails shall be used at either end. The use of bails shall be resumed as soon as conditions permit. See clause 29.4 (Dispensing with bails).

8.5 LED Wickets

The use of approved LED Wickets is permitted.

9. PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA

9.1 Rolling

The pitch shall not be rolled during the match except as permitted in clauses 9.1.1 and 9.1.2.

9.1.1 Frequency and duration of rolling
During the match the pitch may be rolled at the request of the captain of the side batting second, for a period of not more than 7 minutes, before the start of the second innings.

9.1.2 Rolling after a delayed start
In addition to the rolling permitted above, if, after the toss and before the first innings of the match, the start is delayed, the captain of the batting side may request that the pitch be rolled for not more than 7 minutes. However, if the umpires together agree that the delay has had no significant effect on the state of the pitch, they shall refuse such request for rolling of the pitch.

9.1.3 Choice of rollers
If there is more than one roller available the captain of the batting side shall choose which one is to be used. The following shall apply in addition to clause 9.1:

9.1.4 Prior to the scheduled time for the toss, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the Ground Authority. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time

by the Ground Authority, 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.

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

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

9.2 Clearing debris from the pitch

9.2.1 The pitch shall be cleared of any debris

9.2.1.1 between innings. This shall precede rolling if any is to take place.

9.2.2 The clearance of debris in clause 9.2.1 shall be done by sweeping, except where the umpires consider that this may be detrimental to the surface of the pitch. In this case the debris must be cleared from that area by hand, without sweeping.

9.2.3 In addition to clause 9.2.1, debris may be cleared from the pitch by hand, without sweeping, before mowing and whenever either umpire considers it necessary.

9.3 Mowing

9.3.1 Responsibility for mowing

9.3.1.1 All mowings which are carried out before the match shall be the sole responsibility of the Ground Authority.

9.4 Watering the pitch

The pitch shall not be watered during the match.

9.5 Re-marking creases

Creases shall be re-marked whenever either umpire considers it necessary.

9.6 Maintenance of footholes

The umpires shall ensure that the holes made by the bowlers and batsmen are cleaned out and dried whenever necessary to facilitate play.

The umpires shall allow, if necessary, the returfing of footholes made by the bowlers in their delivery strides, or the use of quick-setting fillings for the same purpose. In addition, 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 footholes.

9.7 Securing of footholds and maintenance of pitch

During play, umpires shall allow the players to secure their

footholds by the use of sawdust provided that no damage to the pitch is caused and that clause 41 (Unfair play) is not contravened.

9.8 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:

9.8.1 Such measures will only be possible if requested by the Ground Authority and approved by the umpires before the start of the match.

9.8.2 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.

9.8.3 The preparation work shall be carried out under the supervision of the fourth umpire.

9.8.4 The consent of the captains is not required but the umpires shall advise both captains and the Match Referee before the start of the match on what has been agreed.

10. COVERING THE PITCH

10.1 Before the match

The use of covers before the match is the responsibility of the Ground Authority and may include full covering if required.

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

However, the Ground Authority shall grant suitable facility to the captains to inspect the pitch before the nomination of their players and to the umpires to discharge their duties as laid down in clauses 2 (The umpires), 6 (The pitch), 7 (The creases), 8 (The wickets), and 9 (Preparation and maintenance of the playing area).

10.2 During the match

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

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

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

10.3 Removal of covers

All covers (including "hessian" or "scrim" covers used to protect the pitch against the sun) shall be removed not later than 2 ½ 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.

11. INTERVALS

11.1 An interval

11.1.1 The following shall be classed as intervals.
- Intervals between innings.

11.1.2 Only these intervals shall be considered as scheduled breaks for the purposes of clause 24.2.6.

11.2 Duration of interval

11.2.1 There shall be a fixed 20 minute interval between innings, taken from the call of Time before the interval until the call of Play on resumption after the interval.

11.3 Allowance for interval between innings

Law 11.3 of the Laws of Cricket shall not apply.

11.4 Changing agreed times of intervals

11.4.1 If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier. In circumstances where the side bowling first has not completed the allotted number of overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled cessation time for the first innings, the minimum time for the interval will be 20 minutes.

11.5 Intervals for drinks

11.5.1 No drinks intervals shall be permitted.

11.5.2 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 (subject to the wearing of bibs – refer to the note in clause 24.1.4).

11.6 Scorers to be informed

The umpires shall ensure that the scorers are informed of all agreements about hours of play and intervals and of any changes made thereto as permitted under this clause.

12. START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

The bowler’s end umpire shall call Play before the first ball of the match and on the resumption of play after any interval or interruption.

12.2 Call of Time

The bowler’s end umpire shall call Time, when the ball is

dead, at the end of any session of play or as required by these Playing Conditions. See also clause 20.3 (Call of Over or Time).

12.3 Removal of bails

After the call of Time, the bails shall be removed from both wickets.

12.4 Starting a new over

Shall not apply

12.5 Completion of an over

Shall not apply

12.6 Conclusion of match

12.6.1 The match is concluded

12.6.1.1 as soon as a result as defined in clauses 16.1 to 16.5 (The result) is reached.

12.6.1.2 as soon as the prescribed number of overs have been completed

12.6.2 The match is concluded if, without a conclusion having been reached under 12.6.1, the players leave the field for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light, or in exceptional circumstances, and no further play is possible.

12.7 Hours of Play; Minimum Overs Requirement

12.7.1 There will be 2 sessions of 1 hour 25 minutes each, separated by a 20 minute interval between innings

Tuesday to Saturday Matches		Sunday Double Headers		
Starting Time	14h00 (Day)	19h00 (D/N)	11h00 (Day)	15h30 (Day/D/N)
1st. Session	14h00 – 15h25	19h00 – 20h25	11h00 – 12h25	15h30 – 16h55
Fixed Interval	15h25 – 15h45	20h25 – 20h45	12h25 – 12h45	16h55 – 17h15
3rd. Session	15h45 – 17h 10	20h45 – 22h10	12h45 – 14h10	17h15 – 18h40
Playing Extra Time	0h00	0h00	0h00	0h00
SuperOver Time	20 minutes	20 minutes	20 minutes	20 minutes

Extra Time

There is no provision for extra time where the start of play is delayed, or play is suspended.

12.8 There is, however, a provision of an additional 20 minutes which is inclusive of the 10 minutes changeover period in cases when a Super Over required.

12.9 Minimum Over Rates

12.9.1 The minimum over rate to be achieved in T20 Matches shall be 14.11 overs per hour.

12.9.2 The actual over rate shall be calculated at the end of each innings by the umpires.

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

12.9.3.1 The time lost as a result of treatment given to a player by an authorised medical personnel on the field of play;

12.9.3.2 The time lost as a result of a player being required to leave the field as a result of a serious injury;

12.9.3.3 The time taken for all third umpire referrals and consultations and any umpire or player reviews;

12.9.3.4 The time lost as a result of time wasting by the batting side; and

12.9.3.5 The time lost due to all other circumstances that are beyond the control of the fielding side.

12.9.4 In the event of any time allowances being granted to the fielding team under clause 12.9.3.4 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.

12.9.5 In addition to the allowances as provided for above,

12.9.5.1 in the case of an innings that has been reduced due to any delay or interruption in play, an additional allowance of 1 minute for every full 3 overs by which the innings is reduced will be granted.

12.9.5.2 an additional allowance of 1 minute will be given for each of the 7th, 8th and 9th wickets taken during an innings.

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

12.9.7 The current over rate of the fielding team (+/- overs compared to the minimum rate required), to be advised by the 3rd umpire every 30 minutes as a minimum, shall be displayed on a scoreboard or replay screen.

12.9.8 Sanction
No sanction may be imposed in respect of minimum over rates in the event of the batting team being bowled out, or a result is achieved within the time determined for that innings under these conditions.

In the event of the referee having determined the over rate being below that required, the referee shall impose the following sanctions at the end of the match:

Preliminary Round

a) For each over short of the minimum overs required – one-point forfeiture.

b) If the over rate is more than 2 overs short of the minimum overs required, the captain will in addition to the sanctions imposed in Clause 12.8.8 (a) above, be charged under the Rules and Code of Conduct, contrary to the spirit of the game, on the basis of time wasting.

Play-Off for the Qualifier

a) In the event of the over rate being below that specified under Clause 12.8.8 (b), the Captain will be charged under the Code of Conduct, conduct contrary to the spirit of the game, on the basis of time wasting.

12.9.9 On a point of clarity:

Any sanctions meted out to a captain of a team in 12.8.8 (b) above shall be regarded as being cumulative to the team. A captain cited in a match shall be cited at the appropriate level that any such previously cumulative sanctions would require ie. as if he himself had been captain in the previous matches where slow over rate sanctions had been imposed.

13 INNINGS

13.1 Number of innings

13.1.1 A match shall be one innings for each side.

13.2 Alternate innings
Each side shall take their innings alternately.

13.3 Completed innings
A side's innings is to be considered as completed if any of the following applies

13.3.1 the side is all out.

13.3.2 at the fall of a wicket or the retirement of a batsman, further balls remain to be bowled but no further batsman is available to come in.

13.3.3 the prescribed number of overs have been bowled to the batting side.

13.4 The toss
The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play and under the supervision of the Match Referee, who shall be presented with 5 (five) copies of the team nomination sheets by each captain, not being earlier than 30 minutes, nor later than 15 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play. Note, however, the provisions of clause 1.3 (Captain).

13.5 Decision to be notified
As soon as the toss is completed, the captain of the side winning the toss shall decide whether to bat or to field and shall notify the opposing captain and the umpires of this decision. Once notified, the decision cannot be changed.

13.6 Duration of Match

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

13.7 Length of Innings

13.7.1 Uninterrupted Matches.

13.7.1.1 Each team shall bat for 20 overs unless all out earlier.

13.7.1.2 If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The interval shall not be extended and the second session shall commence at the scheduled time. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of 20 overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.

13.7.1.3 If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 20 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 20

overs.

13.7.1.4 If the team fielding second fails to bowl 20 overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result is achieved.

13.7.1.5 Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer to 12.8.8 Sanctions).

13.7.2 Delayed or Interrupted Matches

13.7.2.1 Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First (see paragraph 1 of Appendix A)

13.7.2.1.1 When playing time has been lost the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 14.11 overs per hour in the total remaining time available for play.

13.7.2.1.2 The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs. To constitute a match, a minimum of 5 overs have to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to a result not being achieved earlier.

13.7.2.1.3 As soon as the total minutes of playing time remaining is less than the completed overs faced by Team 1 multiplied by 4.25, then the first innings is terminated and the provisions of 13.7.2.2 below take effect.

13.7.2.1.4 A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and also the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of 14.11 overs per hour. When calculating the length of playing time available for the match, or the length of either innings, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours, interruptions in play, and intervals will be taken into consideration. This calculation must not cause the match to finish earlier than the original or rescheduled time for cessation of play on the final scheduled day for play. If required the original time shall be extended to allow for one extra over for each team.

13.7.2.1.5 If the team fielding first fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue until the required number of overs have been bowled or the innings is completed.

13.7.2.1.6 Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer to the 12.8.8 Sanction).

13.7.2.2 Delay or Interruption to the innings of the Team Batting Second (see paragraph 2 of Appendix A)

13.7.2.2.1 When playing time has been lost and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the

of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 14.11 overs per hour in respect of the lost playing time. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.

13.7.2.2.2 In addition, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or re-scheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.

13.7.2.2.3 To constitute a match, a minimum of 5 overs have to be bowled to the team batting second subject to a result not being achieved earlier.

13.7.2.2.4 The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.

13.7.2.2.5 A fixed time will be specified for the close of play by applying a rate of 14.11 overs per hour. The timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours and interruptions in play will be taken into consideration in specifying this time.

13.7.2.2.6 If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.

13.7.2.2.7 Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer clause 12.8.8 Sanction)

13.8 Extra Time
There is no extra time where the start of play is delayed, or play is suspended.
20 minutes is permissible for a Super Over to take place which is inclusive of the 10 minutes changeover period after the main match.

13.9 Number of Overs per Bowler

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

13.9.2 In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second;

13.9.2.1 for innings of rescheduled length of at least 10 overs, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed. Where the total overs is not divisible by 5, one additional over shall be allowed to the maximum number per bowler necessary to make up the balance.

13.9.2.2 for innings of rescheduled length of between 5 and 9 overs, no bowler may bowl more than two overs.

13.9.3 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

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

14 THE FOLLOW-ON

Shall not apply.

15 DECLARATION AND FORFEITURE

Shall not apply.

16 THE RESULT

16.1 A Win

16.1.1 The side which has scored in its one innings a total of runs in excess of that scored by the opposing side in its one completed innings shall win the match. See clause 13.3 (Completed innings). Note also clause 16.4 (Winning hit or extras).

16.1.2 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing team's refusal to play (Clause 16.2), a result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 5 overs, unless one team has been all out in less than 5 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 5 overs.

16.1.3 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing team's refusal to play (Clause 16.2), all matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 5 overs, shall be declared a No Result.

16.2 Match Referee awarding a match

16.2.1 A match shall be lost by a side which either

16.2.1.1 concedes defeat or

16.2.1.2 in the opinion of the Match Referee refuses to play and the Match Referee shall award the match to the other side.

16.2.2 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 of this fact. The Match Referee shall together with the umpires ascertain the cause of the action. If the Match Referee, after due consultation with the umpires, then decides that this action does constitute a refusal to play by one side, he/she shall so inform the captain of that side. If the captain persists

in the action the Match Referee shall award the match in accordance with clause 16.2.1.2 above.

16.2.3 If action as in clause 16.2.2 above takes place after play has started and does not constitute a refusal to play the delay or interruption in play shall be dealt with in the same manner as provided for in clauses 13.7.2 (Delayed and Interrupted Matches) above.

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

16.3 All other matches – A Tie or No Result

16.3.1 A Tie
The result of a match shall be a Tie when all innings have been completed and the scores are equal.

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

16.3.2 No Result

See 16.1.3 above.

16.4 Prematurely Terminated Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

16.4.1 Interrupted Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

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

16.4.2 Prematurely Terminated Matches

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

16.5 Winning hit or extras

16.5.1 As soon as a result is reached as defined in clauses

16.1, 16.2 or 16.3.1, the match is at an end. Nothing that happens thereafter, except as in clause 41.18.2 (Penalty runs), shall be regarded as part of it. Note also clause 16.8.

16.5.2 The side batting last will have scored enough runs to win only if its total of runs is sufficient without including any runs completed by the batsmen before the completion of a catch, or the obstruction of a catch, from which the striker could be dismissed.

16.5.3 If a boundary is scored before the batsmen have completed sufficient runs to win the match, the whole of the boundary allowance shall be credited to the side’s total and, in the case of a hit by the bat, to the striker’s score.

16.6 Statement of result

If the side batting last wins the match without losing all its wickets, the result shall be stated as a win by the number of wickets still then to fall.
If, without having scored a total of runs in excess of the total scored by the opposing side, the side batting last has lost all its wickets, but as the result of an award of 5 Penalty runs its total of runs is then sufficient to win, the result shall be stated as a win to that side by Penalty runs.

If the side fielding last wins the match, the result shall be stated as a win by runs.

If the match is decided by one side conceding defeat or refusing to play, the result shall be stated as Match Conceded or Match Awarded, as the case may be.

16.7 Correctness of result
Any decision as to the correctness of the scores shall be the responsibility of the umpires. See clause 2.15 (Correctness of scores).

16.8 Mistakes in scoring
If, after the players and umpires have left the field in the belief that the match has been concluded, the umpires discover that a mistake in scoring has occurred which affects the result then, subject to clause 16.9, they shall adopt the following procedure.

16.8.1 If, when the players leave the field, the side batting last has not completed its innings and, either the number of overs to be bowled in that innings has not been completed, or the end of the innings has not been reached then, unless one side concedes defeat, the umpires shall order play to resume.

Unless a result is reached sooner, play will then continue, if conditions permit, until the prescribed number of overs has been completed. The number of overs shall be taken as they were at the call of Time for the supposed conclusion of the match. No account shall be taken of the time between

that moment and the resumption of play.

16.8.2 If, at this call of Time, the overs have been completed and no Playing time remains, or if the side batting last has completed its innings, the umpires shall immediately inform both captains of the necessary corrections to the scores and to the result.

16.9 Result not to be changed
Once the umpires have agreed with the scorers the correctness of the scores at the conclusion of the match – see clauses 2.15 (Correctness of scores) and 3.2 (Correctness of scores) – the result cannot thereafter be changed.

16.10 Points

Preliminary Round
The points system is as follows:
Win, with bonus point 5
Win, without bonus point 4
Tie 3
No Result 2
Loss 0

In the event of teams finishing on equal points, the right to play in the qualifier will be determined in the following order of priority:

- the team with the most number of wins;
- If still equal, the team with the most number of wins over the other team(s) who are equal on points and have the same number of wins;

- If still equal, the team with the highest number of bonus points;

- If still equal, the team with the highest net run rate;

- If still equal, the team with the higher runs to wickets ratio

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

16.10.1 Qualifier
In the event of the match being a no result the right to progress to the final will be determined in the following order of priority:

- The team with the most number of wins in the Preliminary Round;

- If still equal, the team with the highest number of bonus points;

- If still equal, the team with the highest net run rate;

- If still equal, the team with the higher runs to wickets ratio in the preliminary round.

16.11 Nett Run Rate
A team’s nett run rate is calculated by deducting from the average runs per over scored by that team throughout the competition, the average runs per over scored against that team throughout the competition.

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

Only those matches where results are achieved will count for the purpose of nett run rate calculations. Where a match is abandoned, but a result is achieved under DLS method, for nett 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 DLS method 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.

16.12 Bonus point
The team that achieves a run rate of 1.25 times that of the opposition shall be awarded one bonus point. A team’s run rate will be calculated by reference to the runs scored in an innings divided by the number of overs.balls faced as described below:

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

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

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

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

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



Team Batting First		Team Batting Second		Team Bowling Second	
SCORE	RUN RATE	REQUIRED RUN RATE	OVERS TO WIN	REQUIRED RUN RATE	TARGET SCORE
200	10.00	12.5	16	8.00	160
175	8.75	10.94	16	7.00	140
150	7.5	9.38	16	6.00	120
125	6.25	7.81	16	5.00	100
100	5.00	6.25	16	4.00	80
75	3.75	4.69	16	3.00	60

17 THE OVER

17.1 Number of balls

The ball shall be bowled from each end alternately in overs of 6 balls.

17.2 Start of an over

An over has started when the bowler starts his run-up or, if there is no run-up, starts his action for the first delivery of that over.

17.3 Validity of balls

17.3.1 A ball shall not count as one of the 6 balls of the over unless it is delivered, even though, as in clause 41.16 (Non-striker leaving his ground early) a batsman may be dismissed

or some other incident occurs without the ball having been delivered.

17.3.2 A ball delivered by the bowler shall not count as one of the 6 balls of the over

17.3.2.1 if it is called dead, or is to be considered dead, before the striker has had an opportunity to play it. See clause 20.6 (Dead ball; ball counting as one of over).

17.3.2.2 if it is called dead in the circumstances of clause

20.4.2.6. Note also the special provisions of clause 20.4.2.5. (Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball).

17.3.2.3 if it is a No ball. See clause 21 (No ball).

17.3.2.4 if it is a Wide. See clause 22 (Wide ball).

17.3.2.5 when any of clauses 24.4 (Player returning without permission), 28.2 (Fielding the ball), 41.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker), or 41.5 (Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of batsman) is applied.

17.3.3 Any deliveries other than those listed in clause 17.3.1 and 17.3.2 shall be known as valid balls. Only valid balls shall count towards the 6 balls of the over.

17.4 Call of Over

When 6 valid balls have been bowled and when the ball becomes dead, the umpire shall call Over before leaving the wicket. See also clause 20.3 (Call of Over or Time).

17.5 Umpire miscounting

17.5.1 If the umpire miscounts the number of valid balls, the over as counted by the umpire shall stand.

17.5.2 If, having miscounted, the umpire allows an over to continue after 6 valid balls have been bowled, he/she may subsequently call Over when the ball becomes dead after any delivery, even if that delivery is not a valid ball.

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

17.6 Bowler changing ends

A bowler shall be allowed to change ends as often as desired, provided he does not bowl two overs consecutively, nor bowl parts of each of two consecutive overs, in the same innings.

17.7 Finishing an over

17.7.1 Other than at the end of an innings, a bowler shall finish an over in progress unless incapacitated or suspended under these Playing Conditions.

17.7.2 If for any reason, other than the end of an innings, an over is left uncompleted at the start of an interval or interruption, it shall be completed on resumption of play.

17.8 Bowler incapacitated or suspended during an over
If for any reason a bowler is incapacitated while running up to deliver the first ball of an over, or is incapacitated or suspended during an over, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball. Another bowler shall complete the over from the same end, provided that he does not bowl two overs consecutively, nor bowl parts of each of two consecutive overs, in that innings.

18 SCORING RUNS

18.1 A run

The score shall be reckoned by runs. A run is scored 18.1.1 so often as the batsmen, at any time while the ball is in play, have crossed and made good their ground from end to end.

18.1.2 when a boundary is scored. See clause 19 (Boundaries).

18.1.3 when Penalty runs are awarded. See clause 18.6.

18.2 Runs disallowed

Wherever in these Playing Conditions provision is made for the scoring of runs or awarding of penalties, such runs and penalties will be subject to any provisions that may be applicable for the disallowance of runs or for the non-award of penalties.

When runs are disallowed, the one run penalty for No ball or Wide shall stand and 5 run penalties shall be allowed, except for Penalty runs under clause 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side).

18.3 Short runs

18.3.1 A run is short if a batsman fails to make good his ground in turning for a further run.

18.3.2 Although a short run shortens the succeeding one, the latter if completed shall not be regarded as short. A striker setting off for the first run from in front of the popping crease may do so also without penalty.

18.4 Unintentional short runs

Except in the circumstances of clause 18.5,

18.4.1 if either batsman runs a short run, the umpire concerned shall, unless a boundary is scored, call and signal Short run as soon as the ball becomes dead and that run shall not be scored.

18.4.2 if, after either or both batsmen run short, a boundary is scored the umpire concerned shall disregard the short running and shall not call or signal Short run.

18.4.3 if both batsmen run short in one and the same run, this shall be regarded as only one short run.

18.4.4 if more than one run is short then, subject to clauses 18.4.2 and 18.4.3, all runs called as short shall not be scored.

18.4.5 if there has been more than one short run, the umpire shall inform the scorers as to the number of runs to be recorded.

18.5 Deliberate short runs

18.5.1 If either umpire considers that one or both batsmen deliberately ran short at that umpire’s end, the umpire concerned shall, when the ball is dead, call and signal Short run and inform the other umpire of what has occurred and apply clause 18.5.2.

18.5.2 The bowler’s end umpire shall

- disallow all runs to the batting side
- return any not out batsman to his original end
- signal No ball or Wide to the scorers, if applicable
- award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side
- award any other 5-run Penalty that is applicable except for Penalty runs under clause 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side)
- inform the scorers as to the number of runs to be recorded, and
- inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.

18.6 Runs awarded for penalties
Runs shall be awarded for penalties under clause 18.5 (Deliberate short runs), 24.4 (Player returning without permission), 26.4 (Penalties for contravention), 21 (No ball), 22 (Wide ball), 28.2(Fielding the ball), 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side) 41 (Unfair play) and 42 (Players’ conduct). Note, however, the restrictions on the award of Penalty runs in clauses 23.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded), 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side) and 34 (Hit the ball twice).

18.7 Runs scored for boundaries
Runs shall be scored for boundary allowances under clause 19 (Boundaries).

18.8 Runs scored when a batsman is dismissed

When a batsman is dismissed, any runs for penalties awarded to either side shall stand.

No other runs shall be credited to the batting side, except as follows.

18.8.1 If a batsman is dismissed Obstructing the field, the batting side shall also score any runs completed before the offence.

If, however, the obstruction prevented a catch being made, no runs other than penalties shall be scored.

18.8.2 If a batsman is dismissed Run out, the batting side sha

also score any runs completed before the wicket was put down.

18.9 Runs scored when the ball becomes dead other than at the fall of a wicket

When the ball becomes dead for any reason other than the fall of a wicket, or is called dead by an umpire, unless there is specific provision otherwise in these Playing Conditions, any runs for penalties awarded to either side shall be scored. Note however the provisions of clauses 23.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded) and 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side).

Additionally the batting side shall be credited with all runs completed by the batsmen before the incident or call of Dead ball and the run in progress if the batsmen had already crossed at the instant of the incident or call of Dead ball. Note specifically, however, the provisions of clause 41.5.8 (Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of batsman).

18.10 Crediting of runs scored
Unless stated otherwise in these Playing Conditions,

18.10.1 if the ball is struck by the bat, all runs scored by the batting side shall be credited to the striker, except for the following:

- an award of 5 Penalty runs, which shall be scored as Penalty runs

- the one run penalty for a No ball, which shall be scored as a No balls extra.

18.10.2 if the ball is not struck by the bat, runs shall be scored as Penalty runs, Byes, Leg byes, No ball extras or Wides as the case may be. If Byes or Leg byes accrue from a No ball, only the one run penalty for No ball shall be scored as such, and the remainder as Byes or Leg byes as appropriate.

18.10.3 the bowler shall be debited with:

- all runs scored by the striker

- all runs scored as No ball extras

- all runs scored as Wides.

18.11 Batsman returning to original end

18.11.1 When the striker is dismissed in any of the circumstances in clauses 18.11.1.1 to 18.11.1.5, the not out batsman shall return to his original end.

18.11.1.1 Bowled.

18.11.1.2 Stumped.

18.11.1.3 Hit the ball twice.

18.11.1.4 LBW.

18.11.1.5 Hit wicket.

18.11.2 The batsmen shall return to their original ends in any of the cases of clauses 18.11.2.1 to 18.11.2.3.

18.11.2.1 A boundary is scored.

18.11.2.2 Runs are disallowed for any reason.

18.11.2.3 A decision by the batsmen at the wicket to do so, under clause 41.5 (Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of batsman).

18.12 Batsman returning to wicket he has left

18.12.1 When a batsman is dismissed in any of the ways in clauses 18.12.1.1 to 18.12.1.3, the not out batsman shall return to the wicket he has left but only if the batsmen had not already crossed at the instant of the incident causing the dismissal. If runs are to be disallowed, however, the not out batsman shall return to his original end. 18.12.1.1 Caught

18.12.1.2 Obstructing the field

18.12.1.3 Run out.

18.12.2 If, while a run is in progress, the ball becomes dead for any reason other than the dismissal of a batsman, the batsmen shall return to the wickets they had left, but only if they had not already crossed in running when the ball became dead. If, however, any of the circumstances of clauses 18.11.2.1 to 18.11.2.3 apply, the batsmen shall return to their original ends.

20 BOUNDARIES

19.1 Determining the boundary of the field of play

19.1.1 Before the toss, the umpires shall determine the boundary of the field of play, which shall be fixed for the duration of the match.

19.1.2 The boundary shall be determined such that no part of any sight-screen, will, at any stage of the match, be within the field of play.

19.1.3 The aim shall be to maximize the size of the playing area at each venue. With respect to the size of the boundaries, no boundary shall be longer than 90 yards (82.29 meters), and no boundary should be shorter than 65 yards (59.43 metres) from the centre of the pitch to be used.

19.1.4 At all times, there must be 3 yards (2.74 meters) from the boundary rope to the first solid object (advertising boards/ LEDs, photographers, cameramen, dug outs, covers, perimeter fence) for the player’s safety run off.

19.1.5 If the boundary is positioned less than 90 yards (82.29

meters) from the centre of the pitch, the boundary rope cannot be set at a distance of more than 10 yards (9.14 meters) from the perimeter fence. The 10 yards shall be inclusive of the 3 yards (2.74 meters) provided for the player’s safety run off.

19.1.6 Any ground which has previously been approved to host international cricket which is unable to conform to the minimum boundary dimension shall be exempt. In such cases the boundary shall be positioned so as to maximize the size of the playing area.

19.2 Identifying and marking the boundary

19.2.1 All boundaries must be designated by a rope, or similar object of a minimum standard as authorised by the MSL League.

19.2.2 If the boundary is marked by means of an object that is in contact with the ground the boundary will be the edge of the grounded part of the object which is nearest the pitch.

19.2.3 An obstacle within the field of play shall not be regarded as a boundary unless so determined by the umpires before the toss.

19.2.4 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.

19.3 Restoring the boundary
If a solid object used to mark the boundary is disturbed for any reason, then:

19.3.1 the boundary shall be considered to be in its original position.

19.3.2 the object shall be returned to its original position as soon as is practicable; if play is taking place, this shall be as soon as the ball is dead.

19.3.3 if some part of a fence or other marker has come within the field of play, that part shall be removed from the field of play as soon as is practicable; if play is taking place, this shall be as soon as the ball is dead.

19.4 Ball grounded beyond the boundary

19.4.1 The ball in play is grounded beyond the boundary if it touches

- the boundary or any part of an object used to mark the boundary;
- the ground beyond the boundary;
- any object that is grounded beyond the boundary.

19.4.2 The ball in play is to be regarded as being grounded beyond the boundary if

- a fielder, grounded beyond the boundary as in clause 19.5, touches the ball;

- a fielder, after catching the ball within the boundary, becomes grounded beyond the boundary while in contact with the ball, before completing the catch.

19.5 Fielder grounded beyond the boundary

19.5.1 A fielder is grounded beyond the boundary if some part of his person is in contact with any of the following:

- the boundary or any part of an object used to mark the boundary;

- the ground beyond the boundary;

- any object that is in contact with the ground beyond the boundary;

- another fielder who is grounded beyond the boundary.

19.5.2 A fielder who is not in contact with the ground is considered to be grounded beyond the boundary if his final contact with the ground, before his first contact with the ball after it has been delivered by the bowler, was not entirely within the boundary.

19.6 Boundary allowances

19.6.1 6 runs shall be allowed for a boundary 6; and 4 runs for a boundary 4. See also clause 19.7.

19.7 Runs scored from boundaries

19.7.1 A boundary 6 will be scored if and only if the ball has been struck by the bat and is first grounded beyond the boundary without having been in contact with the ground within the field of play. This shall apply even if the ball has previously touched a fielder.

19.7.2 A boundary 4 will be scored when a ball that is grounded beyond the boundary

- whether struck by the bat or not, was first grounded within the boundary, or - has not been struck by the bat.

19.7.3 When a boundary is scored, the batting side, except in the circumstances of clause 19.8, shall be awarded whichever is the greater of

19.7.3.1 the allowance for the boundary

19.7.3.2 the runs completed by the batsmen together with the run in progress if they had already crossed at the instant the boundary is scored.

19.7.4 When the runs in clause 19.7.3.2 exceed the boundary allowance they shall replace the boundary allowance for the purposes of clause 18.12.

19.7.5 The scoring of Penalty runs by either side is not affected by the scoring of a boundary.

19.8 Overthrow or wilful act of fielder

If the boundary results from an overthrow or from the wilful act of a fielder, the runs scored shall be

any runs for penalties awarded to either side

and the allowance for the boundary

and the runs completed by the batsmen, together with the run in progress if they had already crossed at the instant of the throw or act.

Clause 18.12.2 (Batsman returning to wicket he has left) shall apply as from the instant of the throw or act.

20 DEAD BALL

20.1 Ball is dead

20.1.1 The ball becomes dead when

20.1.1.1 it is finally settled in the hands of the wicket-keeper or of the bowler.

20.1.1.2 a boundary is scored. See clause 19.7 (Runs scored from boundaries).

20.1.1.3 a batsman is dismissed. The ball will be deemed to be dead from the instant of the incident causing the dismissal.

20.1.1.4 whether played or not it becomes trapped between the bat and person of a batsman or between items of his clothing or equipment.

20.1.1.5 whether played or not it lodges in the clothing or equipment of a batsman or the clothing of an umpire.

20.1.1.6 there is an award of Penalty runs under either of clauses 24.4 (Player returning without permission) or 28.2 (Fielding the ball). The ball shall not count as one of the over.

20.1.1.7 there is a contravention of clause 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side).

20.1.1.8 the match is concluded in any of the ways stated in clause 12.6 (Conclusion of match).

20.1.2 The ball shall be considered to be dead when it is

clear to the bowler's end umpire that the fielding side and both batsmen at the wicket have ceased to regard it as in play.

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

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

20.2 Ball finally settled
Whether the ball is finally settled or not is a matter for the umpire alone to decide.

20.3 Call of Over or Time
Neither the call of Over (see clause 17.4), nor the call of Time (see clause 12.2) is to be made until the ball is dead, either under clauses 20.1 or 20.4.

20.4 Umpire calling and signalling Dead ball

20.4.1 When the ball has become dead under clause 20.1, the bowler's end umpire may call and signal Dead ball if it is necessary to inform the players.

20.4.2 Either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball when

20.4.2.1 intervening in a case of unfair play.

20.4.2.2 a possibly serious injury to a player or umpire occurs.

20.4.2.3 leaving his/her normal position for consultation.

20.4.2.4 one or both bails fall from the striker's wicket before the striker has had the opportunity of playing the ball.

20.4.2.5 the striker is not ready for the delivery of the ball and, if the ball is delivered, makes no attempt to play it. Provided the umpire is satisfied that the striker had adequate reason for not being ready, the ball shall not count as one of the over.

20.4.2.6 the striker is distracted by any noise or movement or in any other way while preparing to receive, or receiving a delivery. This shall apply whether the source of the distraction is within the match or outside it. Note also clause 20.4.2.7. The ball shall not count as one of the over.

20.4.2.7 there is an instance of a deliberate attempt to distract under either of clauses 41.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker) or 41.5 (Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction

of batsman). The ball shall not count as one of the over.

20.4.2.8 the bowler drops the ball accidentally before delivery.

20.4.2.9 the ball does not leave the bowler's hand for any reason other than an attempt to run out the non-striker under clause 41.16 (Non-striker leaving his ground early).

20.4.2.10 satisfied that the ball in play cannot be recovered.

20.4.2.11 required to do so under any of the Playing Conditions not included above.

20.5 Ball ceases to be dead
The ball ceases to be dead – that is, it comes into play – when the bowler starts his run-up or, if there is no run-up, starts his bowling action.

20.6 Dead ball; ball counting as one of over

20.6.1 When a ball which has been delivered is called dead or is to be considered dead then, other than as in clause 20.6.2,

20.6.1.1 it will not count in the over if the striker has not had an opportunity to play it.

20.6.1.2 unless No ball or Wide ball has been called, it will be a valid ball if the striker has had an opportunity to play it, except in the circumstances of clauses 20.4.2.6 and 24.4 (Player returning without permission), 28.2 (Fielding the ball), 41.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker) and 41.5 (Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of batsman).

20.6.2 In clause 20.4.2.5, the ball will not count in the over only if both conditions of not attempting to play the ball and having an adequate reason for not being ready are met. Otherwise the delivery will be a valid ball.

21 NO BALL

21.1 Mode of delivery

21.1.1 The umpire shall ascertain whether the bowler intends to bowl right handed or left handed, over or round the wicket, and shall so inform the striker. It is unfair if the bowler fails to notify the umpire of a change in his mode of delivery. In this case the umpire shall call and signal No ball.

21.1.2 Underarm bowling shall not be permitted.

21.2 Fair delivery – the arm

For a delivery to be fair in respect of the arm the ball must not be delivered with an Illegal Bowling Action.

An Illegal Bowling Action is defined as a bowling action

where a bowler’s Elbow Extension exceeds 15 degrees, measured from the point at which the bowling arm reaches the horizontal until the point at which the ball is released (any Elbow Hyperextension shall be discounted for the purposes of determining an Illegal Bowling Action). Should either umpire or the Match Referee suspect that a bowler has used an Illegal Bowling Action, they shall complete the Bowling Action Report Form at the conclusion of the match, as set out in the Illegal Bowling Regulations.

21.3 Ball thrown or delivered underarm – action by umpires

21.3.1 If, in the opinion of either umpire, the ball has been thrown (where such mode of delivery does not correspond to the bowler’s normal bowling action) or delivered underarm, he/she 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

- 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.

21.3.2 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) or delivered underarm, he/she 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.

21.3.3 The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Match Referee, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

21.4 Bowler throwing towards striker’s end before delivery If the bowler throws the ball towards the striker’s end before entering the delivery stride, either umpire shall call and signal No ball. See clause 41.17 (Batsmen stealing a run).

However, the procedure stated in clause 21.3 of caution, informing, final warning, action against the bowler and reporting shall not apply.

21.5 Fair delivery – the feet

For a delivery to be fair in respect of the feet, in the delivery stride

21.5.1 the bowler’s back foot must land within and not touching the return crease appertaining to his stated mode of delivery.

21.5.2 the bowler’s front foot must land with some part of the foot, whether grounded or raised

- on the same side of the imaginary line joining the two middle stumps as the return crease described in clause 21.5.1, and

- behind the popping crease.

If the bowler’s end umpire is satisfied that any of these three conditions have not been met, he/she shall call and signal No ball. See clause 41.8 (Bowling of deliberate front foot No ball).

21.6 Bowler breaking wicket in delivering ball Either umpire shall call and signal No ball if, other than in an attempt to run out the non-striker under clause 41.16, the bowler breaks the wicket at any time after the ball comes into play and before completion of the stride after the delivery stride. This shall include any clothing or other object that falls from his person and breaks the wicket.

21.7 Ball bouncing more than once, rolling along the ground or pitching off the pitch

The umpire shall call and signal No ball if a ball which he/she considers to have been delivered, without having previously touched bat or person of the striker,

- bounces more than once

- or rolls along the ground before it reaches the popping crease.

- or pitches wholly or partially off the pitch as defined in clause 6.1 (Area of pitch) before it reaches the line of the striker’s wicket

21.8 Ball coming to rest in front of striker’s wicket If a ball delivered by the bowler comes to rest in front of the line of the striker’s wicket, without having previously touched the bat or person of the striker, the umpire shall call and signal No ball and immediately call and signal Dead ball.

21.9 Fielder intercepting a delivery If, except in the circumstances of clause 27.3 (Position of wicket-keeper) a ball delivered by the bowler, makes contact with any part of a fielder’s person before it either

makes contact with the striker’s bat or person, or it passes the striker’s wicket, the umpire shall call and signal No ball and immediately call and signal Dead ball.

21.10 Ball bouncing over head height of striker See clauses 22.1.1.2 and 41.6.1.7.

21.11 Call of No ball for infringement of other Playing Conditions

In addition to the instances above, No ball is to be called and signalled as required by the following clauses:

Clause 27.3 – Position of wicket-keeper
Clause 28.4 – Limitation of on side fielders
Clause 28.5 – Fielders not to encroach on pitch
Clause 41.6 – Bowling of dangerous and unfair short pitched deliveries
Clause 41.7 – Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries
Clause 41.8 – Bowling of deliberate front foot No ball.

21.12 Revoking a call of No ball An umpire shall revoke the call of No ball if Dead ball is called under any of clauses 20.4.2.4 to 20.4.2.9 (Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball). However, if a no ball is called in breach of clause 20.4.2.7 (41.4 - Deliberate attempt to distract striker before playing the ball or 41.5 – Deliberate attempt of Distraction, Deception or Obstruction of striker after the stroke) the No ball will stand.

21.13 No ball to over-ride Wide A call of No ball shall over-ride the call of Wide ball at any time. See clauses 22.1 (Judging a Wide) and 22.2 (Call and signal of Wide ball).

21.14 Ball not dead The ball does not become dead on the call of No ball.

21.15 Penalty for a No ball A penalty of one run shall be awarded instantly on the call of No ball. Unless the call is revoked, the penalty shall stand even if a batsman is dismissed. It shall be in addition to any other runs scored, any boundary allowance and any other runs awarded for penalties.

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 clause 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.

21.17 No ball not to count A No ball shall not count as one of the over. See clause 17.3 (Validity of balls).

21.18 Out from a No ball When No ball has been called, neither batsman shall be out under any of the Playing Conditions except clause 34 (Hit the ball twice), clause 37 (Obstructing the field) or clause 38 (Run out).

21.19 Free Hit

21.19.1 In addition to the above, the delivery following a No ball called (all modes of No ball) shall be a free hit for whichever batsman is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of No ball or a Wide) then the next delivery will become a free hit for whichever batsman is facing it.

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

21.19.3 Neither field changes nor the exchange of individuals between fielding positions are permitted for free hit deliveries unless:

21.19.3.1 There is a change of striker (the provisions of clause 41.2 shall apply), or

21.19.3.2 The No ball was the result of a fielding restriction breach, in which case the field may be changed to the extent of correcting the breach.

21.19.4 For clarity, the bowler can change his mode of delivery for the free hit delivery. In such circumstances Clause 21.1 shall apply.

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

22 WIDE BALL

22.1 Judging a Wide

22.1.1 If the bowler bowls a ball, not being a No ball, the umpire shall adjudge it a Wide if, according to the definition in clause 22.1.2

22.1.1.1 the ball passes wide of where the striker is standing and which also would have passed wide of the striker standing in a normal guard position.

22.1.1.2 the ball passes above the head height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.

22.1.2 The ball will be considered as passing wide of the striker unless it is sufficiently within reach for him to be able to hit it with the bat by means of a normal cricket stroke.

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

22.2 Call and signal of Wide ball
If the umpire adjudges a delivery to be a Wide he/she shall call and signal Wide ball as soon as the ball passes the striker's wicket. It shall, however, be considered to have been a Wide from the instant that the bowler entered his delivery stride, even though it cannot be called Wide until it passes the striker's wicket.

22.3 Revoking a call of Wide ball

22.3.1 The umpire shall revoke the call of Wide ball if there is then any contact between the ball and the striker's bat or person before the ball comes into contact with any fielder.

22.3.2 The umpire shall revoke the call of Wide ball if a delivery is called a No ball. See clause 21.13 (No ball to over-ride Wide).

22.4 Delivery not a Wide

22.4.1 The umpire shall not adjudge a delivery as being a Wide, if the striker, by moving, either causes the ball to pass wide of him, as defined in clause 22.1.2 or brings the ball sufficiently within reach to be able to hit it by means of a normal cricket stroke.

22.4.2 The umpire shall not adjudge a delivery as being a Wide if the ball touches the striker's bat or person, but only as the ball passes the striker.

22.5 Ball not dead
The ball does not become dead on the call of Wide ball.

22.6 Penalty for a Wide
A penalty of one run shall be awarded instantly on the call of Wide ball. Unless the call is revoked, see clause 22.3, this penalty shall stand even if a batsman is dismissed, and shall be in addition to any other runs scored, any boundary allowance and any other runs awarded for penalties.

22.7 Runs resulting from a Wide – how scored
All runs completed by the batsmen or a boundary allowance, together with the penalty for the Wide, shall be scored as Wide balls. Apart from any award of 5 Penalty runs, all runs resulting from a Wide shall be debited against the bowler.

22.8 Wide not to count
A Wide shall not count as one of the over. See clause 17.3 (Validity of balls).

22.9 Out from a Wide
When Wide ball has been called, neither batsman shall be out under any of the Playing Conditions except clause 35 (Hit wicket), clause 37 (Obstructing the field), clause 38 (Run out) or clause 39 (Stumped).

23 BYE AND LEG BYE

23.1 Byes

If the ball, delivered by the bowler, not being a Wide, passes the striker without touching his bat or person, any runs completed by the batsmen from that delivery, or a boundary allowance, shall be credited as Byes to the batting side. Additionally, if the delivery is a No ball, the one run penalty for such a delivery shall be incurred.

23.2 Leg byes

If a ball delivered by the bowler first strikes the person of the striker, runs shall be scored only if the umpire is satisfied that the striker has

either attempted to play the ball with the bat

or tried to avoid being hit by the ball.

23.2.2 If the umpire is satisfied that either of these conditions has been met runs shall be scored as follows.

23.2.2.1 If there is either no subsequent contact with the striker's bat or person, or

only inadvertent contact with the striker's bat or person

any runs completed by the batsmen or a boundary allowance shall be credited to the striker in the case of subsequent contact with his bat but otherwise to the batting side as in clause 23.2.3.

23.2.2.2 If the striker wilfully makes a lawful second strike, clause 34.3 (Ball lawfully struck more than once) and clause 34.4 (Runs permitted from ball lawfully struck more than once) shall apply.

23.2.3 The runs in clause 23.2.2.1, unless credited to the striker, shall be scored as Leg byes.

Additionally, if the delivery is a No ball, the one run penalty for the No ball shall be incurred.

24 FIELDER'S ABSENCE; SUBSTITUTES

24.1 Substitute fielders

24.1.1 The umpires shall allow a substitute fielder

24.1.1.1 if they are satisfied that a fielder has been injured or become ill and that this occurred during the match, or

24.1.1.2 for any other wholly acceptable reason.

In all other circumstances, a substitute is not allowed.

24.1.2 A substitute shall not bowl or act as captain but may act as wicket-keeper only with the consent of the umpires. Note, however, clause 42.4.1.

24.1.3 A nominated player may bowl or field even though a substitute has previously acted for him, subject to clauses 24.2 and 24.3.

24.1.4 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).

24.2 Fielder absent or leaving the field of play

24.2.1 A player going briefly outside the boundary while carrying out any duties as a fielder is not absent from the field of play nor, for the purposes of this clause, is he to be regarded as having left the field of play.

24.2.2 If a fielder fails to take the field at the start of play or at any later time, or leaves the field during play,

24.2.2.1 an umpire shall be informed of the reason for this absence.

24.2.2.2 he shall not thereafter come on to the field of play during a session of play without the consent of the umpire. See clause 24.4. The umpire shall give such consent as soon as it is practicable.

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

24.2.3.1 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 the player was absent (hereafter referred to as Penalty time). A player's unexpired Penalty time shall be limited to a maximum of 40 minutes. If any unexpired Penalty time remains at the end of an innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.

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

24.2.4 If the player leaves the field before having served all of his Penalty time, the balance is carried forward as unserved Penalty time.

24.2.5 On any occasion of absence, the amount of playing

time for which the player is off the field shall be added to any Penalty time that remains unserved, subject to a maximum cumulative Penalty time of 40 minutes, and that player shall not bowl until all of his Penalty time has been served.

24.2.6 For the purposes of clauses 24.2.3.1 and 24.2.3.2, playing time shall comprise the time play is in progress excluding intervals between innings. For clarity, a player's Penalty time will continue to expire after he is dismissed, for the remainder of his team's batting innings.

24.2.7 If there is an unscheduled break in play, the stoppage time shall count as Penalty time served, provided that, **24.2.7.1** the fielder who was on the field of play at the start of the break either takes the field on the resumption of play, or his side is now batting.

24.2.7.2 the fielder who was already off the field at the start of the break notifies an umpire in person as soon as he is able to participate, and either takes the field on the resumption of play, or his side is now batting. Stoppage time before an umpire has been so notified shall not count towards unserved Penalty time.

24.2.8 Any unserved Penalty time shall be carried forward into the next innings of the match, as applicable.

24.3 Penalty time not incurred

A nominated player's absence will not incur Penalty time if, **24.3.1** he has suffered an external blow during the match and, as a result, has justifiably left the field or is unable to take the field.

24.3.2 in the opinion of the umpires, the player has been absent or has left the field for other wholly acceptable reasons, which shall not include illness or internal injury.

24.3.3 the player is absent from the field for a period of 8 minutes or less.

24.4 Player returning without permission

If a player comes on to the field of play in contravention of clause 24.2.2 and comes into contact with the ball while it is in play, the ball shall immediately become dead.

- The umpire shall award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.
- Runs completed by the batsmen shall be scored together with the run in progress if they had already crossed at the instant of the offence.
- The ball shall not count as one of the over.
- The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side, the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.

25 BATSMAN’S INNINGS

25.1 Eligibility to act as a batsman
Only a nominated player may bat and, subject to clause

25.3, may do so even though a substitute fielder has previously acted for him.

25.2 Commencement of a batsman’s innings
The innings of the first two batsmen, and that of any new batsman on the resumption of play after a call of Time, shall commence at the call of Play. At any other time, a batsman’s innings shall be considered to have commenced when that batsman first steps onto the field of play.

25.3 Restriction on batsman commencing an innings

25.3.1 If a member of the batting side has unserved Penalty time, (see clause 24.2.7), that player shall not be permitted to bat until that Penalty time has been served. However, even if the unserved Penalty time has not expired, that player may bat after his side has lost 5 wickets.

25.3.2 A member of the batting side’s Penalty time is served during Playing time. In the event of an unscheduled stoppage, the stoppage time after the batsman notifies an umpire in person that he is able to participate shall count as Penalty time served.

25.4 Batsman retiring

25.4.1 A batsman may retire at any time during his innings when the ball is dead. The umpires, before allowing play to proceed, shall be informed of the reason for a batsman retiring.

25.4.2 If a batsman retires because of illness, injury or any other unavoidable cause, that batsman is entitled to resume his innings. If for any reason this does not happen, that batsman is to be recorded as ‘Retired - not out’

25.4.3 If a batsman retires for any reason other than as in clause 25.4.2, the innings of that batsman may be resumed only with the consent of the opposing captain. If for any reason his innings is not resumed, that batsman is to be recorded as ‘Retired - out’.

25.4.4 If after retiring a batsman resumes his innings, subject to the requirements of clauses 25.4.2 and 25.4.3, it shall be only at the fall of a wicket or the retirement of another batsman.

25.5 Runners

26 PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

26.1 Practice on the pitch or the rest of the square-

26.1.1 There shall not be any practice on the pitch at any time.

26.1.2 There shall not be any practice on the rest of the square at any time except with the approval of the umpires.

26.1.2.1 If approved by the umpires, 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.

26.1.2.2 Bowling practice on the bowling strips referred to 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.

26.2 Practice on the outfield

26.2.1 On any day of the match, all forms of practice are permitted on the outfield

- before the start of play;

- after the close of play; and

- during the interval or between innings

providing the umpires are satisfied that such practice will not cause significant deterioration in the condition of the outfield.

26.2.2 Between the call of Play and the call of Time, practice shall be permitted on the outfield, providing that all of the following conditions are met:

- only a member of the fielding side.

- no ball other than the match ball is used for this practice.

- no bowling practice takes place in the area between the square and the boundary in a direction parallel to the match pitch.

- the umpires are satisfied that it will not contravene either of clauses 41.3 (The match ball changing its condition) or 41.9 (Time wasting by the fielding side).

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 other conditions in this clause.

26.3 Trial run-up
A bowler is permitted to have a trial run-up provided the

umpire is satisfied that it will not contravene either of clauses

41.9 (Time wasting by the fielding side) or 41.12 (Fielder damaging the pitch).

26.4 Penalties for contravention
All forms of practice are subject to the provisions of clauses 41.3 (The match ball – changing its condition), 41.9 (Time wasting by the fielding side) and 41.12 (Fielder damaging the pitch).

26.4.1 If there is a contravention of any of the provisions of clause 26.1 or 26.2, the umpire shall

- warn the player that the practice is not permitted;

- inform the other umpire and, as soon as practicable, both captains of the reason for this action.

26.4.1.1 If the contravention is by a batsman at the wicket, the umpire shall inform the other batsman and each incoming batsman that the warning has been issued. The warning shall apply to the team of that player throughout the match.

26.4.2 If during the match there is any further contravention by any player of that team, the umpire shall

- award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing side;

- inform the other umpire, the scorers and, as soon as practicable, both captains, and, if the contravention is during play, the batsmen at the wicket.

27 THE WICKET-KEEPER

27.1 Protective equipm
The wicket-keeper is the only fielder permitted to wear gloves and external leg guards. If these are worn, they are to be regarded as part of his person for the purposes of clause 28.2 (Fielding the ball). If by the wicket-keeper’s actions and positioning when the ball comes into play it is apparent to the umpires that he will not be able to carry out the normal duties of a wicket-keeper, he shall forfeit this right and also the right to be recognised as a wicket-keeper for the purposes of clauses 33.2 (A fair catch), 39 (Stumped), 28.1 (Protective equipment), 28.4 (Limitation of on-side fielders) and 28.5 (Fielders not to encroach on pitch).

27.2 Gloves

27.2.1 If, as permitted under clause 27.1, the wicket-keeper wears gloves, they shall have no webbing between the fingers except joining index finger and thumb, where webbing may be inserted as a means of support.

27.2.2 If used, the webbing shall be a single piece of non-stretch material which, although it may have facing material attached, shall have no reinforcements or tucks.

27.2.3 The top edge of the webbing shall not protrude beyond the straight line joining the top of the index finger to the top of the thumb and shall be taut when a hand wearing the glove has the thumb fully extended.

27.3 Position of wicket-keeper

27.3.1 The wicket-keeper shall remain wholly behind the wicket at the striker’s end from the moment the ball comes into play until a ball delivered by the bowler

touches the bat or person of the striker; or

passes the wicket at the striker’s end; or

the striker attempts a run.

27.3.2 In the event of the wicket-keeper contravening this clause, the striker’s end umpire shall call and signal No ball as soon as applicable after the delivery of the ball.

27.4 Movement by wicket-keeper

27.4.1 After the ball comes into play and before it reaches the striker, it is unfair if the wicket-keeper significantly alters his position in relation to the striker’s wicket, except for the following:

27.4.1.1 movement of a few paces forward for a slower delivery, unless in so doing it brings him within reach of the wicket.

27.4.1.2 lateral movement in response to the direction in which the ball has been delivered.

27.4.1.3 movement in response to the stroke that the striker is playing or that his actions suggest he intends to play. However the provisions of clause 27.3 shall apply.

27.4.2 In the event of unfair movement by the wicket-keeper, either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball.

27.5 Restriction on actions of wicket-keeper
If, in the opinion of either umpire, the wicket-keeper interferes with the striker’s right to play the ball and to guard his wicket, clause 20.4.2.6 (Umpire calling and signalling Dead ball) shall apply.

If, however, either umpire considers that the interference by the wicket-keeper was wilful, then clause 41.1 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker) shall also apply.

27.6 Interference with wicket-keeper by striker
If, in playing at the ball or in the legitimate defence of his wicket, the striker interferes with the wicket-keeper, he shall not be out except as provided for in clause 37.3 (Obstructing a ball from being caught).

28 THE FIELDER

28.1 Protective equipment
No fielder other than the wicket-keeper shall be permitted to wear gloves or external leg guards. In addition, protection for the hand or fingers may be worn only with the consent of the umpires.

28.2 Fielding the ball

28.2.1 A fielder may field the ball with any part of his person, except as in clause 28.2.1.2. However, he will be deemed to have fielded the ball illegally if, while the ball is in play he wilfully

28.2.1.1 uses anything other than part of his person to field the ball.

28.2.1.2 extends his clothing with his hands and uses this to field the ball.

28.2.1.3 discards a piece of clothing, equipment or any other object which subsequently makes contact with the ball.

28.2.2 It is not illegal fielding if the ball in play makes contact with a piece of clothing, equipment or any other object which has accidentally fallen from the fielder’s person.

28.2.3 If a fielder illegally fields the ball, the ball shall immediately become dead and

- the penalty for a No ball or a Wide shall stand.
- any runs completed by the batsmen shall be credited to the batting side, together with the run in progress if the batsmen had already crossed at the instant of the offence.

- the ball shall not count as one of the over. In addition the umpire shall:

- award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.
- inform the other umpire and the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action.

- inform the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

28.3 Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side

28.3.1 Protective helmets, when not in use by fielders, may not be placed on the ground, above the surface except behind the wicket-keeper and in line with both sets of stumps.

28.3.2 If the ball while in play strikes a helmet, placed as described in clause 28.3.1,

28.3.2.1 the ball shall become dead and, subject to clause 28.3.3,

28.3.2.2 an award of 5 Penalty runs shall be made to the batting side;

28.3.2.3 any runs completed by the batsmen before the ball strikes the protective helmet shall be scored, together with the run in progress if the batsmen had already crossed at the instant of the ball striking the protective helmet.

28.3.3 If the ball while in play strikes a helmet, placed as described in clause 28.3.1, unless the circumstances of clause 23.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded) or clause 34 (Hit the ball twice), apply, the umpire shall:

- permit the batsmen’s runs as in clause 28.3.2.3 to be scored
- signal No ball or Wide ball to the scorers if applicable
- award 5 Penalty runs as in clause 28.3.2.2

- award any other Penalty runs due to the batting side.

28.3.4 If the ball while in play strikes a helmet, placed as described in clause 28.3.1, and the circumstances of clause 23.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded) or clause 34 (Hit the ball twice) apply, the umpire shall:

- disallow all runs to the batting side
- return any not out batsman to his original end
- signal No ball or Wide ball to the scorers if applicable
- award any 5-run Penalty that is applicable except for Penalty runs under clause 28.3.2.

28.4 Limitation of on side fielders

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

28.4.2 At the instant of the bowler’s delivery there shall not be more than two fielders, other than the wicket-keeper, behind the popping crease on the on side. A fielder will be considered to be behind the popping crease unless the whole of his person whether grounded or in the air is in front of this line.

28.4.3 In the event of infringement of this clause by any fielder, the striker’s end umpire shall call and signal No ball.

28.5 Fielders not to encroach on pitch
While the ball is in play and until the ball has made contact with the striker’s bat or person, or has passed the striker’s bat, no fielder, other than the bowler, may have any part of his person grounded on or extended over the pitch.

In the event of infringement of this clause by any fielder other than the wicket-keeper, the bowler’s end umpire shall call and signal No ball as soon as possible after delivery of the ball. Note, however, clause 27.3 (Position of wicket-keeper).

28.6 Movement by any fielder other than the wicket-keeper

28.6.1 Any movement by any fielder, excluding the wicket-keeper, after the ball comes into play and before the ball reaches the striker, is unfair except for the following:

28.6.1.1 minor adjustments to stance or position in relation to the striker’s wicket.

28.6.1.2 movement by any fielder, other than a close fielder, towards the striker or the striker’s wicket that does not significantly alter the position of the fielder.

28.6.1.3 movement by any fielder in response to the stroke that the striker is playing or that his actions suggest he intends to play.

28.6.2 In all circumstances clause 28.4 (Limitation of on side fielders) shall apply.

28.6.3 In the event of such unfair movement, either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball.

28.6.4 Note also the provisions of clause 41.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker). See also clause 27.4 (Movement by wicket-keeper).

28.7 Restrictions on the placement of fielders

28.7.1 In addition to the restrictions contained in clause 28.4 above, further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs during which they shall apply are set out in the following paragraphs.

28.7.2 Subject to 28.7.6 below these additional fielding restrictions shall apply to the first 6 overs of each innings (Powerplay overs).

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

28.7.4 During the Powerplay overs only two fielders shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.

28.7.5 During the non Powerplay overs, no more than 5 fielders shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in clause 28.7.3 above.

28.7.6 In circumstances when the number of overs of the batting team is reduced, the number of Powerplay overs shall be reduced in accordance with the table below. For the sake

of clarity, it should be noted that the table shall apply to both the 1st and 2nd innings of the match.

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

Total overs in the innings	No. of overs for which fielding restrictions in clauses 28.7.2 (a) and 28.7.2 (c) above will apply
20 – 19	6
18 – 15	5
14 – 12	4
11 – 09	3
8 – 5	2

28.7.8 In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the square leg umpire shall call and signal No ball.

29 THE WICKET IS DOWN

29.1 Wicket put down

29.1.1 The wicket is put down if a bail is completely removed from the top of the stumps, or a stump is struck out of the ground,

29.1.1.1 by the ball,

29.1.1.2 by the striker’s bat if held or by any part of the bat that he is holding,

29.1.1.3 for the purpose of this clause only, by the striker’s bat not in hand, or by any part of the bat which has become detached,

29.1.1.4 by the striker’s person or by any part of his clothing or equipment becoming detached from his person,

29.1.1.5 by a fielder with his hand or arm, providing that the ball is held in the hand or hands so used, or in the hand of the arm so used.

29.1.1.6 The wicket is also put down if a fielder strikes or pulls a stump out of the ground in the same manner.

29.1.2 The disturbance of a bail, whether temporary or not,

shall not constitute its complete removal from the top of the stumps, but if a bail in falling lodges between two of the stumps this shall be regarded as complete removal.

29.2 One bail off

If one bail is off, it shall be sufficient for the purpose of putting the wicket down to remove the remaining bail or to strike or pull any of the three stumps out of the ground, in any of the ways stated in clause 29.1.

29.3 Remaking wicket

If a wicket is broken or put down while the ball is in play, it shall not be remade by an umpire until the ball is dead. See clause 20 (Dead ball). Any fielder may, however, while the ball is in play,

- replace a bail or bails on top of the stumps.

- put back one or more stumps into the ground where the wicket originally stood.

29.4 Dispensing with bails

If the umpires have agreed to dispense with bails in accordance with clause 8.5 (Dispensing with bails), it is for the umpire concerned to decide whether or not the wicket has been put down.

29.4.1 After a decision to play without bails, the wicket has been put down if the umpire concerned is satisfied that the wicket has been struck by the ball, by the striker's bat, person or items of his clothing or equipment as described in clauses 29.1.1.2, 29.1.1.3 or 29.1.1.4, or by a fielder in the manner described in clause 29.1.1.5.

29.4.2 If the wicket has already been broken or put down, clause 29.4.1 shall apply to any stump or stumps still in the ground. Any fielder may replace a stump or stumps, in accordance with clause 29.3, in order to have an opportunity of putting the wicket down.

30 BATSMAN OUT OF HIS GROUND

30.1 When out of his ground

30.1.1 A batsman shall be considered to be out of his ground unless some part of his person or bat is grounded behind the popping crease at that end.

30.1.2 However, a batsman shall not be considered to be out of his ground if, in running or diving towards his ground and beyond, and having grounded some part of his person or bat beyond the popping crease, there is subsequent loss of contact

between the ground and any part of his person or bat, or

between the bat and person,

provided that the batsman has continued movement in the same direction.

30.2 Which is a batsman's ground

30.2.1 If only one batsman is within a ground, it is his ground and will remain so even if he is later joined there by the other batsman.

30.2.2 If both batsmen are in the same ground and one of them subsequently leaves it, the ground belongs to the batsman who remains in it.

30.2.3 If there is no batsman in either ground, then each ground belongs to whichever batsman is nearer to it, or, if the batsmen are level, to whichever batsman was nearer to it immediately prior to their drawing level.

30.2.4 If a ground belongs to one batsman then the other ground belongs to the other batsman, irrespective of his position.

30.3 Position of non-striker

The non-striker, when standing at the bowler's end, should be positioned on the opposite side of the wicket to that from which the ball is being delivered, unless a request to do otherwise is granted by the umpire.

31 APPEALS

31.1 Umpire not to give batsman out without an appeal

Neither umpire shall give a batsman out, even though he may be out under these Playing Conditions, unless appealed to by a fielder. This shall not debar a batsman who is out under these Playing Conditions from leaving the wicket without an appeal having been made. Note, however, the provisions of clause 31.7.

31.2 Batsman dismissed

A batsman is dismissed if he is either given out by an umpire, on appeal or out under these Playing Conditions and leaves the wicket as in clause 31.1.

31.3 Timing of appeals

For an appeal to be valid, it must be made before the bowler begins his run-up or, if there is no run-up, his bowling action to deliver the next ball, and before Time has been called. The call of Over does not invalidate an appeal made prior to the start of the following over, provided Time has not been called. See clauses 12.2 (Call of Time) and 17.2 (Start of an over).

31.4 Appeal "How's That?"

An appeal "How's That?" covers all ways of being out.

31.5 Answering appeals

The striker's end umpire shall answer all appeals arising out

of any of clauses 35 (Hit wicket), 39 (Stumped) or 38 (Run out) when this occurs at the wicket-keeper's end. The bowler's end umpire shall answer all other appeals.

When an appeal is made, each umpire shall answer on any matter that falls within his jurisdiction.

When a batsman has been given Not out, either umpire may answer an appeal, made in accordance with clause 31.3, if it is on a further matter and is within his jurisdiction.

31.6 Consultation by umpires

Each umpire shall answer appeals on matters within his own jurisdiction. If an umpire is doubtful about any point that the other umpire may have been in a better position to see, he/she shall consult the latter on this point of fact and shall then give the decision. If, after consultation, there is still doubt remaining, the decision shall be Not out.

31.7 Batsman leaving the wicket under a misapprehension
An umpire shall intervene if satisfied that a batsman, not having been given out, has left the wicket under a misapprehension of being out. The umpire intervening shall call and signal Dead ball to prevent any further action by the fielding side and shall recall the batsman.

A batsman may be recalled at any time up to the instant when the ball comes into play for the next delivery, unless it is the final wicket of the innings, in which case it should be up to the instant when the umpires leave the field.

31.8 Withdrawal of an appeal

The captain of the fielding side may withdraw an appeal only after obtaining the consent of the umpire within whose jurisdiction the appeal falls. If such consent is given, the umpire concerned shall, if applicable, revoke the decision and recall the batsman.

The withdrawal of an appeal must be before the instant when the ball comes into play for the next delivery or, if the innings has been completed, the instant when the umpires leave the field.

32 BOWLED

32.1 Out Bowled

32.1.1 The striker is out Bowled if his wicket is put down by a ball delivered by the bowler, not being a No ball, even if it first touches the striker's bat or person.

32.1.2 However, the striker shall not be out Bowled if before striking the wicket the ball has been in contact with any other player or an umpire. The striker will, however, be subject to clauses 37 (Obstructing the field), 38 (Run out) and 39 (Stumped).

32.2 Bowled to take precedence

The striker is out Bowled if his wicket is put down as in clause 32.1, even though a decision against him for any other method of dismissal would be justified.

33 CAUGHT

33.1 Out Caught

The striker is out Caught if a ball delivered by the bowler, not being a No ball, touches his bat without having previously been in contact with any fielder, and is subsequently held by a fielder as a fair catch, as described in clause 33.2 and 33.3, before it touches the ground.

33.2 A fair catch

33.2.1 A catch will be fair only if, in every case either the ball, at any time or any fielder in contact with the ball, is not grounded beyond the boundary before the catch is completed. Note clauses 19.4 (Ball grounded beyond the boundary) and 19.5 (Fielder grounded beyond the boundary).

33.2.2 Furthermore, a catch will be fair if any of the following conditions applies:

33.2.2.1 the ball is held in the hand or hands of a fielder, even if the hand holding the ball is touching the ground, or is hugged to the body, or lodges in the external protective equipment worn by a fielder, or lodges accidentally in a fielder's clothing.

33.2.2.2 a fielder catches the ball after it has been lawfully struck more than once by the striker, but only if it has not been grounded since it was first struck. See clause 34 (Hit the ball twice).

33.2.2.3 a fielder catches the ball after it has touched the wicket, an umpire, another fielder or the other batsman.

33.2.2.4 a fielder catches the ball after it has crossed the boundary in the air, provided that the conditions in clause 33.2.1 are met.

33.2.2.5 the ball is caught off an obstruction within the boundary that is not designated a boundary by the umpires.

33.3 Making a catch

The act of making a catch shall start from the time when the ball first comes into contact with a fielder's person and shall end when a fielder obtains complete control over both the ball and his own movement.

33.4 No runs to be scored

If the striker is dismissed Caught, runs from that delivery completed by the batsmen before the completion of the catch shall not be scored but any runs for penalties awarded to either side shall stand. Clause 18.11.1 (Batsman returning to original end) shall apply from the instant of the completion of

the catch.

33.5 Caught to take precedence
If the criteria of clause 33.1 are met and the striker is not out Bowled, then he is out Caught, even though a decision against either batsman for another method of dismissal would be justified.

34 HIT THE BALL TWICE

34.1 Out Hit the ball twice
34.1.1 The striker is out Hit the ball twice if, while the ball is in play, it strikes any part of his person or is struck by his bat and, before the ball has been touched by a fielder, the striker wilfully strikes it again with his bat or person, other than a hand not holding the bat, except for the sole purpose of guarding his wicket. See clause 34.3 and clause 37 (Obstructing the field).

34.1.2 For the purpose of this clause ‘struck’ or ‘strike’ shall include contact with the person of the striker.

34.2 Not out Hit the ball twice
The striker will not be out under this clause if he

34.2.1 strikes the ball a second or subsequent time in order to return the ball to any fielder.

Note, however, the provisions of clause 37.4 (Returning the ball to a fielder).

34.2.2 wilfully strikes the ball after it has touched a fielder. Note, however the provisions of clause 37.1 (Out Obstructing the field).

34.3 Ball lawfully struck more than once
The striker may, solely in order to guard his wicket and before the ball has been touched by a fielder, lawfully strike the ball a second or subsequent time with the bat, or with any part of his person other than a hand not holding the bat.

However, the striker may not prevent the ball from being caught by striking the ball more than once in defence of his wicket. See clause 37.3 (Obstructing a ball from being caught).

34.4 Runs permitted from ball lawfully struck more than once

When the ball is lawfully struck more than once, as permitted in clause 34.3, if the ball does not become dead for any reason, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon as the ball reaches the boundary or at the completion of the first run. However, the umpire shall delay the call of Dead ball to allow the opportunity for a catch to be completed.

The umpire shall

- disallow all runs to the batting side

- return any not out batsman to his original end

- signal No ball to the scorers if applicable; and

- award any 5-run Penalty that is applicable except for Penalty runs under clause 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side).

34.5 Bowler does not get credit

The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

35 HIT WICKET

35.1 Out Hit wicket

35.1.1 The striker is out Hit wicket if, after the bowler has entered the delivery stride and while the ball is in play, his wicket is put down by either the striker’s bat or person as described in clauses 29.1.1.2 to 29.1.1.4 (Wicket put down) in any of the following circumstances:

35.1.1.1 in the course of any action taken by him in preparing to receive or in receiving a delivery,

35.1.1.2 in setting off for the first run immediately after playing or playing at the ball,

35.1.1.3 if no attempt is made to play the ball, in setting off for the first run, providing that in the opinion of the umpire this is immediately after the striker has had the opportunity of playing the ball,

35.1.1.4 in lawfully making a second or further stroke for the purpose of guarding his wicket within the provisions of clause 34.3 (Ball lawfully struck more than once).

35.1.2 If the striker puts his wicket down in any of the ways described in clauses 29.1.1.2 to 29.1.1.4 before the bowler has entered the delivery stride, either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball.

35.2 Not out Hit wicket
The striker is not out under this clause should his wicket be put down in any of the ways referred to in clause 35.1 if any of the following applies:

- it occurs after the striker has completed any action in receiving the delivery, other than in clauses 35.1.1.2 to 35.1.1.4.

- it occurs when the striker is in the act of running, other than setting off immediately for the first run.

- it occurs when the striker is trying to avoid being run out or stumped.

- it occurs when the striker is trying to avoid a throw in at any time.

- the bowler after entering the delivery stride does not deliver

the ball. In this case either umpire shall immediately call and signal Dead ball. See clause 20.4 (Umpire calling and signalling Dead ball).

- the delivery is a No ball.

36 LEG BEFORE WICKET

36.1 Out LBW

The striker is out LBW if all the circumstances set out in clauses 36.1.1 to 36.1.5 apply.

36.1.1 The bowler delivers a ball, not being a No ball

36.1.2 the ball, if it is not intercepted full-pitch, pitches in line between wicket and wicket or on the off side of the striker’s wicket

36.1.3 the ball not having previously touched his bat, the striker intercepts the ball, either full-pitch or after pitching, with any part of his person

36.1.4 the point of impact, even if above the level of the bails,

either is between wicket and wicket

or if the striker has made no genuine attempt to play the ball with the bat, is

between wicket and wicket or outside the line of the off stump.

36.1.5 but for the interception, the ball would have hit the wicket.

36.2 Interception of the ball

36.2.1 In assessing points of impact in clauses 36.1.3, 36.1.4 and 36.1.5, only the first interception is to be considered.

36.2.2 In assessing 36.1.3, if the bowler’s end umpire is not satisfied that the ball intercepted the batsman’s person before it touched the bat, the batsman shall be given Not out.

36.2.3 In assessing clause 36.1.5, it is to be assumed that the path of the ball before interception would have continued after interception, irrespective of whether the ball might have pitched subsequently or not.

36.3 Off side of wicket
The off side of the striker’s wicket shall be determined by the striker’s stance at the moment the ball comes into play for that delivery.

37 OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

37.1 Out Obstructing the field

37.1.1 Either batsman is out Obstructing the field if, except in the circumstances of clause 37.2, and while the ball is in play, he wilfully attempts to obstruct or distract the fielding side by word or action. See also clause 34 (Hit the ball twice).

37.1.2 The striker is out Obstructing the field if, except in the circumstances of clause 37.2, in the act of receiving a ball delivered by the bowler, he wilfully strikes the ball with a hand not holding the bat. This will apply whether it is the first strike or a second or subsequent strike. The act of receiving the ball shall extend both to playing at the ball and to striking the ball more than once in defence of his wicket.

37.1.3 This clause will apply whether or not No ball is called.

37.1.4 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, clause 41.14 shall also apply.

37.2 Not out Obstructing the field

A batsman shall not be out Obstructing the field if

obstruction or distraction is accidental, or

obstruction is in order to avoid injury, or

in the case of the striker, he makes a second or subsequent strike to guard his wicket lawfully as in clause 34.3 (Ball lawfully struck more than once). However, see clause 37.3.

37.3 Obstructing a ball from being caught
The striker is out Obstructing the field should wilful obstruction or distraction by either batsman prevent a catch being completed. This shall apply even though the obstruction is caused by the striker in lawfully guarding his wicket under the provision of clause 34.3 (Ball lawfully struck more than once).

37.4 Returning the ball to a fielder
Either batsman is out Obstructing the field if, at any time while the ball is in play and, without the consent of a fielder, he uses the bat or any part of his person to return the ball to any fielder.

37.5 Runs scored
When either batsman is dismissed Obstructing the field,

37.5.1 unless the obstruction prevents a catch from being made, any runs completed by the batsmen before the offence shall be scored, together with any runs awarded for penalties to either side. See clauses 18.6 (Runs awarded for penalties) and 18.8 (Runs scored when a batsman is dismissed).

37.5.2 if the obstruction prevents a catch from being made, any runs completed by the batsmen shall not be scored but any penalties awarded to either side shall stand.

37.6 Bowler does not get credit

The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

38. RUN OUT

38.1 Out Run out

Either batsman is out Run out, except as in clause 38.2, if, at any time while the ball is in play,

he is out of his ground

and his wicket is fairly put down by the action of a fielder

even though No ball has been called, except in the circumstances of clause 38.2.2.2, and whether or not a run is being attempted.

38.2 Batsman not out Run out

38.2.1 A batsman is not out Run out in the circumstances of clauses 38.2.1.1 or 38.2.1.2.

38.2.1.1 He has been within his ground and has subsequently left it to avoid injury, when the wicket is put down. Note also the provisions of clause 30.1.2 (When out of his ground).

38.2.1.2 The ball, delivered by the bowler, has not made contact with a fielder, before the wicket is put down.

38.2.2 The striker is not out Run out in any of the circumstances in clauses 38.2.2.1 and 38.2.2.2.

38.2.2.1 He is out Stumped. See clause 39.1.2 (Out Stumped).

38.2.2.2 No ball has been called and he is out of his ground not attempting a run and the wicket is fairly put down by the wicket-keeper without the intervention of another fielder.

38.3 Which batsman is out The batsman out in the circumstances of clause 38.1 is the one whose ground is at the end where the wicket is put down. See clause 30.2 (Which is a batsman’s ground).

38.4 Runs scored If either batsman is dismissed Run out, the run in progress when the wicket is put down shall not be scored, but any runs completed by the batsmen shall stand, together with any runs for penalties awarded to either side. See clauses 18.6 (Runs awarded for penalties) and 18.8 (Runs scored when a batsman is dismissed).

38.5 Bowler does not get credit

The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

39. STUMPED

39.1 Out Stumped

39.1.1 The striker is out Stumped, except as in clause 39.3, if

a ball which is delivered is not called No ball

and he is out of his ground, other than as in clause 39.3.1

and he has not attempted a run

when his wicket is fairly put down by the wicket-keeper without the intervention of another fielder. Note, however clause 27.3 (Position of wicket-keeper).

39.1.2 The striker is out Stumped if all the conditions of clause 39.1.1 are satisfied, even though a decision of Run out would be justified.

39.2 Ball rebounding from wicket-keeper’s person

If the wicket is put down by the ball, it shall be regarded as having been put down by the wicket-keeper if the ball rebounds on to the stumps from any part of the wicket-keeper’s person or equipment or has been kicked or thrown on to the stumps by the wicket-keeper.

39.3 Not out Stumped

39.3.1 The striker will not be out Stumped if he has left his ground in order to avoid injury.

39.3.2 If the striker is not out Stumped he may, except in the circumstances of 38.2.2.2, (Batsman not out Run out), be out Run out if the conditions of clause 38.1 (Out Run out) apply.

40 TIMED OUT

40.1 Out Timed out

40.1.1 After the fall of a wicket or the retirement of a batsman, the incoming batsman must, unless Time has been called, be in position to take guard or for the other batsman to be ready to receive the next ball within 1 minute 30 seconds of the dismissal or retirement. If this requirement is not met, the incoming batsman will be out, Timed out.

40.1.2 The incoming batsman is expected to be ready to make his way to the wicket immediately a wicket falls. Dugouts shall be provided.

40.1.3 In the event of an extended delay in which no batsman comes to the wicket, the umpires shall adopt the procedure of clause 16.2 (Match Referee awarding a match). For the

purposes of that clause the start of the action shall be taken as the expiry of the 1 minute 30 seconds referred to above.

41 UNFAIR PLAY

41.1 Fair and unfair play – responsibility of captains

The captains are responsible for ensuring that play is conducted within the Spirit of Cricket, as well as within these Playing Conditions.

41.2 Fair and unfair play – responsibility of umpires The umpires shall be the sole judges of fair and unfair play.

If either umpire considers an action, not covered by these Playing Conditions, to be unfair he/she shall intervene without appeal and, if the ball is in play, call and signal Dead ball and implement the procedure as set out in clause 41.19. Otherwise umpires shall not interfere with the progress of play without appeal except as required to do so by these Playing Conditions.

41.3 The match ball – changing its condition

41.3.1 The umpires shall make frequent and irregular inspections of the ball. In addition, they shall immediately inspect the ball if they suspect anyone of attempting to change the condition of the ball, except as permitted in clause 41.3.2.

41.3.2 It is an offence for any player to take any action which changes the condition of the ball.

Except in carrying out his normal duties, a batsman is not allowed to damage the ball other than, when the ball is in play, in striking it with the bat. See also clause 5.5 (Damage to the ball).

A fielder may, however:

41.3.2.1 polish the ball on his clothing provided that no artificial substance is used and that such polishing wastes no time.

41.3.2.2 remove mud from the ball under the supervision of an umpire.

41.3.2.3 dry a wet ball on a piece of cloth that has been approved by the umpires.

41.3.3 The umpires shall consider the condition of the ball to have been unfairly changed if any action by any player does not comply with the conditions in clause 41.3.2.

41.3.4 If the umpires together agree that the condition of the ball has been unfairly changed by a member or members of either side, or that its condition is inconsistent with the use it has received, they shall consider that there has been a contravention of this clause and decide together wheth can identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct

41.3.5 If it is possible to identify the player(s) responsible for changing the condition of the ball, the umpires shall;

41.3.5.1 Change the ball forthwith.

41.3.5.1.1 If the umpires together agree that the condition of the ball has been unfairly changed by a member or members of the fielding side, 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.

41.3.5.1.2 If the umpires together agree that the condition of the ball has been unfairly changed by a member or members of the batting side, the umpires shall select and bring into use immediately, a ball which shall have wear comparable to that of the previous ball immediately prior to the contravention.

41.3.5.2 Additionally, the bowler’s end umpire shall

- award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing side.

- if appropriate, inform the batsmen at the wicket and the captain of the fielding side that the ball has been changed and the reason for their action.

- inform the captain of the batting side as soon as practicable of what has occurred. The umpires shall then report the matter to the Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the player(s) concerned.

41.3.6 If it is not possible to identify the player(s) responsible for changing the condition of the ball, the umpires shall;

41.3.6.1 Change the ball forthwith. The umpires shall choose the replacement ball for one of similar wear and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

41.3.6.2 The bowler’s end umpire shall issue the captain with a first and final warning, and

41.3.6.3 Advise the captain that should there be any further instances of changing the condition of the ball by that team during the remainder of the series, clause 41.3.5.2 above will be adopted, with the captain deemed to be the player responsible for the contravention.

41.5 Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of batsman

41.5.1 In addition to clause 41.4, it is unfair for any fielder wilfully to attempt, by word or action, to distract, deceive or obstruct either batsman after the striker has received the ball.

41.5.2 It is for either one of the umpires to decide whether any distraction, deception or obstruction is wilful or not.

41.5.3 If either umpire considers that a fielder has caused or attempted to cause such a distraction, deception or

ball and inform the other umpire of the reason for the call.

41.5.4 Neither batsman shall be dismissed from that delivery.

41.5.5 If an obstruction involves physical contact, the umpires together shall decide whether or not an offence under clause 42 (Players’ conduct) has been committed.

41.5.5.1 If an offence under clause 42 (Players’ conduct) has been committed, they shall apply the relevant procedures in clause 42 and shall also apply each of clauses 41.5.7 to 41.5.9.

41.5.5.2 If they consider that there has been no offence under clause 42 (Players’ conduct), they shall apply each of clauses 41.5.6 to 41.5.10.

41.5.6 The bowler’s end umpire shall;

- award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.

- inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action and as soon as practicable inform the captain of the batting side.

41.5.7 The ball shall not count as one of the over.

41.5.8 Any runs completed by the batsmen before the offence shall be scored, together with any runs for penalties awarded to either side. Additionally, the run in progress shall be scored whether or not the batsmen had already crossed at the instant of the offence.

41.5.9 The batsmen at the wicket shall decide which of them is to face the next delivery.

41.5.10 The umpires may then report the matter to the Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the fielder concerned.

41.6 Bowling of dangerous and unfair short pitched deliveries

41.6.1 Notwithstanding clause 41.6.2, the bowling of short pitched deliveries is dangerous if the bowler’s end umpire considers that, taking into consideration the skill of the striker, by their speed, length, height and direction they are likely to inflict physical injury on him. The fact that the striker is wearing protective equipment shall be disregarded.

In the first instance the umpire decides that the bowling of short pitched deliveries has become dangerous under 41.6.1

41.6.1.1 The umpire shall call and signal No ball, and when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred. This caution shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

41.6.1.2 If there is a second instance, the umpire shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is

a final warning, which shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

41.6.1.3 Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall

- call and signal No ball

- when the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling

- inform the other umpire for the reason for this action.
The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.

- The umpire shall report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.

The umpires may then report the matter to the Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

41.6.1.4 A bowler shall be limited to one fast short-pitched delivery per over.

41.6.1.5 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.

41.6.1.6 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.

41.6.1.7 In addition, a ball that passes above head height of the batsman, standing upright at the popping crease, that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a Wide. See also clause 22.1.1.2

41.6.1.7.1 For the avoidance of doubt any fast short pitched delivery that is called a Wide under this clause shall also count as one of the allowable short pitched deliveries in that over.

41.6.1.8 In the event of a bowler bowling more than one fast short-pitched delivery in an over as defined in clause 41.6.1.5 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.

41.6.1.9 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.

41.6.1.10 If there is a second instance of the bowler being No

balled in the innings for bowling more than one fast short pitched delivery in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is his final warning for the innings.

41.6.1.11 Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall

- call and signal No ball

- when the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling

- inform the other umpire for the reason for this action.

The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.

- The umpire shall report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.

The umpires may then report the matter to the Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

41.6.2 Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in clauses 41.6.1.3, 41.6.1.9 and 41.7, such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

41.7 Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries

41.7.1 Any delivery, which passes or would have passed, without pitching, above waist height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease, is to be deemed to be unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker. If the bowler bowls such a delivery the umpire shall immediately 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 by its speed and direction, it shall be considered dangerous. When the ball is dead the umpire shall caution the bowler, indicating that this is a first and final warning. The umpire shall also inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred. This caution shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

41.7.2 Should there be any further instance (where a dangerous non-pitching delivery is bowled and is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman) by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall

- call and signal No ball

- when the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling

- inform the other umpire for the reason for this action.

The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

If applicable, the over shall be co who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.

Additionally the umpire shall

- report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.

The umpires may then report the matter to the Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

41.7.3 The warning sequence in clauses 41.7.1 and 41.7.2 is independent of the warning and action sequence in clause 41.6.

41.7.4 If the umpire considers that a bowler deliberately bowled a high full-pitched delivery, deemed to be dangerous and unfair as defined in clause 41.7.1, then the caution and warning in clause 41.7.1 shall be dispensed with. The umpire shall

- immediately call and signal No ball.

- when the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling and inform the other umpire for the reason for this action.

The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.

- report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence to the Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

41.8 Bowling of deliberate front-foot No ball

If the umpire considers that the bowler has delivered a deliberate front-foot No ball, he/she shall

- immediately call and signal No ball.

- when the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling

- inform the other umpire for the reason for this action.

The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again

in that innings.

If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the prev nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.

- report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence to the Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

41.9 Time wasting by the fielding side

41.9.1 It is unfair for any fielder to waste time.

41.9.2 If either umpire considers that the progress of an over is unnecessarily slow, or time is being wasted in any other way, by the captain of the fielding side or by any other fielder, at the first instance the umpire concerned shall

- if the ball is in play, call and signal Dead ball.

- inform the other umpire of what has occurred.

The bowler’s end umpire shall then

- warn the captain of the fielding side, indicating that this is a first and final warning.

- inform the batsmen of what has occurred.

41.9.3 If either umpire considers that there is any further waste of time in that innings by any fielder, the umpire concerned shall

- if the ball is in play, call and signal Dead ball.

- inform the other umpire of what has occurred.

The bowler’s end umpire shall then award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side and inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action.

Additionally the umpire shall inform the batsmen and, as soon as is practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

If the umpires believe that the act of time wasting was deliberate or repetitive, they may lodge a report under the MSL LEAGUECode of Conduct. In such circumstances the Captain and/or any individual members of the fielding team responsible for the time wasting will be charged.

41.10 Batsman wasting time

41.10.1 It is unfair for a batsman to waste time. In normal circumstances, the striker should always be ready to take strike when the bowler is ready to start his run-up.

41.10.2 Should either batsman waste time by failing to me this requirement, or in any other way, the following procedure shall be adopted. At the first instance, either before the bowler starts his run-up or when the ball becomes dead, as appropriate, the umpire shall

- warn both batsmen and indicate that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply throughout the innings. The umpire shall so inform each incoming batsman.

- inform the other umpire of what has occurred.

- inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

41.10.3 If there is any further time wasting by any batsman in that innings, the umpire shall, at the appropriate time while the ball is dead

- award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side.

- inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.

- inform the other batsman, the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

If the umpires believe that the act of time wasting was deemed to be deliberate or repetitive, they may lodge a report under the MSL League Code of Conduct. In such circumstances the batsman concerned will be charged.

41.11 The protected area

The protected area is defined as that area of the pitch contained within a rectangle bounded at each end by imaginary lines parallel to the popping creases and 5 ft/1.52 m in front of each, and on the sides by imaginary lines, one each side of the imaginary line joining the centres of the two middle stumps, each parallel to it and 1 ft/30.48 cm from it.

41.12 Fielder damaging the pitch

41.12.1 It is unfair to cause deliberate or avoidable damage to the pitch. A fielder will be deemed to be causing avoidable damage if either umpire considers that his presence on the pitch is without reasonable cause.

41.12.2 If a fielder causes avoidable damage to the pitch, other than as in clause 41.13.1, at the first instance the umpire seeing the contravention shall, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire. The bowler’s end umpire shall then

- caution the captain of the fielding side and indicate that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply throughout the innings.

- inform the batsmen of what has occurred.

41.12.3 If, in that innings, there is any further instance of

avoidable damage to the pitch, by any fielder, the umpire seeing the contravention shall, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire. The bowler’s end umpire shall then

- award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side. Additionally the umpire shall

- inform the fielding captain of the reason for this action.

- inform the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence to the Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the fielder concerned.

41.13 Bowler running on protected area

41.13.1 It is unfair for a bowler to enter the protected area in his follow-through without reasonable cause, whether or not the ball is delivered.

41.13.2 If a bowler contravenes this clause, at the first instance and when the ball is dead, the umpire shall

- caution the bowler and inform the other umpire of what has occurred. This caution shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

- inform the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred.

41.13.3 If, in that innings, the same bowler again contravenes this clause, the umpire shall repeat the above procedure indicating that this is a final warning. This warning shall also apply throughout the innings.

41.13.4 If, in that innings, the same bowler contravenes this clause a third time, when the ball is dead, the umpire shall,

- direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling. If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over. The bowler taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

- inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.

41.12 Fielder damaging the pitch

41.12.1 It is unfair to cause deliberate or avoidable damage to the pitch. A fielder will be deemed to be causing avoidable damage if either umpire considers that his presence on the pitch is without reasonable cause.

41.12.2 If a fielder causes avoidable damage to the pitch, other than as in clause 41.13.1, at the first instance the umpire seeing the contravention shall, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire. The bowler’s end umpire shall then

- caution the captain of the fielding side and indicate that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply throughout the innings.

- inform the batsmen of what has occurred.

41.12.3 If, in that innings, there is any further instance of avoidable damage to the pitch, by any fielder, the umpire seeing the contravention shall, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire. The bowler’s end umpire shall then

- award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side. Additionally the umpire shall

- inform the fielding captain of the reason for this action.

- inform the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence to the Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the fielder concerned.

41.13 Bowler running on protected area

41.13.1 It is unfair for a bowler to enter the protected area in his follow-through without reasonable cause, whether or not the ball is delivered.

41.13.2 If a bowler contravenes this clause, at the first instance and when the ball is dead, the umpire shall

- caution the bowler and inform the other umpire of what has occurred. This caution shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

- inform the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred.

41.13.3 If, in that innings, the same bowler again contravenes this clause, the umpire shall repeat the above procedure indicating that this is a final warning. This warning shall also apply throughout the innings.

41.13.4 If, in that innings, the same bowler contravenes this clause a third time, when the ball is dead, the umpire shall,

- direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling. If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over. The bowler taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

- inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.

- inform the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

The umpires may then report the matter to the Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate

against the bowler concerned.

41.14 Batsman damaging the pitch

41.14.1 It is unfair to cause deliberate or avoidable damage to the pitch. If the striker enters the protected area in playing or playing at the ball, he must move from it imm thereafter. A batsman will be deemed to be causing avoidable damage if either umpire considers that his presence on the pitch is without reasonable cause.

41.14.2 If either batsman causes deliberate or avoidable damage to the pitch, other than as in clause 41.15, at the first instance the umpire seeing the contravention shall, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire of the occurrence. The bowler’s end umpire shall then

- warn both batsmen that the practice is unfair and indicate that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply throughout the innings. The umpire shall so inform each incoming batsman.

- inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

41.14.3 If there is any further instance of avoidable damage to the pitch by any batsman in that innings, the umpire seeing the contravention shall, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire of the occurrence.

The bowler’s end umpire shall

- disallow all runs to the batting side

- return any not out batsman to his original end

- signal No ball or Wide to the scorers if applicable.

- award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side.

- award any other 5-run Penalty that is applicable except for Penalty runs under clause 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side).

- Inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence to the Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the batsman concerned.

41.15 Striker in protected area

41.15.1 The striker shall not adopt a stance in the protected area or so close to it that frequent encroachment is inevitable. The striker may mark a guard on the pitch provided that no mark is unreasonably close to the protected area.

41.15.2 If either umpire considers that the striker is in breach of any of the conditions in clause 41.15.1, if the bowler has not entered the delivery stride, he/she shall immedia Dead ball, otherwise, wait until the ball is dead; he/she shall then inform the other umpire of the occurrence

The bowler’s end umpire shall then
- warn the striker that the practice is unfair an that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply throughout the innings. The umpire shall so inform the non-striker and each incoming batsman.

- inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

41.15.3 If there is any further breach of any of the conditions in clause 41.15.1 by any batsman in that innings, the umpire seeing the contravention shall, if the bowler has not entered his delivery stride, immediately call and signal Dead ball, otherwise, he/she shall wait until the ball is dead and then inform the other umpire of the occurrence.

The bowler’s end umpire shall

- disallow all runs to the batting side

- return any not out batsman to his original end

- signal No ball or Wide to the scorers if applicable.

- award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side.

- award any other 5-run Penalty that is applicable except for Penalty runs under clause 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side).

- inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence to the Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the batsman concerned.

41.16 Non-striker leaving his ground early

If the non-striker is out of his ground from the moment the ball comes into play to the instant when the bowler would normally have been expected to release the ball, the bowler is permitted to attempt to run him out. Whether the attempt is successful or not, the ball shall not count as one in 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.

41.17 Batsmen stealing a run

41.17.1 It is unfair for the batsmen to attempt to steal a run during the bowler’s run-up.

Unless the bowler attempts to run out either batsman – see clauses 41.16 and 21.4 (Bowler throwing towards striker’s end before delivery) – the umpire sha

- call and signal Dead ball as soon as the batsmen cross in such an attempt.

- inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.

The bowler’s end umpire shall then

- return the batsmen to their original ends.

- award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side.

- inform the batsmen, the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side, of the reason for this action.

The umpires may then report the matter to the Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the batsman concerned.

41.18 Penalty runs

41.18.1 When Penalty runs are awarded to either side, when the ball is dead the umpire shall signal the Penalty runs to the scorers. See clause 2.13 (Signals).

41.18.2 Penalty runs shall be awarded in each case where these Playing Conditions require the award, even if a result has already been achieved. See clause 16.6 (Winning hit or extras).

Note, however, that the restrictions on awarding Penalty runs, in clauses 23.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded), 34.4 (Runs scored from ball lawfully struck more than once) and 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side), will apply.

41.18.3 When 5 Penalty runs are awarded to the batting side under any of clauses 24.4 (Player returning without permission), 28.2 (Fielding the ball), or 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side) or under 41.3, 41.4, 41.5, 41.9 or 41.12, then

- they shall be scored as Penalty extras and shall be in addition to any other penalties.

- they are awarded when the ball is dead and shall not be regarded as runs scored from either the immediately preceding delivery or the immediately following delivery, and shall be in addition to any runs from those deliveries.

- the batsmen shall not change ends solely by reason of the 5 run penalty.

41.18.4 When 5 Penalty runs are awarded to the fielding side, under clause 18.5.2 (Deliberate short runs), or under 41.10, 41.14, 41.15 or 41.17, they shall be added as Penalty extras to that side’s total of runs in its most recently completed innings. If the fielding side has not completed an innings, the 5 Penalty runs shall be added to the score in its next innings.

41.19 Unfair actions

41.19.1 If an umpire considers that any action by a player, not covered in these Playing Conditions, is unfair, he/she shall call and signal Dead ball, if appropriate, as soon as it becomes clear that the call will not disadvantage the non-offending side, and report the matter to the other umpire.

The bowler’s end umpire shall

41.19.1.1 If this is a first offence by that side

- summon the offending player’s captain and issue a first and final warning which shall apply to all members of the team for the remainder of the match.

- warn the offending player’s captain that any further such offence by any member of his team shall result in the award of 5 Penalty runs to the opposing team.

41.19.1.2 If this is a second or subsequent offence by that side

- award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing side

41.19.1.3 The umpires may then report the matter to the

42 PLAYERS’ CONDUCT

42.1 Serious misconduct

42.1.1 The umpires shall act upon any serious misconduct. The relevant offences and the corresponding actions by the umpires are identified in clause 42.2.1. These offences correspond with Level 4 offences in the MSL League Code of Conduct. Level 1 to Level 3 offences continue to be dealt with separately under the MSL League Code of Conduct.

42.1.2 If either umpire considers that a player has committed one of these offences at any time during the match, 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 an offence has been committed. The umpires may also consult with the third umpire and the match referee, who may review any audio or video replays to confirm whether an offence has been committed. If so, the umpires shall then apply the related sanctions.

42.1.4 If the offence is committed by a batsman, the umpires shall summon the offending player’s captain to the field. Solely for the purpose of this clause, the batsmen at the wicket may not deputise for their captain.

42.2 Level 4 offences and action by umpires

42.2.1 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.

42.2.2 If such an offence is committed, 42.2.2.1 to 42.2.2.5 shall be implemented.

42.2.2.1 The umpire shall call Time.

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

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

42.2.2.3.2 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.

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

42.2.2.4 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.

42.2.2.5 The umpires shall then report the matter to the Match Referee under the MSL League Code of Conduct.

42.3 Captain refusing to remove a player from the field

42.3.1 If a captain refuses to carry out an instruction under 42.2.2.3, the umpires shall invoke clause 16.2 (Match Referee awarding a match).

42.3.2 If both captains refuse to carry out instructions under 42.2.2.3 in respect of the same incident, the umpires shall instruct the players to leave the field. The match is not concluded as in clause 16.2 and there shall be no result under

clause 16.

42.4 Additional points relating to Level 4 offences

42.4.1 If a player, while acting as wicket-keeper, commits a Level 4 offence, clause 24. only a nominated player may keep wicket, even if another fielder becomes injured or ill and is replaced by a substitute.

42.4.2 A nominated player who has a substitute will also suffer the penalty for any Level 4 offence committed by the substitute. However, only the substitute will be reported under clause 42.2.2.5.



Appendix A Calculations

Table 1: Calculation sheet for use when a delay or interruptions occur in the First Innings

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

Rescheduled Playing Hours

First session to commence or recommence	_____ (J)
Length of innings (I x 4.25) (round up fractions)	_____ (K)
Rescheduled first innings cessation time (J + (K - B)	_____ (L)
Length of interval	_____ (M)
Second innings commencement time (L + M)	_____ (N)
Remaining playing time available (A - F)	_____ (O)

*Ensure that the match is not finishing earlier than the original or rescheduled cessation time by applying clause 13.7.2. If so, add at least one over to each team and recalculate (I) to (O) above to prevent this from happening.Number of Powerplay overs

Table 2: Calculation sheet to check whether an interruption during the First Innings should terminate the innings

TIME	
Net playing time available at start of the match	
Proposed re-start time	_____ (B)
Rescheduled cut-off time allowing for full use	
of any extra time provision	_____ (C)
Minutes between P and Q	_____ (D)
Potential overs to be bowled (R / 4.25)	
(round up fractions)	_____ (E)
Number of complete overs faced to date	
in first innings	_____ (F)
greater than T then revert to Table 1	
If S is less than or equal to T then the first innings is terminated - go to Table 3	

APPENDIX B

Procedure for the Super Over

The following procedure shall apply should the provision for a Super Over be adopted in any match.

1. Subject to weather conditions the Super Over will take place on the scheduled day of the match at a time to be determined by the Match Referee. In normal circumstances it shall commence 10 minutes after the conclusion of the match which is inclusive of the 20 minutes permitted for this purpose.

2. The Super Over shall take place on the pitch allocated for the match (the designated pitch) unless otherwise determined by the umpires in consultation with the Ground Authority and the Match Referee.

3. The umpires shall stand at the same end as that in which they finished the match.

4. In both innings of the Super Over, the fielding side shall choose from which end to bowl.

5. Only nominated players in the match may participate in the Super Over. Should any player (including the batsmen and bowler) be unable to continue to participate in the Super Over due to injury, illness or other wholly acceptable reasons, the relevant Playing Conditions as they apply in the match shall also apply in the Super Over.

6. Any penalty time being served in the match shall be carried forward to the Super Over.

7. Each team's over is played with the same fielding restrictions as apply for the last over in a match played under the Playing Conditions.

8. The team batting second in the match shall bat first in the Super Over.

9. The captain of the fielding team (or his/her nominee) shall select the ball with which the fielding team shall bowl their over in the Super Over from the box of spare balls provided by the umpires (which shall include the balls used in the match, but no new balls). The team fielding first in the Super Over shall have first choice of ball. The team fielding second may choose to use the same ball as chosen by the team bowling first. If the ball needs to be changed, the Playing Conditions shall apply.

10. The loss of two wickets in the over ends the team's one over innings.

11. Each team shall be allowed to make one unsuccessful Player Review in each innings of the Super Over. This entitlement shall apply irrespective of the number of unsuccessful Player Review requests made during the match itself.

12. In the event of the teams having the same score after the Super Over has been completed, if the original match was a tie under the Duckworth/Lewis/Stern method, paragraph 15 below shall apply. Otherwise, the team whose batsmen hit the most number of boundaries combined from its two innings in both the match and the Super Over shall be the winner.

13. If the number of boundaries hit by both teams is equal, the team whose batsmen scored more boundaries during its innings in the main match (ignoring the Super Over) shall be the winner.

14. If still equal, a count-back from the final ball of the Super Over shall be conducted. The team with the higher scoring delivery shall be the winner. If a team loses two wickets during its over, then any unbowed deliveries will be counted as dot balls. Note that for this purpose, the runs scored from a delivery is defined as the total team runs scored since the completion of the previous legitimate ball, i.e including any runs resulting from Wides, No balls or penalty runs.

Runs score from:	TEAM 1	TEAM 2
BALL 6	1	1
BALL 5	4	4
BALL 4	2	1
BALL 3	6	2
BALL 2	0	1
BALL 1	2	6

In this example both teams scored an equal number of runs from the 6th and 5th ball of their innings. However team 1 scored 2 runs from its 4th ball while team 2 scored a single so team 1 is the winner.

APPENDIX C

Use of Electronic Communications Equipment

TThe use of electronic communication devices and equipment of any kind shall only be permitted, between the Captain and Head Coach during the match.



**MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR
PLAYERS AND MATCH OFFICIAL AREAS**



CSA's MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PLAYERS' AND MATCH OFFICIALS' AREAS AT CSA SANCTIONED MATCHES

For the purposes of these Minimum Standards, words in italicised text shall take the definitions ascribed to them in Appendix 1 of the CSA's Anti Corruption Code or, where there are none, those set below:

CSA's Anti-Corruption Officer and Security Officer: means the individual appointed by CSA to provide anti-corruption services at, and around, all CSA sanctioned matches.

Internet: means the global communications system of computer networks accessible by the public whether wirelessly or through a cable feed, which interconnect, either directly or indirectly, individual computers and/or networks by accessing, among others, the World Wide Web and derivative URL addresses.

Match Official: means any of the following individuals: Match Referee, Umpire, Cricket Operations and Events staff and any technical expert appointed by CSA to provide technological support to the Umpires from time to time.

Mobile Device: Any portable device (including, without limitation, a personal digital assistant (PDA), blackberry, mobile phone, iPhone, iPad, iWatch, smartphone, smartwatch or tablet computer) which is capable of connecting to or using any mobile telecommunications technology to enable or facilitate transmission of textual material, data, voice, video or multimedia services).

PMOA: means as defined in Article 2.1, below.

ARTICLE 1 INTRODUCTION, SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1 CSA has adopted these Minimum Standards in support of the CSA's Anti-Corruption Code and the fundamental sporting imperatives which that Code is designed to address. In particular, the Minimum Standards seek to combat advancing mobile communication technology and increasing sophistication in the methods by which betting takes place on cricket matches, by restricting to the greatest extent possible all methods of communication between Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials with all third parties from the moment that they first enter the PMOA on the day of a CSA sanctioned match right through until the formal conclusion of play.

1.2 All Franchises, Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials: (a) are automatically bound by and required to comply with all of the provisions of these Minimum Standards; and (b) agree to submit to the authority of the CSA's ACSU Manager, to adopt, apply, monitor and enforce these Minimum Standards.

1.3 For the avoidance of any doubt, nothing in these Minimum Standards is intended to

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limit the responsibilities of CSA, any Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official under the CSA Anti-Corruption Code or any other CSA regulations that may apply from time to time.

1.4 The Minimum Standards shall come into full force and effect on the commencement date of the said competition and shall replace all previous versions of the Minimum Standards.

1.5 The Minimum Standards shall be applied at any domestic CSA Event or any other Match at which the CSA deems it appropriate that they should apply.

ARTICLE 2 ACCESS TO THE PLAYERS’ AND MATCH OFFICIALS’ AREA (“PMOA”)

2.1 At each relevant Domestic Match, the PMOA shall comprise of the following areas;

2.1.1 each of the dressing rooms (including any medical or other similar rooms that may be accessed from within the dressing room) that are used by the teams participating in the relevant Domestic Match;

2.1.2 each of the dressing rooms (including any medical or other similar rooms that may be accessed from within the dressing room) that are used by the Match Officials in the relevant Domestic Match;

2.1.3 each of the match viewing areas (whether internal or external, including any ‘dug-out’ area) used by the teams participating in the relevant Domestic Match;

2.1.4 the operational room(s) used by any Umpire (including third or other Umpires) during the course of the relevant Domestic Match;

2.1.5 the operational room(s) used by the Match Referee during the course of the relevant Domestic Match;

2.1.6 the dining area(s) used by the Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials during and after the relevant Domestic Match; and

2.1.7 all other areas that the designated CSA Anti- corruption official determines should be included, such determination to be entirely at his/her discretion.

2.2. In relation to each relevant Domestic Match taking place within its geographical jurisdiction, unless otherwise agreed in advance by the designated CSA Anti- corruption official, Cricket South Africa CSA (CSA) must:

2.2.1. put in place an accreditation system that enables access to the PMOA to be strictly and easily controlled and monitored by the designated CSA Anti- corruption official and/or

uch other members of the security or stewarding team appointed for such purpose. Such accreditation system must include, at a minimum, the use of accreditation passes that bear a clear and easily identifiable photograph and the name of the individual to whom such pass has been issued;

2.2.2. issue, reasonably in advance or unless otherwise agreed with the relevant Match Officials, all accreditation passes permitting access to the PMOA to each of the relevant Match Officials;

2.2.3. maintain a comprehensive and up-to-date list of all individuals to whom such passes have been, or will be, issued and provide a copy of such list to the CSA ACSU Manager at least forty-eight (48) hours before the commencement of the relevant domestic Match;

2.2.4. refer any additional requests for accreditation from time to time to the CSA ACSU Manager for his/her consideration and approval;

2.2.5. provide a fixed photograph board at each entrance to the PMOA that bears a duplicate photograph of each person to whom accreditation passes for access to the PMOA have been issued pursuant to Articles 2.2.5 and 2.2.6, above, and a copy of the type of accreditation pass(es) that allows entry to the PMOA;

2.3. In relation to each relevant Domestic Match taking place within its geographical jurisdiction, unless otherwise agreed in advance by the designated CSA Anti- corruption official, the host National Cricket Franchise/Board/Union/Association must;

2.3.1 ensure that there are no static / landline (or other) telephone communication devices within the PMOA on the day of an Domestic Match;

2.3.2. provide adequate security at each entrance to the PMOA at all times from the moment that a stadium has commenced its access control for an Domestic Match right through until all Players and Match Officials have left the stadium at the end of the day’s play;

2.3.3. ensure that each of the members of the venue stewarding / security team allocated to be on duty pursuant to Article 2.2.3, above:

(a) has been security-vetted by the appropriate authorities and has sufficient skill and experience to control and, wherever necessary, prevent entry to the PMOA from time to time;

(b) is thoroughly briefed, in advance, by an appropriate representative of the designated CSA Anti- corruption official about what they are required to do to satisfactorily perform their duties in this regard;

(c) is provided with appropriate identification so as to make him/her instantly recognisable as a member of the security or stewarding team; and

(d) will ensure that the rules regarding the display of accreditation passes for the PMOA (as described in Article 3, below) are strictly adhered to at all times.

2.3.4. install CCTV where possible covering all access points to each of the team dressing rooms and use all reasonable endeavours to ensure that such footage is copied at the end of a day’s play to a hard-drive or any other device provided by the designated CSA Anticorruption official.

2.3.5. ensure that there are no fixed or temporary video cameras or other recording equipment set up within any dressing room or adjoining medical or other similar room that may be accessed from within the dressing room used by the teams or Match Officials) for the purposes of broadcasting video or audio footage therefrom;

GUIDANCE NOTE: As an exception to the strict prohibition in Article 2.2.11,a static, vision-only video camera may be set up within the PMOA provided that the following safeguards are implemented at all times:

(a) any intention to include such a camera must be communicated reasonably in advance to the designated CSA Anti- corruption official

(b) the camera must be static, wall-mounted and have any audio-recording capability disabled;

(c) the designated CSA Anti- corruption official must be advised of the proposed time for such installation, so that he can be present if he considers necessary;

(d) the lens cap on the camera must be securely locked at all times, with the designated team or -media manager being the only person authorised to remove the lens cap;

(e) the camera can only record for the period during which the lens cap is removed and for a maximum of two minutes; and

(f) the CS designated CSA Anti- corruption official must be advised of the proposed time for removal of the lens cap, which can only be prior to a team taking the field for any of its batting or fielding innings, and must be present during its recording period.

2.3.6. provide a safe and secure locker (or other similar storage facility), into which all Players and Player Support Personnel (subject to the limited exceptions set out herein) must deposit any Mobile Device prior to entering the PMOA; and

2.3.7. provide a safe and secure locker (or other similar storage facility), into which all temporary visitors (including CSA, Franchise/Board/Union/Association staff) to the PMOA must deposit any Mobile Device prior to entering the

PMOA, together with a logbook facility that allows such storage to be accurately recorded and monitored.

2.4.1 check whether there are any static / landline (or other) telephone communication devices within the operational room(s) used by any Umpire (including third or other Umpires) or Match Referee on the day of an Domestic Match and, where any exist, immediately report the same to the designated CSA Anti- corruption official;

2.4.2 check whether there are any fixed or temporary video cameras set up within the operational room(s) used by any Umpire (including third or other Umpires) or Match Referee on the day of a Ram Slam T20 Televised match and, where any exist, immediately report the same to the designated CSA Anti- corruption official;

2.4.3 ensure that the rules regarding the display of accreditation passes for the PMOA (as described in Article 3, below) are strictly adhered to by the Umpires (including third or other Umpires) and the Match Referee at all times; and

2.4.4 implement a protocol pursuant to which all Mobile Devices must be collected from the Umpires (including third or other Umpires) or any Cricket Operations and Events staff prior to their entry to the venue on the day of the match; and (b) safely and securely stored during that relevant match until such time as those Mobile Devices can be returned in accordance with these Minimum Standards.

ARTICLE 3. DISPLAY OF ACCREDITATION PASSES INSIDE THE PMOA.

3.1 General Principles:

3.1.1 As a general rule, access to the PMOA will be restricted only to those individuals whose presence in that area is absolutely essential for operational purposes. Obviously this would include Players, Match Officials and the designated CSA Anti- corruption official or other Cricket Operations and Events staff, but it also includes certain Player Support Personnel such as members of the team coaching staff, medical and physiotherapy staff, team statistician, kit/baggage man, team liaison officer, team media manager and team security manager.

3.1.2 In certain circumstances, temporary ‘visitor’ accreditation may also need to be issued by the designated CSA Anti- corruption official to any other individuals who may need access to the PMOA from time to time for operational reasons, including, for example, CSA and Franchise/Board/ Union Association staff and members of the venue’s security, cleaning or catering staff.

Such temporary accreditation can only be provided by the designated CSA Anti-corruption official who may impose such conditions on the accreditation (including for specific time periods or areas etc) as he/she deems appropriate in the circumstances.

3.1.3 For the avoidance of doubt, and except as described in Article 3.2, below, no individual, irrespective of their identity, job, role or responsibility, will be allowed to enter, or remain within, the PMOA without displaying an official accreditation pass.

3.2 Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials:

3.2.1 All Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials must display their PMOA accreditation passes prior to their first entry into the PMOA on the day of a relevant match.

3.2.2 Once they have complied with Article 3.2.1, all Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials do not need to continue to display or carry their PMOA accreditation passes so long as they remain at all times within either the PMOA, the nets or practice area or field of play.

3.3 Temporary ‘visitors’ to the PMOA:

3.3.1 All temporary visitors must display their PMOA temporary ‘visitor’ accreditation passes whenever they enter or leave the PMOA.

3.3.2 All temporary visitors must carry their PMOA temporary ‘visitor’ accreditation passes at all times whilst they remain within the PMOA

ARTICLE 4. USE OF COMMUNICATION DEVICES IN THE PMOA

4.1 Subject strictly to the exceptions set out in Article 4.2, the following prohibitions shall apply from the moment that the first Player of any participating team enters the PMOA for a relevant match right through until the formal conclusion of the day’s play:

4.1.1 no person shall be allowed to use and/or carry any Mobile Device for any reason whatsoever, whether to access the Internet or otherwise, in the PMOA;

4.1.2 no person shall be allowed to use and/or or carry, any laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) for any reason whatsoever, whether to access the Internet or otherwise, in the PMOA; and

4.1.3 no person shall be allowed to use any static / landline (or similar) telephone capable of making calls from inside or receiving calls from outside

the PMOA.

4.2 Unless otherwise agreed by the designated CSA Anti- corruption official in advance, the only exceptions to the above prohibitions are:

4.2.1 each team manager shall be permitted to carry a Mobile Device within the PMOA, provided that it can only be used either: (a) by him/her for cricket operations purposes; and/or (b) by any Player or Player Support Personnel for any important personal matter, provided that the team manager has given his express permission to the Player or Player Support Personnel before such use;

4.2.2 each team media manager shall be permitted to carry a Mobile Device within the PMOA but any such device must be turned onto silent mode at all times whilst such individual is in the PMOA and must not be used for any purpose inside the PMOA;

4.2.3 each team security manager shall be permitted to carry a Mobile Device within the PMOA but any such device must be turned onto silent mode at all times whilst such individual is in the PMOA and must not be used for any purpose, either inside or outside the PMOA at the venue, other than in the case of a security emergency;

4.2.4 each Match Referee shall be permitted to carry all of the Mobile Devices that may have been collected from each Umpire (including any third or other Umpire) and Cricket Operations and Events staff as part of any protocol implemented by a Match Referee pursuant to Article 2.3.4, above;

4.2.5 each team manager shall be permitted to carry and use a laptop computer (or any other similar communication device), whether to access the Internet or otherwise, within the PMOA, provided that it is used only by him/her and only for cricket operations purposes of a logistical or administrative nature related to the match;

4.2.6. each team doctor or physiotherapist shall be permitted to carry a Mobile Device within the PMOA but any such device must be turned onto silent mode at all times whilst such individual is in the PMOA and must not be used for any purpose, either inside or outside the PMOA at the venue, other than in the case of a medical emergency;

GUIDANCE NOTE: For the avoidance of doubt, any team manager who uses his laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) other than for cricket operations purposes of a logistical or administrative nature (for example, for personal use) shall automatically be in breach of Article 4.2.5. As a permitted exception to this prohibition, the team manager may, at any time during a the match, receive, access and disseminate to

relevant Players and Player Support Personnel, information of an analytical nature that has been developed outside of the PMOA (whether within the venue or further afield) and which relates exclusively to the performance of any individual Player or team participating in the relevant match in question, provided at all times that:

(a) such information can only be disseminated to relevant Players and Player Support Personnel by the team manager via a ‘pen-drive’ or other means of transferring data other than via the Internet;

(b) no Player or Player Support Personnel shall be entitled to use or access such information directly on the team manager’s laptop (or any other similar communication device);

(c) such information must be received only from an individual whose identity has been pre-approved by, and whose full contact details have been provided to, the designated CSA Anti- corruption official in advance; and

(d) all communication exchanges between the team manager and any such identified third party in relation to such matters must be copied contemporaneously and in full to the designated CSA Anti- corruption official (if such exchanges take place over the Internet) or witnessed first-hand by the designated CSA Anti- corruption official (if such information is transmitted manually).

It is acknowledged and agreed that the safeguards described in this guidance note are of particular importance in upholding the underlying principles of the PMOA and that, since the analytical information that this note contemplates be exchanged in ‘live’ game situations is information that could easily be exploited for corrupt purposes, any failure to comply risks causing serious damage to the integrity of the game. The burden shall be at all times on the team manager to ensure that he has the relevant details of the designated CSA Anticorruption official and/or access to the designated CSA Anti- corruption official at the appropriate times in order that he can comply in full with the safeguards described herein.

4.2.6 a further two (2) other Player Support Personnel per team, whose identity must be approved in advance by the designated CSA Anti- corruption official shall be permitted to carry and use a laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) within the PMOA, provided that:

(a) it is used only by the identified individual and only for cricket operations purposes;

(b) it may not be used to access the Internet at any time until the final ball in the day’s play has been delivered; and

(c) the designated CSA Anti- corruption official shall have absolute discretion

GUIDANCE NOTE: Nothing in Articles 4.2.5 or 4.2.6 shall prevent a Player or Player Support Personnel being able to view the screen of a laptop computer that is being used by the team manager or other permitted Player Support Personnel, provided that his/her viewing of the laptop:

(a) is carried out at all times in the company of the team manager or other permitted Player Support Personnel; and

(b) is for cricket operations purposes only.

4.2.7 the Match Referee shall be permitted to carry a Mobile Device within the PMOA, provided that it is used either: (a) by him/her for cricket operations purposes only; and/or (b) by any Match Official for any important personal matter only, provided that the Match Referee has given his express permission to the Match Official before such use;

4.2.8 the Match Referee shall be permitted to carry and use a laptop computer (or any other similar device), whether to access the Internet or otherwise, within the PMOA, provided that it is used only by him/her and only for cricket operations purposes; and

4.2.9 the Cricket Operations and Events staff shall be permitted to carry and use a laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) within the PMOA, provided that: (a) it is used only by the identified individual and only for cricket operations purposes; (b) it may not be used to access the Internet at any time until the final ball in the day’s play has been delivered; and (c) the designated CSA Anti- corruption official shall have absolute discretion to direct that the laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) be used only in a specific area or location within the PMOA.

4.3 For the avoidance of doubt, none of the foregoing provisions shall operate to prevent:

4.3.1 the use of two-way handheld device that uses dedicated frequencies over short distances (ie a ‘walkie-talkie’) by Player Support Personnel for the purpose of communication between the pitch and dressing room area for medical and/or tactical reasons only, provided that such communication devices are suitably encrypted to avoid detection by any third party in the nearby vicinity;

4.3.2 the use of electronic communication devices between on and off-field Match Officials in accordance with the relevant playing conditions and/or any other communication protocols (for example in relation to the use of the Decision Review System) as may be required from time to time, provided that such communication devices are suitably encrypted to avoid detection by any third

4.3.3 the wearing of microphones by a Player in a relevant match, provided that such use is for the purposes of providing commentary to a television broadcast only and that it complies with any official regulations that may be in force governing the type and nature of any commentary that Players may or may not be permitted to make on such broadcast during any such a match.

4.4 For the avoidance of any doubt, all individuals permitted to carry and use a laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) within the PMOA pursuant to clause 4.2 are deemed to have:

(a) consented to such laptop or other device being monitored by the designated CSA Anti- corruption official for the purpose of establishing whether or not the Internet has been accessed in any relevant period;

(b) agreed to provide such laptop or other device to the designated CSA Anticorruption official upon request so that any identified Internet browsing activity can be audited; and

(c) agreed to provide such technical information (including, without limitation, any applicable MAC number) about such laptop or other device to the designated CSA Anti- corruption official as may be necessary to carry out such monitoring and/or auditing activity.

ARTICLE 5 LEAVING THE PMOA

5.1 Other than in the case of a medical or security emergency, once inside the PMOA, should any Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official need to leave for any personal or any other matter that is not related to the performance of his duties in the match in question, the following process must be followed:

5.1.1 Prior to leaving the PMOA he/she must obtain the express permission of either: (a) the designated CSA Anti- corruption official; or (b) where the designated CSA Anti- corruption official CSis unavailable, the relevant team manager (in the case of a Player or Player Support Personnel) or Match Referee (in the case of a Match Official), who must immediately report the grant of any such permission to the designated CSA Anti- corruption official.

NOTE: such permission must explicitly set out where the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official is allowed to go within the stadium, for what purpose and with whom he/she is entitled to communicate in order to complete that purpose.

5.1.2 Whilst outside of the PMOA, the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official must at all times:

(a) carry his/her PMOA accreditation pass and display it again prior to returning to

(i) comply with all of the restrictions on the use of communication devices described in Article 4, as if such person was still in the PMOA; and

(ii) only communicate with those third parties that he has permission to communicate with and only engage in such communications as are necessary for the completion of such purpose as has been approved.

ARTICLE 6 THE AUTHORITY OF THE DESIGNATED CSA ANTI-CORRUPTION OFFICIAL.

6.1 At each CSA sanctioned Match, all National Cricket Franchise/Board/Union/ Association, Players, Player Support Personnel, Match Officials and any other visitors to the PMOA agree and acknowledge that the CSA ACSU Manager (or such other member of the CSA’s ACSU) shall have absolute authority, without being required to provide any explanation or reason, to:

6.1.1 be present in any part of the PMOA (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any part of the dressing room) where he/she considers appropriate at any time on the day of the match;

6.1.2 issue temporary ‘visitor’ accreditation passes for the PMOA where he/she considers appropriate on the day of the relevant match;

6.1.3 approve or deny any request for PMOA accreditation passes, irrespective of the identity of the individual requesting such accreditation;

6.1.4 remove, or cancel the validity of, any PMOA accreditation pass already issued, irrespective of the identity of the individual with such accreditation;

6.1.5 require any person who is not displaying a valid accreditation pass to leave the PMOA immediately, irrespective of the identity of such individual;

6.1.6 require any person in possession of any Mobile Device, laptop computer (or any other similar device) to immediately provide such Mobile Device, laptop computer (or any other similar device) to the designated CSA Anti- corruption official for auditing purposes, such auditing to take place at an agreed time and place and in the presence of the owner;

6.1.7 require any person in the PMOA to immediately submit themselves and/or any clothing, baggage or other items in their possession, to be searched by the designated CSA Anti- corruption official provided that such search is carried out in the presence of a third party who shall be a member of the venue stewarding / security team; and

6.1.8 accompany any Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official who has been given permission to leave the PMOA for an expressly approved purpose.

6.2 Any failure to comply with any request made under Articles 6.1.6 or 6.1.7 shall be deemed to be a breach of these Minimum Standards and will be dealt with in accordance with Article 7, below.

ARTICLE 7 BREACHES OF THE MINIMUM STANDARDS

7.1 Where any Franchise/Board/Union/Association is alleged to have breached any of Articles 2.2.1 – 2.2.13 (inclusive), then such alleged breach will be reported to the CSA ACSU Manager. Thereafter, the CSA ACSU Manager shall correspond with the Franchise/Board/Union/Association in an attempt to ascertain the explanation behind any alleged breach and to seek the implementation of any corrective measures that he/she considers appropriate. In addition, the CSA ACSU Manager will provide, on a quarterly basis, a report on such matters to the CSA’s Chief Executive.

7.2 Where any Match Referee is alleged to have breached any of Articles 2.3.1 – 2.3.4 (inclusive), then such alleged breach will be reported to the CSA ACSU Manager. Thereafter, the CSA ACSU Manager will provide, on a quarterly basis, a report on such matters to the CSA’s Chief Executive. The CSA ACSU Manager shall correspond with the Match Referee in an attempt to ascertain the explanation behind any alleged breach and seek the implementation of any corrective measures that he/she considers appropriate. Thereafter, the CSA ACSU Manager shall correspond with CSA in an attempt to ascertain the explanation behind any alleged breach and to seek the implementation of any corrective measures that he/she considers appropriate. In addition, the CSA ACSU Manager will provide, on a quarterly basis, a report on such matters to the CSA’s Chief Executive.

7.3 Where any Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official is alleged to have breached Article 3.2, then such alleged breach will be reported to the CSA ACSU Manager. Thereafter, the CSA ACSU Manager shall correspond with the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official (copying to the relevant Franchise/Board/Union/Association/SACA to which the Player or Player Support Personnel is affiliated) in an attempt to ascertain the explanation behind any alleged breach and to seek the implementation of any corrective measures that he/she considers

7.4 Where any Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official is alleged to have breached either of Articles 4.1, 5.1 or 6.2, then any such alleged breach will be reported to the CSA ACSU Manager. Thereafter:

7.4.1 the CSA ACSU Manager will write to the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official (copying the letter to the relevant Franchise/Board/Union/Association/ explanation for the alleged breach, such explanation to be provided within a period of

fourteen days;

7.4.2 upon receipt of any such explanation (or after the expiry of fourteen days, whichever is the earliest) the CSA ACSU Manager shall determine whether the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official is in breach of the relevant Article(s). Where the CSA ACSU Manager determines that there has been a breach of either Article 4.1, 5.1 or 6.2:

(a) in the case of a first breach within a rolling period of twenty-four (24) months, the Player (save where Article 7.4.2(b) below applies), Player Support Personnel or Match Official will receive a written warning from the CSA ACSU Manager;

(b) in the case of a first breach of Article 4.1.1 within a rolling period of twenty-four (24) months by a Player, where the CSA ACSU Manager can establish that the Player has attended and received education and training in relation to this/her obligations under the terms of these Minimum Standards, he will receive a fine of imposed against him by the CSA ACSU Manager of ZAR 10 000.00;

(c) in the case of a second breach (irrespective of whether the second breach is of the same Article as that previously breached and irrespective of the sanction imposed for the previous breach) within a rolling period of twenty-four (24) months, the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official will have a fine of ZAR 20 000.00 imposed against him by the CSA ACSU Manager; and

(d) in the case of a third, or any subsequent, breach (irrespective of whether the third, or any subsequent, breach is of the same Article as those previously breached and irrespective of the sanctions imposed for the previous breaches) within a rolling period of twenty-four (24) months, the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official will have a fine of (amount to be determined) ZAR 50 000.00 imposed against him by the CSA ACSU Manager.

7.4.3 Any decision made by the CSA ACSU Manager in relation to any of the above, is subject to review by the Chairman of the CSA ACSU within 14 days of receipt of written notice by the CSA ACSU Manager.



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