

The NatWest Series and NatWest Challenge One Day Internationals

One-Day Tour Matches and Vodafone Under 19 One-Day Internationals

(In matches where a Referee has not been appointed - Tour matches and Under 19 ODIs - references to the Referee should be altered to the Umpires or Home Authority or ECB as appropriate. If there is any doubt over the jurisdiction of any matter, then ECB should be consulted).

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

1 Law 1 - The Players

1.1 Law 1.3 - Captain

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

- 1.1.1 The deputy must be one of the nominated players.
- 1.1.2 Players' pads and clothing shall be coloured.

2 Law 2 - Substitutes and Runners

2.1 Law 2.5 - Fielder Absent or Leaving the Field

Law 2.5 shall be replaced by the following:

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

If the player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes:

2.1.1 the player shall not be permitted to bowl in that innings after his return until he has been on the field for at least that length of playing time for which he was absent.

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

The restriction in Clauses 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 above shall not apply if the player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to an internal injury such as a pulled muscle) whilst participating earlier in the match and consequently been forced to leave the field. Nor shall it apply if the player has been absent for very exceptional and wholly acceptable reasons (other than injury or illness).

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

2.2 Law 2.6 - Player Returning without Permission

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

3 Law 3 - The Umpires

3.1 Law 3.1 - Appointment and Attendance

The following shall apply in place of Law 3.1:

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

- 3.1.1 ICC shall establish an "Elite Panel" of umpires who shall be contracted to the ICC.
- 3.1.2 Each Full Member country shall nominate from its panel of first class umpires two umpires to an "International Panel" and one umpire to a "TV Panel".
- 3.1.3 ICC will appoint one umpire to stand in each ODI. Such umpires shall not be from the same country as the participating teams and shall be selected from the "Elite Panel" or the "International Panel".
- 3.1.4 The home Board shall appoint one umpire to stand in each ODI. Such umpire shall be selected from its "International Panel".
- 3.1.5 As long as possible before each ODI Match, ICC will advise the Home Board of the name of its appointee and the Home Board will advise the Manager of the touring team of both umpires' names.
- 3.1.6 The Home Board shall appoint a third umpire for each ODI who shall act as the emergency umpire and officiate in regard to TV replays. Such appointment must be made from the "International Panel" or the "TV Panel".
- 3.1.7 The Home Board shall also appoint a fourth umpire for each ODI from its panel of First Class umpires. The fourth umpire shall act as the emergency third umpire.
- 3.1.8 Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire's appointment.
- 3.1.9 The umpires shall be present at the ground at least two hours before the scheduled start of play.
- 3.1.10 Umpires' clothing shall be coloured.
- 3.1.11 Umpires for One-Day tour matches and for Under 19 One-Day Internationals shall be appointed from the ECB First-Class Umpires' List.

3.2 Third Umpires / TV Replays

Where matches are televised, 3.2.1 to 3.2.5 shall apply in addition to Clause 3.1:

3.2.1 General

- (a) The home Board will ensure a separate room is provided for the third umpire and that he has access to a television monitor and direct sound link with the television control unit director to facilitate as many replays as is necessary to assist him in making a decision.
- (b) The third umpire shall call for as many replays from any camera angle as is necessary to reach a decision. As a guide, a decision should be made within 30 seconds whenever possible, but the third umpire shall have discretion to take more time in order to finalise a decision.
- (c) The on-field umpire has the discretion whether to call for a TV replay or not and should take a common sense approach. Players may not appeal to the umpire to use the replay system - breach of this provision would constitute dissent and the player could be liable for discipline under the Code of Conduct.

3.2.2 Run Out, Stumping, Caught and Hit Wicket Decisions

- (a) The on-field umpire shall be entitled to call for a TV replay to assist him in making a decision about a run-out, stumping, caught or hit wicket appeal.
- (b) An on-field umpire wishing the assistance of a TV replay shall signal to the third umpire by making the shape of TV screen with his hands.
- (c) If the third umpire decides the batsman is out a red light is displayed; a green light means not-out. Should the third umpire be temporarily unable to respond, a

white light (where available) will remain illuminated throughout the period of interruption to signify to the on-field umpires that the TV replay system is temporarily unavailable, in which case the decision will be taken by the on-field umpire. Where available, the third umpire's decision will be communicated via the giant replay screen.

- (d) When reviewing the TV replay, if the third umpire finds the batsman has been bowled rather than hit wicket or stumped, he shall display the red light (or use the giant replay screen as above) to show the batsman was dismissed.

3.2.3 Caught Decisions

- (a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether or not a catch was taken cleanly, he shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- (b) Should both umpires be unable to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire may then call for the third umpire to review a TV replay of the catch as in Clause 3.2.2 (b).
- (c) The third umpire has to determine whether the batsman has been caught, not whether or not he hit the ball.
- (d) The third umpire shall communicate his decision by the system as in Clause 3.2.2 (c).

3.2.4 Boundary Decisions

- (a) The on-field umpire shall be entitled to call for a TV replay to assist him in making a decision about whether the fieldsman had any part of his person in contact with the ball when he touched or crossed the boundary line or whether a four or six had been scored. A decision is to be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter.
- (b) An on-field umpire wishing the assistance of a TV

replay shall signal to the third umpire by use of a two-way radio - the third umpire will convey his decision to the on-field umpire by this method.

- (c) The third umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows a boundary line infringement.

3.2.5 Batsmen Running to the Same End

- (a) In the event of both batsmen running to the same end and the umpires are uncertain over which batsmen made his ground first, the on-field umpire may call for a TV replay to assist him in making a decision.
- (b) The procedure in Clause 3.2.2 (c) shall apply.

3.3 Law 3.2 - Change of Umpire

The following shall apply in place of Law 3.2:

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

3.4 Law 3.4 - To Inform Captains and Scorers

In addition to Law 3.4 (i)

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

3.5 Law 3.8 - Fitness of Ground, Weather and Light

Law 3.9 - Suspension of Play for Adverse Conditions of Ground, Weather or Light

Laws 3.8 and 3.9 shall apply subject to the following:

- (a) If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires must consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under

similar conditions. If both on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. In these circumstances the provisions of Laws 3.9 (b) (i) and 3.9 (c) (i) shall not apply.

- (b) The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground.
- (c) If a shadow from the fielder falls across the striker's half of the pitch, the fielder must remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal 'dead ball' if he considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action.

3.6 Light Meters

- 3.6.1 It is the responsibility of each home Board to supply light meters to all umpires standing in International matches in accordance herewith.
- 3.6.2 Two light meters should be passed to the ICC referee when he arrives in the country of his appointment.
- 3.6.3 The referee will retain the light meters throughout the tour, passing it to the umpires for each ODI.
- 3.6.4 At the completion of the tour the meters are to be returned to the home Board.
- 3.6.5 The following procedure will apply for the use of light meters on the field of play:
 - (a) Once the umpires have judged the light to be unfit for play, the umpires shall offer the light to the batting side and immediately take a reading of the light level.
 - (b) The reading should be taken from the pitch, pointing the light meter (if the hand held version) at the sightscreens and in any other direction as the umpires see fit.

- (c) Once the umpires have agreed the reading it should be noted and used as a benchmark reading for the remainder of the stoppage.
 - (d) Only when the reading has subsequently increased above the benchmark reading should the umpires consider the light level is sufficient for play to resume.
- 3.6.6 In One-Day tour matches and Under 19 One-Day Internationals, ECB will provide Umpires with light meters. ODI playing conditions 3.6.2, 3.6.3, 3.6.4 shall not apply.

3.7 Use of Lights

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

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

3.8 Day/Night Matches

- 3.8.1 In the NatWest Series and the NatWest Challenge, pads and players' and umpires' clothing shall be coloured.
- 3.8.2 In the NatWest Series and the NatWest Challenge, sight screens will be black.
- 3.8.3 In Day/Night Matches, the floodlights will be turned on at the interval between innings or at 7.00pm, whichever is the earlier. If, during a Day/Night Match, in the opinion of the Umpires natural light is deteriorating to an unsuitable level, they may authorise the home authority to turn on the floodlights so that the match can continue in acceptable conditions. Once the floodlights have been turned on, they will remain on for the duration of the game.

4 Law 4 - The Scorers

4.1 Correctness of Scores

Attention is drawn to Clause 21.

5 Law 5 - The Ball

5.1 Law 5.2 - Approval and Control of Balls

Law 5.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The ECB shall provide cricket balls of an approved standard for ODI cricket and spare used balls for changing during a match, which shall also be of the same brand. In the NatWest Series and the NatWest Challenge, white balls manufactured by Kookaburra shall be used. The fielding Captain or his nominee may select the ball with which he wishes to bowl from the supply provided by the ECB. The fourth umpire shall take a box containing at least 6 new balls to the dressing room and supervise the selection of the ball.

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

5.2 Law 5.4 - New Ball in Match of More than One Day's Duration

Law 5.4 shall not apply.

5.3 Law 5.5 - Ball lost or Becoming Unfit for Play

Law 5.5 shall be replaced by the following:

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

In the event of the ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, or a white ball becoming significantly discoloured and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced for a ball that has similar amount of wear, even though it has not gone out of shape.

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

5.4 Law 5.6 - Specifications

Law 5.6 shall not apply.

6 Law 6 - The Bat

6.1 Law 6.1 - Width and Length

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6.1:

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

7 Law 7 - The Pitch

7.1 Law 7.3 - Selection and Preparation

The following will apply in addition to Law 7.3:

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

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

Prior to the commencement of a day's play and during the interval between innings, one TV commentator and

camera crew of the official licensed TV broadcaster(s) (but not news crew) may be permitted to inspect the pitch and surrounds (without walking on the pitch or interfering with pitch preparation) subject to the following:

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

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

7.2 Law 7.4 - Changing the Pitch

Law 7.4 shall be replaced by the following:

- 7.2.1 In the event of a pitch being considered too dangerous for play to continue in the estimation of the match umpires, they shall stop play and immediately advise the match referee.
- 7.2.2 The match umpires and referee shall consult with both captains.
- 7.2.3 If the captains agree, play shall resume.
- 7.2.4 If the decision is not to resume play, the match umpires shall consider one of the options in the following sequence:
 - (a) whether the existing pitch can be repaired. Repair work will only be considered if there has been malicious damage to a non-crucial part of the pitch;
 - (b) whether the alternative pitch can be used;
 - (c) whether the match has to be abandoned.
- 7.2.5 When such a decision is made, the ground authority shall make a public announcement as soon as possible following that decision.

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

7.3 (Law 7.5) Non-Turf Pitches

Law 7.5 shall not apply.

8 Law 8 - The Wickets

8.1 Law 8.2 - Size of Stumps

The following shall apply in addition to Law 8.2:

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

9 Law 9 - The Bowling, Popping and Return Creases

9.1 Law 9.3 - The Popping Crease

Law 9.3 shall apply, except that the reference to "a

minimum of 6 ft" shall be replaced by "a minimum of 15 yards". This playing condition shall only apply in One-Day tour matches and Under 19 One-Day Internationals if the match is televised.

10 Law 10 - Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

10.1 Rolling

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.1:

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

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

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

10.2 Law 10.6 - Maintenance of Footholes

The following will apply in addition to Law 10.6:

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

11 Law 11 - Covering the Pitch

11.1 Law 11.1 - Before the Match

The following shall apply in addition to Law 11.1:

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

11.2 Law 11.2 - During the Match

Law 11.2 shall be replaced by the following:

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

The covers must totally protect the pitch and also the pitch surroundings, a minimum 5 metres (20 feet in One-Day tour matches and Under 19 One-Day Internationals) either side of the pitch and any worn or soft areas in the outfield.

11.3 Law 11.3 - Covering Bowlers' Run Ups

Law 11.3 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler's run-ups shall be covered to a distance of at least 10 x 10 metres (10 x 4 yards in One-Day tour matches and Under 19 One-Day Internationals).

11.4 Law 11.4 - Removal of Covers

Law 11.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The covers shall be removed no earlier than 5.00am and no later than 7.00am (8.00am in One-Day tour matches and Under 19 One-Day Internationals) (7.00am to 9.00am for day/night matches) on the morning of the match (including the reserve day, if applicable), provided it is not raining at the time, but they will be replaced if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

Attention is drawn to Clause 3.5.

12 Law 12 - Innings

Law 12 shall apply subject to the following:

12.1 Law 12.1 - Number of Innings

Law 12.1 shall be replaced by the following:

All matches shall be of one day's scheduled duration. The Final of the NatWest Series shall have one reserve day allocated on which an incomplete match shall be continued from the scheduled day.

12.2 Law 12.2 - Alternate Innings

Law 12.2 shall not apply.

12.3 Law 12.3 - Completed Innings

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

12.4 Uninterrupted Matches

12.4.1 Each team shall bat for 50 overs unless all out earlier.

12.4.2 If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first session, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled.

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

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

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

12.4.3 If the team batting first is all out and the last wicket falls at or after the scheduled time for the interval, the

innings of the team batting second shall be limited to the same number of overs bowled to the team batting first at the scheduled time for the interval (the over in which the last wicket falls to count as a complete over).

- 12.4.4 If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 50 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 50 overs except as provided in Clause 12.4.3 above.
- 12.4.5 If the team fielding second fails to bowl 50 overs or the number of overs as provided in Clauses 12.4.2, 12.4.3 or 12.4.4 by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result achieved.
- 12.4.6 Penalties shall apply for slow over-rates (refer ICC Code of Conduct). This clause does not apply in One-Day Tour Matches and Under 19 One-Day Internationals.

12.5 Delayed or Interrupted Matches

12.5.1 General

- (a) In the final of the NatWest Series for which a reserve day has been allocated, any rearrangement of the number of overs that may be necessary due to a delayed start to either innings or one or more interruptions in play as a result of adverse ground, weather or light conditions or any other reason, shall only be made on the second day. The timing and duration of all suspensions of play (including all intervals) or delays on any day will be taken into account when calculating the length of time available for either innings.

In all matches including the NatWest Series Final:

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

A minimum 25 overs have to be bowled to the side batting second to constitute a match subject to the provisions of Clause 12.4.2.

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

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

12.5.2 Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First

- (a) If the number of overs of the team batting first is reduced, a fixed time will be specified for the completion of the first session, as calculated by applying the provisions of Clauses 12.5.1 (a) and 15.1.
- (b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first session, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled, and Clause 12.4.2 shall apply.
- (c) If the team batting first is all out and the last wicket falls at or after the scheduled time for the interval, Clause 12.4.3 shall apply.

12.5.3 Delay or Interruption to the innings of the Team Batting Second

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

12.6 Extra Time

- (a) In matches without a reserve day there shall be allocated up to 60 minutes of extra official playing time in day matches and up to 30 minutes in floodlit matches to make up for playing time lost. - Refer 12.5.1 (a) and 12.5.3.
- (b) In the Final of the NatWest Series, there shall be allocated up to 60 minutes of extra official playing time on the reserve day to make up for playing time lost. - Refer 12.5.1 (a) and 12.5.3.

12.7 Number of Overs per Bowler

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

In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed. This restriction shall not apply to the team fielding second where the provisions of Clause 12.4.2 have been applied.

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

In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, the remaining balls will be allowed by another bowler. Such part of an over will

count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned.

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

13 Law 13 - The Follow-On

Law 13 shall not apply.

14 Law 14 - Declaration and Forfeiture

Law 14 shall not apply.

15 Law 15 - Intervals

Law 15 shall apply subject to the following:

15.1 Law 15.5 - Changing Agreed Times for Intervals - Interval Between Innings

If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier.

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

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

Note: Refer also to Clause 12.5

In the NatWest Series Final:

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.

Where the innings of the side batting first is delayed or interrupted, the Umpires will reduce the length of the interval. In the event of time being lost up to and including 60 minutes in aggregate, the length of the interval shall be reduced from 45 to 30 minutes. In the event of more than 60 minutes being lost in aggregate, the duration of the interval shall be agreed mutually by the Umpires, both Captains and the Referee, subject to no interval being of more than 35 minutes' duration or less than 10 minutes' duration. In the event of disagreement, the interval shall be of 25 minutes' duration.

15.2 Law 15.9 - Intervals for Drinks

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

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

16 Law 16 - Start of Play; Cessation of Play

Law 16 shall apply subject to the following:

16.1 Start and Cessation Times

In matches without a reserve day, scheduled start and cessation times are as follows:

Day Matches

First Session	10.45am - 2.15pm
Interval	2.15pm - 3.00pm
Second Session	3.00pm - 6.30pm

Day/Night Matches

First Session.....2.30pm - 6.00pm

Interval.....6.00pm - 6.45pm

Second Session6.45pm - 10.15pm

In matches with a reserve day (NatWest Series Final), the scheduled hours of play will be 10.45am to 6.30pm. If there is a delayed start or one or more interruptions in play, the Umpires may order extra time on the first day if they consider that a result can be obtained on that day. If the Umpires are satisfied that a result cannot be obtained on the first day, the timing for the cessation of play on that day will be 8.00pm, subject to conditions of ground, weather and light.

17 Law 17 - Practice on the Field**17.1 Law 17.1 - Practice on the Field**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 17.1:

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

18 Law 18 - Scoring Runs

Law 18 shall apply subject to the following:

18.1 Law 18.5 - Deliberate Short Runs

The reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'ICC match referee' in Law 18.5 (b) (iv).

19 Law 19 - Boundaries

Law 19 shall apply subject to the following:

19.1 Law 19.1 - The boundaries of the Field of Play

19.1.1 The playing area shall be a minimum of 140 yards from boundary to boundary square of the pitch. The pitch

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

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

19.1.2 Sightscreens shall be black (except where white balls are not being used) and provided at both ends of all grounds. Advertising shall be permitted on the sightscreen behind the striker, providing it is removed for the subsequent over from that end.

19.2 Law 19.2 - Defining the Boundary - Boundary Marking

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.2:

All boundaries must be designated by a rope or similar object of a minimum standard as authorised by the ICC from time to time. Where appropriate the rope should be a required minimum distance (3 yards minimum) inside the perimeter fencing or advertising signs. For grounds with a large playing area, the maximum length of boundary should be used before applying the minimum three yards between the boundary and the fence.

19.3 Law 19.3 - Scoring a Boundary

The following shall be added to Law 19.3:

If an unauthorised 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 unauthorised person handling the ball. See also Law 19.1 (c).

20 Law 20 - Lost Ball

Law 20 shall apply.

21 Law 21 - The Result

Law 21 shall apply subject to the following:

21.1 Law 21.1 - A Win - Two Innings Match

Law 21.1 shall not apply.

21.2 Law 21.2- A Win - One Innings Match

Law 21.2 shall apply in addition to the following:

- 21.2.1 A result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 25 overs, subject to the provisions of Clauses 12.4.2 (b) and 12.5.2 (b) unless one team has been all out in less than 25 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 25 overs.

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

21.3 Law 21.4 - A Tie

Law 21.4 shall apply in addition to the following:

- 21.3.1 In matches in which both teams have had the opportunity of batting for the agreed number of overs, subject to the provisions of Clauses 12.4.2 and 12.5.2 (b) the team scoring the higher number of runs shall be the winner. If the scores are equal, the result shall be a tie and no account shall be taken of the number of wickets, which have fallen.

21.4 Law 21.5 - A Draw

Law 21.5 shall not apply.

21.5 Delayed or Interrupted Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

If, due to suspension of play after the start of the match, the number of overs in the innings of either team has to be revised to a lesser number than originally allotted (minimum of 25 overs unless the provisions of Clauses 12.4.2 or 12.5.2 (b) apply), then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. This revised target is to be calculated using the current Duckworth/Lewis method. The target set will always be a whole number and one run less will constitute a Tie. (Refer Duckworth/Lewis Regulations).

21.6 Correctness of Result

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

21.7 Points System in the NatWest Series

21.7.1 Preliminary Matches

England, South Africa and Zimbabwe will play each other 3 times in the Group Matches (total 9 matches). Points will be allocated for each match Win, Tie or No Result, and bonus points in accordance with the system described below and the top two teams at the end of the Group Matches will contest the Final.

Win, with bonus point	6
Win, without bonus point	5

Tie or No Result	3
Loss, but not conceding bonus point	1
Loss, conceding bonus point.....	0

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

- the team with the most number of wins
- the team with the most number of wins over the other team(s).
- the team with the highest number of bonus points
- the team with the highest net run rate

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

21.7.2 Net Run Rate

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

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

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

in the match, Team 1 will be accredited with 1 run less than the final Target Score for Team 2 off the total number of overs allocated to Team 2 to reach the target.

21.7.3 Bonus Points

The team that achieves a run rate of 1.25 times that of the opposition shall be awarded one bonus point. A team's run rate will be calculated by reference to the runs scored in an innings divided by the number of overs faced. Refer the following:

BONUS POINT SYSTEM

- 1 bonus point for any team that achieves victory with a run rate 1.25 times that of the opposition. The opposition duly concedes 1 point, as in 26(a).
- 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.
- The number of overs faced for bonus point purposes should exclude any deducted due to a slow over rate.
- Where matches are shortened and targets revised through the Duckworth/Lewis system, bonus run rates and bonus defensive targets are derived as a function of the revised target score (less one run) and maximum overs.
- Whenever a target, or revised target, is set, the exact number of overs balls within which the side batting second must achieve this target in order to gain the bonus point should be announced. Once these overs balls have been bowled, if the target has not then been achieved the bonus point can not be gained by any

subsequent event, eg a multiple scoring shot, or extras.

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

Team Batting First		Team Batting Second		Team Bowling Second	
Score	Run Rate	Req'd Run Rate	Overs.Balls to Win	Req'd Run	Target Score
300	6	7.5	40.0	4.8	240
275	5.5	6.875	40.0	4.4	220
250	5	6.25	40.0	4	200
225	4.5	5.625	40.0	3.6	180
200	4	5	40.0	3.2	160
175	3.5	4.375	40.1	2.8	140
150	3	3.75	40.1	2.4	120
125	2.5	3.125	40.1	2	100
100	2	2.5	40.2	1.6	80
75	1.5	1.875	40.3	1.2	60

Note: the 'target score' shown in the last column is the maximum total that the team batting second can make for the team batting first to qualify for the bonus point.

21.7.4 Final of the NatWest Series

If no result is achieved in the final on the scheduled day of play, the match shall be continued on the scheduled reserve day. If no result can be achieved, the match shall be declared drawn.

In the event of a drawn final, the prize money will be shared equally between the two competing teams.

22 Law 22 - The Over

22.1 Law 22.5 - Umpire Miscounting

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

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

23 Law 23 - Dead Ball

Law 23 shall apply.

24 No Ball

Law 24 shall apply subject to the following:

24.1 Law 24.1 (b) - Mode of Delivery

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

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

24.2 Law 24.2 (iii) - Fair Delivery - The Arm

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

25 Law 25 - Wide Ball

25.1 Law 25.1 - Judging a Wide

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

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

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

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

26 Bye and Leg Bye

Law 26 shall apply.

27 Law 27 - Appeals

Law 27 shall apply.

28 Law 28 - The Wicket is Down

Law 28 shall apply.

29 Law 29 - Batsman Out of his Ground

Law 29 shall apply.

30 Law 30 - Bowled

Law 30 shall apply.

31 Law 31 - Timed Out

Law 31 shall apply.

32 Law 32 - Caught

Law 32 shall apply.

33 Law 33 - Handled the Ball

Law 33 shall apply.

34 Law 34 - Hit the Ball Twice

Law 34 shall apply.

35 Law 35 - Hit Wicket

Law 35 shall apply.

36 Law 36 - Leg Before Wicket

Law 36 shall apply.

37 Law 37 - Obstructing the Field

Law 37 shall apply.

38 Law 38 - Run Out

Law 38 shall apply.

39 Law 39 - Stumped

Law 39 shall apply.

40 Law 40 - The Wicket-Keeper

Law 40 shall apply.

41 Law 41 - The Fielder

Law 41 shall apply subject to the following:

41.1 Law 41.1 - Protective Equipment

In addition to Law 41.1:

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

41.2 Law 41.2 (c) - Fielding the Ball

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

41.3 Restriction of the Placement of Fieldsman

41.3.1 Two semi circles shall be drawn on the field of play.

The semi circles have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi circles is 30 yards by a straight line drawn on the field on the same side of the pitch. The field restriction

area should be marked by continuous painted white lines or 'dots' at five-yard (4.5m) intervals, each 'dot' to be covered by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring seven inches (18cm) in diameter.

- 41.3.2 At the instant of delivery, there may not be more than five fieldsmen on the leg side.
- 41.3.3 For the first 15 overs only two fieldsmen are permitted to be outside the field restriction marking at the instant of delivery.
- 41.3.4 For the remaining overs only five fieldsmen are permitted to be outside the field restriction marking at the instant of delivery.
- 41.3.5 Two inner circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The circles have as their centres the centre point of the popping crease at either end of pitch. The radius of each of the circles is 15 yards (13.72 metres). The field restriction area should be marked by 'dots'. The segment of the circles reserved for the slip positions shall not be demarcated. In the first 15 overs there must be a minimum of two stationary fieldsmen within the 15 yards field restriction of the striker at the instant of delivery. When a fast bowler is bowling the two stationary fieldsmen may be permitted to stand deeper than 15 yards (in the undemarcated area) provided only that they are standing in slip, leg slip and gully positions.
- 41.3.6 In circumstances where the number of overs for the team batting first is reduced, the number of overs in regard to the restrictions in Clauses 41.3.3 and 41.3.5 above shall be reduced proportionally in a ratio of 15:50 (30%) in accordance with the table below. Fractions are to be ignored in all calculations re the number of overs.

Total overs **No. of overs for which fielding restrictions in
in innings** **Clauses 41.3.3 and 41.3.5 above will apply**

25-26	7
27-29	8
30-33	9
34-36	10
37-39	11
40-43	12
44-46	13
47-49	14
50	15

41.3.7 Where the number of overs for the team batting second is reduced [including under the provisions of Clauses 12.4.2 and/or 12.5.1 (c)], the restrictions in Clauses 41.3.3 and 41.3.5 above will apply for the same proportion of the second innings as applied in the first innings (fractions to be ignored).

41.3.8 In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the square leg umpire shall call and signal 'No Ball'.

42 Law 42 - Fair and Unfair Play

42.1 Law 42.3 - The Match Ball - Changing Its Condition

Law 42.3 shall apply, subject to the following:

42.1.1 The reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'ICC Match Referee' in Law 42.3 (d) (vi).

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

(a) Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.

42.1.3 And in addition to Law 42.3:

- (a) The Umpires shall report the incident to the Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.
- (b) In the event that a ball has been interfered with and requires replacement the batsman at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of six other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

42.2 Law 42.4 - Deliberate Attempt to Distract Striker

Law 42.4 shall apply, subject to the following:

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

42.3 Law 42.5 - Deliberate Distraction or Obstruction of Batsman

Law 42.5 shall apply subject to the following:

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

42.4 Law 42.6 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling

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

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

- (a) A bowler shall be limited to one fast short-pitched delivery per over.
- (b) A fast short-pitched ball is defined as a ball which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease.

- (c) The umpire at the bowlers end shall advise the bowler and the batsman on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- (d) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation and subject to Clause 42.4.1 (f) below, a ball that passes above head height of the batsman, that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a wide.
- (e) For the avoidance of doubt any fast short pitched delivery that is called a wide under this playing condition shall also count as the allowable short pitched delivery in that over.
- (f) In the event of a bowler bowling more than one fast short-pitched delivery in an over as defined in Clause 42.4.1 (b) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal no ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal "no ball" and then tap the head with the other hand.
- (g) If a bowler delivers a second fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of no ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- (h) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than one fast short pitched delivery in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is his final warning for the innings.
- (i) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over

shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.

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

The above is not a substitute for Clause 42.6 below which umpires are able to apply at any time.

42.5 Law 42.6 (b) - The Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

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

- 42.5.1 Any delivery, other than a slow paced one, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the crease is deemed dangerous and unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- 42.5.2 A slow delivery, which passes or would have passed on the full above shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease, is to be deemed dangerous and unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- 42.5.3 In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in Clauses 42.5.1 and 42.5.2 above (i.e. a beamer), the umpire at the bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure:
 - (a) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no

ball and when the ball is dead, caution the Bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, captain of the fielding side and the striker of what has occurred.

- (b) At the first repetition call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain of the fielding side to take the Bowler off forthwith and to complete the over with another Bowler, provided that the Bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.
- (c) Not allow the Bowler, thus taken off, to bowl again in the same innings.
- (d) At the first opportunity report the occurrence, with the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and the ICC match referee responsible for the match who shall take any further action, which is considered to be appropriate against the Captain and the Bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

42.6 Law 42.7 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling - Action by the Umpire

Law 42.7 shall be replaced by the following:

Regardless of any action taken by the umpire as a result of a breach of Clauses 42.4, 42.5 and 42.7, the following shall apply at any time during the match.

- 42.6.1 The bowling of fast short pitched balls is unfair if in the opinion of the umpire at the Bowler's end he considers that by their repetition and taking into account their length, height and direction, they are likely to inflict physical injury on the Striker, irrespective of the protective clothing and equipment he may be wearing. The relative skill of the Striker shall also be taken into consideration.
- 42.6.2 In the event of such unfair bowling, the umpire at the Bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure:

- (a) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball, caution the Bowler and inform the other umpire, the Captain of the fielding side and the Batsmen of what has occurred.
- (b) If this caution is ineffective, he shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the Bowler that this is a final warning.
- (c) Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply even though the Bowler may later change ends.
- (d) Should the above warnings prove ineffective the umpire at the Bowler's end shall:
 - (i) At the first repetition call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the Captain to take the Bowler off forthwith and to complete the over with another Bowler, provided that the Bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively. See Law 22.8. (Bowler Incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).
 - (ii) Not allow the Bowler, thus taken off, to bowl again in the same innings.
 - (iii) Report the occurrence to the Captain of the batting side as soon as the Players leave the field for an interval.
 - (iv) Report the occurrence to the Executive of the fielding side and to the ICC match referee responsible for the match who shall take any further action, which is considered to be appropriate against the Captain and the Bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

42.7 Law 42.8 - Deliberate Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.8 shall be replaced with the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch, which is deemed dangerous and unfair as defined in Clause 42.5 was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with. The umpire at the bowler's end shall:

- 42.7.1 Call and signal no ball.
- 42.7.2 When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.
- 42.7.3 Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings.
- 42.7.4 Complete the over with another Bowler, provided that the Bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.
- 42.7.5 At the first opportunity report the occurrence, with the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and the ICC match referee responsible for the match who shall take any further action, which is considered to be appropriate against the Captain and the Bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

42.8 Action by the Umpires for Dangerous and Unfair Bowling

Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in Clauses 42.4, 42.5, 42.6 and 42.7, such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

42.9 Law 42.9 - Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

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

- 42.9.1 If there is any further waste of time in that innings, by any member of the fielding side the umpire shall:
 - (a) Call and signal dead ball if necessary, and;
 - (b) award 5 penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 42.17);

- (c) Inform the other umpire, the batsman and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.
- (d) report the occurrence, with the other umpire, as soon as possible to the Executive of the fielding side and to the ICC Match Referee responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the team concerned under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.10 Law 42.10 - Batsman Wasting Time

Law 42.10 shall apply, subject to the following:

42.10.1 That the reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'ICC match referee' in Law 42.10 (b) (iii).

42.10.2 In addition, the umpires will report the incident to the ICC match referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.11 Law 42.12 - Bowler Running on the Protected Area after Delivering the Ball

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

42.12 Law 42.13 - Fielder Damaging the Pitch

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

42.13 Law 42.14 - Batsman Damaging the Pitch

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

42.14 (Law 42.16) - Batsmen Stealing a Run

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

42.15 Law 42.18 - Players' Conduct

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