The International Cricket Council

Player Eligibility Regulations

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INTERNATIONAL CRICKET COUNCIL

PLAYER ELIGIBILITY REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The ICC is the international federation responsible for the global governance of the sport of cricket and the Player Eligibility Regulations (the “Regulations”) are adopted and implemented in order to: (a) clarify the criteria relating to the eligibility of Players to represent National Cricket Federations in International Matches and ICC Events; and (b) provide guidance as to the procedures that need to be followed and documents that need to be produced when applying the qualification criteria set out herein.

Unless otherwise indicated, references to Articles and Appendices are to articles and appendices of the Regulations. Words in italicised text in the Regulations are defined terms and their definitions are set out in Appendix 1.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following section is an executive summary only of some of the key provisions of these Regulations and does not form part of the operative Regulations which shall apply and be binding upon all National Cricket Federations and Players at all times. In the case of any conflict or ambiguity between the language of the executive summary and the Regulations, the Regulations shall prevail.

A. CORE QUALIFICATION CRITERIA:

A Player shall be qualified to play for a National Cricket Federation where he/she satisfies at least one of the following requirements:

1. the Player was born in the relevant country;
2. the Player is able to demonstrate (by his/her possession of a valid passport issued by the relevant country) that he/she is a national of the relevant country; or
3. the Player is a Resident of the relevant country, in other words:
   3.1 the Player has resided in the relevant country for a minimum of 183 days in each of the immediately preceding two years (female Players only);
   3.2 the Player has resided in the relevant country for a minimum of 183 days in each of the immediately preceding four years (male Players only); or
   3.3 the Player has resided in the relevant country for a minimum of 183 days in each of the immediately preceding seven years (male Players only).

B. ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA FOR ASSOCIATE OR AFFILIATE MEMBERS:

In addition, where a male Player is seeking to qualify to play for an Associate or Affiliate Member, he must also satisfy at least one of the following criteria:

4. the Player has played in a minimum of 50% of the domestic league matches that his club team was scheduled to play within the relevant domestic structure in any 3 of the preceding 5 domestic league seasons;
5. the Player has spent a cumulative total of at least 100 working days in the relevant country coaching cricket, playing cricket or working in the administration or development of cricket in that country in the immediately preceding 5 years; or
6. the Player has previously represented the relevant country at Under-19 level or above after satisfying the additional Development Criteria in these Regulations or similar requirements under predecessor eligibility regulations.
C. REPRESENTING MORE THAN ONE NATIONAL CRICKET FEDERATION:

Nothing in the Regulations shall operate to prohibit a Player from representing more than one National Cricket Federation during his/her playing career. However, the following additional requirements shall apply:

7. where a male Player is seeking to qualify to play for a Full Member, he must not have participated in an International Match for any other Full Member during the immediately preceding four years;
8. where a male Player is seeking to qualify to play for an Associate or Affiliate Member, he must not have participated in an International Match for any other National Cricket Federation (irrespective of its membership status) during the immediately preceding four years, save that in the event that the male Player is seeking to return and play for the Associate or Affiliate Member that he originally played for prior to qualifying to play for a Full Member, the four year stand out period referred to in this Article 3.3.2 shall be reduced to two years;
9. where a female Player is seeking to qualify to play for any other National Cricket Federation (irrespective of its membership status), she must not have participated in an International Match for any other National Cricket Federation (irrespective of its membership status) during the immediately preceding two years; and
10. no Player shall be entitled to seek to qualify for a different National Cricket Federation more than once, unless the second qualification sought is for the same National Cricket Federation for whom he/she originally played prior to his/her re-qualification.

NOTE: No restrictions shall apply to any male Player seeking to qualify to play for a Full Member where he has previously participated in an International Match for an Associate or Affiliate Member.

D. SELECTION RESTRICTIONS FOR AFFILIATE AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:

11. Except as described in 12, Affiliate and Associate Members may not select (as a member of a starting XI):

11.1 more than two Players in any team who qualify under 3.2, above; or
11.2 more than two Players in any team who have previously represented a Full Member at Under-19 level or above.

12. When playing: (a) against a Full Member; or (b) as part of an ICC Event in which other Full Members are also participating; or (c) as part of the ICC World Cup Qualifying Tournament or ICC World Twenty20 Qualifying Tournament; or (d) in the ICC Intercontinental Cup or the ICC World Cricket League Championship; or (e) in a One Day International Match or Twenty20 International Match, then:

12.1 the Selection Restrictions in 11 shall not apply; and
12.2 the additional Development Criteria set out in Section B shall not apply.

E. FURTHER NOTES:

13. For the avoidance of doubt, none of the additional Development Criteria (Section B) or Selection Restrictions (Section D) shall apply to female representative teams.

14. The ICC’s Exceptional Circumstances Committee may determine that an exemption be granted from full compliance with any of the Core Qualification Criteria and/or additional Development Criteria upon consideration of an application that Exceptional Circumstances exist to justify such exemption.
ARTICLE 1    SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1  All National Cricket Federations and Players are automatically bound by and required to comply with all of the provisions of the Regulations and they shall be deemed to have agreed:

1.1.1 to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Exceptional Circumstances Committee who will consider applications made to it for Exceptional Circumstances pursuant to these Regulations;

1.1.2 to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner or Appeal Panel convened under the Regulations to hear and determine charges brought (and any appeals in relation thereto) pursuant to these Regulations; and

1.1.3 not to bring any proceedings in any court or other forum that are inconsistent with the foregoing submission to the jurisdiction of the Exceptional Circumstances Committee, Judicial Commissioner or Appeal Panel.

1.2 In addition, all Players (through their participation in an International Match) shall be deemed to have agreed that it is their personal responsibility to familiarise themselves with all of the requirements of the Regulations, including what constitutes an offence under the Regulations.

1.3 It is acknowledged that certain National Cricket Federations may promulgate other rules that govern the eligibility of Players to represent their national representative teams and that particular circumstances may implicate not only the Regulations but also such other rules that may apply. For the avoidance of doubt, National Cricket Federations and Players acknowledge and agree that: (a) the Regulations are not intended to limit the requirements upon Players under such other rules; and (b) nothing in such other rules shall be capable of removing, superseding or amending in any way the jurisdiction of the Exceptional Circumstances Committee, Judicial Commissioner or Appeal Panel.

ARTICLE 2    OFFENCES UNDER THE REGULATIONS

The activity described in each of Articles 2.1 – 2.4 shall amount to an offence under the Regulations:

2.1 Selection (as a member of a starting XI or as a non-playing official substitute) of a Player in an International Match for a National Cricket Federation for which such Player is not qualified to represent pursuant to any of the applicable criteria described in Article 3.

2.1.1 Failure to comply with Article 2.1 is a Strict Liability Offence.

2.2 Selection (as a member of a starting XI or as a non-playing official substitute) of a Player in an International Match for a National Cricket Federation in breach of the Selection Restrictions set out in Article 4.

2.2.1 Failure to comply with Article 2.2 is a Strict Liability Offence.

2.3 Forgery, manipulation, tampering, manufacture or creation of false or incorrect documents for the purpose of attempting to satisfy any of the applicable criteria described in Article 3.

2.3.1 Failure to comply with Article 2.3 is not a Strict Liability Offence. In other words, intent, knowledge, negligence or other fault must be demonstrated in order to establish a breach of Article 2.3.
2.4 Assistance, encouragement, aiding, abetting, covering up, or having any other type of complicity in, any breach of any of Articles 2.1 to 2.3 (inclusive).

2.4.1 Failure to comply with Article 2.4 is not a Strict Liability Offence. In other words, intent, knowledge, negligence or other fault must be demonstrated in order to establish a breach of Article 2.4.

2.5 For the avoidance of any doubt any Attempt to commit a breach of any of Article 2.1 to 2.4 (inclusive) shall be treated as an actual breach of the relevant Article.

2.6 Where either of the ICC’s Cricket Operations Manager (in the case of Full Members) or the ICC’s Tournament Director (in the case of Associate and Affiliate Members) is considering whether a Player is qualified to play in a particular International Match or ICC Event, he/she shall do so on the understanding that the information and supporting documentation provided by the National Cricket Federation and/or Player is accurate and up-to-date. However, any acceptance of the validity or accurateness of such information and/or supporting documentation so that a Player is deemed qualified to play does not prevent a charge subsequently being brought against a National Cricket Federation and/or Player in relation to an alleged breach of any of Articles 2.1 to 2.4 (inclusive) where evidence of such offence only arises after it has been accepted that a Player is qualified to play. Nor does any such acceptance provide any form of defence to any subsequent charge relating to an alleged breach under these Regulations, although it may be taken into account when considering the appropriate sanction (if any) to be imposed in accordance with Article 8.

NOTE: The role of the ICC in relation to player eligibility matters is solely to approve eligibility in respect of ICC Events. In the case of bilateral matches and matches which take place pursuant to the FTP Agreement, player eligibility is to be self-certified by the relevant National Cricket Federation. Notwithstanding this process of self-certification, where a National Cricket Federation has breached these Regulations, the ICC has jurisdiction to take action against such National Cricket Federation in accordance with these Regulations. National Cricket Federations are therefore encouraged to check the status of a Player’s eligibility with the ICC’s Cricket Operations Manager in advance of the relevant Match.

ARTICLE 3 CRITERIA FOR REPRESENTING A NATIONAL CRICKET FEDERATION

3A Core Qualification Criteria:

3.1 Subject strictly to the Player’s satisfaction of any of the additional Development Criteria set out in Article 3.2 that may also apply, he/she shall be qualified to participate in an International Match or ICC Event for a National Cricket Federation where he satisfies at least one of the following requirements (the “Core Qualification Criteria”):

NOTE: The relevant information and documentation required to evidence satisfaction of the Core Qualification Criteria are described in Section 1 of Appendix 2. Where requested, such information (and documentation) must be provided in a timely fashion to the ICC’s Cricket Operations Manager (in the case of Full Members) or the ICC Tournament Director (in the case of Associate and Affiliate Members).

3.1.1 the Player was born in the country whose domestic cricket governing body is the National Cricket Federation;

3.1.2 at the date of submission of the relevant information to the ICC’s Cricket Operations Manager (in the case of Full Members) or the due date for submission of the selected
squad lists (in the case of Associate and Affiliate Members whose representative teams are participating in a particular ICC Event), the Player is able to demonstrate (by his/her possession of a valid passport issued by the relevant country) that he/she is a national of the country whose domestic cricket governing body is the National Cricket Federation; or

3.1.3 at the date of submission of the relevant information to the ICC’s Cricket Operations Manager (in the case of Full Members) or the due date for submission of the selected squad lists (in the case of Associate and Affiliate Members whose representative teams are participating in a particular ICC Event), the Player is a Resident of the country whose domestic cricket governing body is the National Cricket Federation. For the purposes of this Article, the following Players will be deemed to be a “Resident” of a particular country:

(a) a female Player who has resided in the relevant country for a minimum of 183 days in each of the immediately preceding two years, shall be deemed to be a “2-Year Resident” of that country;

(b) a male Player who has resided in the relevant country for a minimum of 183 days in each of the immediately preceding four years, shall be deemed to be a “4-Year Resident” of that country;

(c) a male Player who has resided in the relevant country for a minimum of 183 days in each of the immediately preceding seven years, shall be deemed to be a “7-Year Resident” of that country; or

(d) where the Player does not meet any of the criteria set out in Articles 3.1.3(a)–(c), but the Exceptional Circumstances Committee determines, in accordance with the procedure described in Article 5, that Exceptional Circumstances exist to justify the Player’s qualification as a 2-Year, 4-Year or 7-Year Resident for the purposes of participation in an International Match or ICC Event.

NOTES:

(1) For the purposes of Articles 3.1.3(a)–(c), the ‘immediately preceding’ period shall mean the relevant period that immediately precedes the date of submission of the relevant information to the ICC’s Cricket Operations Manager (in the case of Full Members) or the due date for submission of the selected squad lists (in the case of Associate and Affiliate Members whose representative teams are participating in a particular ICC Event). For example, if the selected squad lists are due on 1 April 2011, for a female Player to qualify as a 2-Year Resident, she must have resided in the relevant country for a minimum of 183 days in the period 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011 and for a minimum of 183 days in the period 1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010, so that it is not possible for a Player to qualify as a 2-Year Resident unless she has resided in the relevant country for an minimum period of at least 1½ years. Similarly for a male Player to qualify as a 4-Year or 7-Year Resident, he must have resided in the relevant country for at least 3½ years (in the case of a 4-Year Resident) or 6½ years (in the case of a 7-Year Resident).

(2) Exceptional Circumstances - For example, if a Player resides in a country for 3 continuous years but then moves abroad to attend school or university for a period of time before returning to the original country of residence where he/she resides for a further year, it may be open for the Exceptional Circumstances Committee to determine that Exceptional Circumstances exist to justify the determination of this Player as a 4-Year Resident notwithstanding that he/she has not met the continuous 4-Year residency criteria set out in Article 3.1.3(b), above.

If the same Player resides in the country for a further 3 continuous years, it may be open for the Exceptional Circumstances Committee to determine that Exceptional Circumstances exist to justify the determination of this Player as a 7-Year Resident notwithstanding that he/she has not met the continuous 7-Year residency criteria set out in Article 3.1.3(c), above.

Other factors that the Exceptional Circumstances Committee are likely to take into account in the determination of whether Exceptional Circumstances exist for these purposes include (without limitation): (a) the length of time that the Player may be out of the relevant country; (b) the continuous period of residence in the country before and after any period of absence; (c) the reason for any absence, ie personal, study or work-related; and (d) the presence of previous and/or continuing links/ties between the Player and the relevant country and/or to cricket in that country.
3B  Additional Development Criteria for male teams representing Associate or Affiliate Members:

3.2  In addition, where a male Player is seeking to qualify to participate in an International Match or ICC Event for a National Cricket Federation that is an Associate or Affiliate Member he must also satisfy, by providing in a timely fashion to the ICC’s Tournament Director the relevant information and documentation described in Section 2 of Appendix 2, at least one of the following criteria (the “Development Criteria”):

3.2.1  the Player has played in a minimum of 50% of the domestic league matches that the club team of which he is a member was scheduled to play within the relevant National Cricket Federation’s domestic structure in any 3 of the immediately preceding 5 domestic league seasons;

**NOTE:** If the domestic season runs from 1 April to 1 October each year and the relevant squad list is due on 1 July 2010 (ie mid-way through a domestic season), then, for these purposes, the ‘immediately preceding 5 domestic league seasons’ shall ordinarily mean 1 April to 1 October in each of 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. However, where the Player has, by 1 July 2010, played in at least 50% of the domestic league matches scheduled for the entire 2010 season, then, notwithstanding that the 2010 domestic season has not been completed by that time, the ‘immediately preceding 5 domestic league seasons’ shall mean 1 April to 1 October in each of 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 1 April to 1 July in 2010.

3.2.2  the Player has spent a cumulative total of at least 100 working days in the country whose domestic governing body is the National Cricket Federation in the immediately preceding 5 years, coaching cricket, playing cricket or working in the administration or development of cricket in that country;

**NOTE:** For these purposes: (a) ‘immediately preceding 5 years’ shall mean the 5-year period that immediately precedes the due date for submission to the ICC’s Tournament Director of the selected squad lists; (b) a ‘working day’ can be any day of the week or weekend provided that for a day to ‘count’ towards the 100 day requirement, the Player must have worked for eight hours on that particular day; and (c) where the Player is employed in a part-time capacity (or otherwise works for less than 8 hours a day), then any other equivalent combination of days/hours worked may be considered acceptable (eg 200 days working for 4 hours a day).

For the avoidance of any doubt, any time spent ‘training’ to play cricket shall not count towards the 100 day requirement.

3.2.3  the Player has previously represented the National Cricket Federation in either of the following two specific circumstances:

(a)  **prior to 7 July 2006** - in any International Match or ICC Event (at Under-19 level or above) at all; or

(b)  **on or after 7 July 2006** – in any International Match or ICC Event (at Under-19 level or above) to which Articles 3.2.1 and/or 3.2.2 of the Development Criteria in these Regulations (or earlier versions of the same) applied and which the Player formally satisfied at the time of participation; or

3.2.4  where the Player does not meet any of the criteria set out in Articles 3.2.1 to 3.2.3, but the Exceptional Circumstances Committee determines, in accordance with the procedure
described in Article 5, that Exceptional Circumstances exist which demonstrate the
Player’s genuine commitment to the development of the sport of cricket in the country
whose domestic governing body is the National Cricket Federation.

3C  Eligibility to represent more than one National Cricket Federation:

**COMMENT:** For the purposes of these Regulations, the following matches shall not constitute an
‘International Match’:

- any Under-19 national team (or similarly branded U19 XI) match which has been bi-
laterally arranged between National Cricket Federations and/or their members, clubs etc;

simply branded non-first XI match which has been bi-laterally arranged between National
Cricket Federations and/or their members, clubs etc;

- any short-form format of the game other than Twenty20 International Matches, for
example, six-a-side cricket, and beach cricket.

so that: (i) no time restriction under Article 3.3.1 shall be applied to any male Player that has only
ever represented a Full Member National Cricket Federation in any of the matches described
herein before he is eligible to qualify to play for another Full Member National Cricket Federation;
and (ii) where a male Player has previously played for a Full Member National Cricket Federation
in an International Match, he shall only be eligible to qualify to play for another Full Member
National Cricket Federation after the full four year period following the Player’s last participation
(as a member of a starting XI or as a playing or non-playing official substitute) in an International
Match for the original Full Member National Cricket Federation has elapsed.

3.3 Nothing in Articles 3.1 or 3.2 shall operate to prohibit a Player from representing more than one
National Cricket Federation during his/her playing career. However, where a Player has
represented a National Cricket Federation (at Under-19 level or above) and subsequently seeks
to play for a different National Cricket Federation, the following additional requirements shall
apply:

3.3.1 a male Player will only qualify to play in an International Match or ICC Event for a Full
Member National Cricket Federation if he has not participated (as a member of a starting
XI or as a playing or non-playing official substitute) in an International Match (at Under-19
level or above) for any other Full Member National Cricket Federation during the four
years immediately preceding the date of the relevant International Match or ICC Event;

3.3.2 a male Player will only qualify to participate in an International Match or ICC Event for an
Associate or Affiliate National Cricket Federation if he has not participated (as a member
of a starting XI or as a playing or non-playing official substitute) in an International Match
(at Under-19 level or above) for any other National Cricket Federation (irrespective of its
ICC member status) during the four years immediately preceding the date of the relevant
International Match or ICC Event, save that in the event that the male Player is seeking to
return and play for the Associate or Affiliate Member that he originally played for prior to
qualifying to play for a Full Member, the four year stand out period referred to in this
Article 3.3.2 shall be reduced to two years; and

3.3.3 for the avoidance of doubt, the restrictions set out in Articles 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 shall not
apply to any male Player who is seeking to qualify to play in an International Match or
ICC Event for a Full Member National Cricket Federation in circumstances where such
Player has previously played in an International Match or ICC Event for an Associate or Affiliate Member National Cricket Federation.

3.3.4 a female Player will only qualify to participate in an International Match or ICC Event for any National Cricket Federation (irrespective of its ICC member status) if she has not participated (as a member of a starting XI or as a playing or non-playing official substitute) in an International Match (at Under-19 level of above) for any other National Cricket Federation (irrespective of its ICC member status) during the two years immediately preceding the date of the relevant International Match or ICC Event.

3.5 No Player shall be entitled to seek to qualify for a different National Cricket Federation on more than one occasion, unless the second qualification sought by the Player is to represent the same National Cricket Federation for whom he/she previously played prior to re-qualification.

ARTICLE 4 SELECTION RESTRICTIONS FOR NATIONAL MALE TEAMS REPRESENTING AFFILIATE AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

4.1 Except in the limited circumstances described in Article 4.2, Affiliate and Associate Members may not select:

4.1.1 more than two Players as members of the starting XI for a team chosen to represent its National Cricket Federation in an International Match or ICC Event who qualify as 4-Year Residents, as described in Article 3.1.3(b); or

4.1.2 more than two Players as members of the starting XI for a team chosen to represent its National Cricket Federation in an International Match or ICC Event who have previously represented a Full Member National Cricket Federation in an International Match (at Under-19 level or above).

NOTE: There is no restriction on: (a) the number of Players who qualify as 4-Year Residents that can be selected by a Full Member National Cricket Federation to participate in an International Match; or (b) the number of Players qualifying as 7-Year Residents that can be selected by any Affiliate, Associate or Full Member National Cricket Federation to participate in an International Match.

4.2 Where an Affiliate or Associate Member is playing in an International Match in any of the following circumstances: (a) against a Full Member; (b) as part of an ICC Event in which other Full Members are also participating; (c) as part of the ICC World Cup Qualifying Tournament or ICC World Twenty20 Qualifying Tournament, or (d) as part of the ICC Intercontinental Cup or the ICC World Cricket League Championship, or (e) which is a One Day International Match or Twenty20 International Match, then:

4.2.1 the Selection Restrictions set out in Articles 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 shall not apply, so that the relevant Affiliate or Associate Member may select as many 4-Year Residents and/or Players that have represented Full Member National Cricket Federations (at Under-19 level or above) as it wishes in any team representing its National Cricket Federation in that particular International Match; and
4.2.2 the Development Criteria shall be suspended for the purposes of that International Match only, so that it shall not be a requirement that all Players selected to represent the Affiliate or Associate Member in that International Match must meet the additional Development Criteria set out in Article 3.2.

ARTICLE 5 EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

5.1 The following may each be exclusively submitted to the Exceptional Circumstances Committee by the relevant National Cricket Federation for consideration and determination as to whether Exceptional Circumstances exist:

5.1.1 to justify a Player’s qualification as a 2-Year, 4-Year, or 7-Year Resident for the purposes of participating in an International Match or ICC Event for a representative side of a National Cricket Federation in accordance with Article 3.1.3;

5.1.2 which demonstrate a Player’s genuine commitment to the development of the sport of cricket in the country whose domestic governing body is the National Cricket Federation in accordance with Article 3.2.4; or

5.1.3 to justify granting an exemption from full compliance with any of the Core Qualification Criteria and/or Development Criteria described in Articles 3 and/or 4 for any particular International Match or ICC Event.

5.2 All applications to the Exceptional Circumstances Committee must be made on the ICC template form titled ‘Application for Exceptional Circumstances’, a copy of which is attached at Appendix 7 of these Regulations, as soon as possible and, in any event, no later than sixty (60) days prior to the relevant International Match or the first Match in the ICC Event in which the representative side of the relevant National Cricket Federation is scheduled to participate in.

5.3 The application must be accompanied by all of the relevant documentary evidence and submissions that the National Cricket Federation wishes to rely on, including (where applicable), the ICC template form titled ‘Data Summary for Resident Players’, a copy of which is attached at Appendix 5 of these Regulations.

5.4 The Exceptional Circumstances Committee shall be free to take into account all matters which it deems to be relevant to the application but will not consider itself to be bound by any previous decisions on similar sets of facts. It will evaluate and make a decision as quickly as is reasonably practicable based only upon the documentation that has been presented to it. In the meantime, the National Cricket Federation shall not assume that its application for Exceptional Circumstances will be granted by a particular time, or at all.

5.5 The decision of the Exceptional Circumstances Committee will be communicated to the National Cricket Federation as soon as is reasonably practicable after it is made. If the application is successful, then the decision will become effective as of the date that the National Cricket Federation receives notice of such decision. For the avoidance of doubt, the decision of the Exceptional Circumstances Committee is non-appealable and shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties.

5.6 Any decision that Exceptional Circumstances exist may be made with effect for a specified period (which may be for a specific International Match or ICC Event only) and may be subject to such conditions or restrictions as the Exceptional Circumstances Committee may consider appropriate to impose.
ARTICLE 6  INVESTIGATIONS AND NOTICE OF CHARGE

6.1 Any allegation or suspicion of a breach of these Regulations, whatever the source, shall be referred to the ICC’s Head of Legal for investigation and possible charge in accordance with Article 6.3.

6.2 As part of any such investigation, if the ICC Head of Legal reasonably suspects that a National Cricket Federation and/or a Player has committed an offence under these Regulations, he/she may make a written demand to such National Cricket Federation and/or Player (a “Demand”) to furnish to him/her any information that is reasonably related to the alleged offence, including, without limitation, copies of all documentation relating to the alleged breach (such as passports, entry visas, relevant employment contracts, records of playing and travel etc). The National Cricket Federation and/or Player shall cooperate fully with any such Demand, including by furnishing the required information within such reasonable period of time as may be determined by the ICC’s Head of Legal.

6.3 Where, following an investigation, the ICC’s Head of Legal determines that there is a case to answer under Article 2, the National Cricket Federation and/or Player (as applicable) shall be sent written notice of the following (the “Notice of Charge”):

6.3.1 that the National Cricket Federation and/or Player has a case to answer under Article 2;

6.3.2 the specific offence(s) that the National Cricket Federation and/or Player is alleged to have committed;

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

6.3.4 that (where a case to answer has been determined during an ICC Event), any continued selection by the National Cricket Federation of the Player in that ICC Event will be at the National Cricket Federation’s risk and may be considered as a relevant factor to be taken into account by a Judicial Commissioner when considering the appropriate sanction to be imposed for any offence that may subsequently be demonstrated; and

6.3.5 the matters relating to responding to a Notice of Charge specified at Article 6.4.

6.4 Responding to a Notice of Charge

6.4.1 The Notice of Charge shall also specify that, if the National Cricket Federation and/or Player (as applicable) wishes to exercise its/his/her right to a hearing before a Judicial Commissioner, it/he/she must submit a written request for such a hearing so that it is received by the ICC’s Head of Legal as soon as possible, but in any event within fourteen (14) days of the receipt by the National Cricket Federation and/or Player of the Notice of Charge. The request must also state how the National Cricket Federation and/or Player responds to the charge(s) and must explain (in summary form) the basis for such response.

6.4.2 If the National Cricket Federation or Player fails to file a written request for a hearing before a Judicial Commissioner by the deadline specified in Article 6.5.1, then it/he/she shall be deemed to have: (a) waived its/his/her entitlement to a hearing; and (b) admitted that it/he/she has committed the offence(s) under these Regulations specified in the Notice of Charge.

6.4.3 In such circumstances, a hearing before the Judicial Commissioner shall not be required. Instead, the ICC’s Head of Legal shall promptly issue a public decision confirming the offence(s) under these Regulations specified in the Notice of Charge and the imposition of an applicable sanction from within the range specified in the Notice of Charge.
6.4.4 Where the National Cricket Federation and/or Player does request a hearing in accordance with Article 6.4.1, the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 7.

ARTICLE 7 THE DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE

7.1 Hearings under these Regulations

7.1.1 Where the ICC alleges that a National Cricket Federation and/or Player has committed an offence under these Regulations, and the National Cricket Federation and/or Player denies the allegation, and/or disputes the sanctions to be imposed for such offence under these Regulations, then the matter shall be referred to the Judicial Commissioner (who shall not be from the same country as that represented by the relevant National Cricket Federation) who shall hear the case sitting alone.

7.1.2 The Judicial Commissioner shall convene a preliminary hearing with the ICC and its legal representatives, together with the National Cricket Federation and/or Player and its/his/her legal representatives (if any). The preliminary hearing should take place as soon as possible by telephone conference call unless the Judicial Commissioner determines otherwise.

7.1.3 The purpose of the preliminary hearing shall be to allow the Judicial Commissioner to address any issues that need to be resolved prior to the hearing date. In particular (but without limitation), the Judicial Commissioner shall:

7.1.3.1 determine the date(s) upon which the full hearing shall be held. Save in exceptional circumstances or where the parties otherwise agree, the full hearing should take place no longer than thirty (30) days after the receipt by the National Cricket Federation and/or Player of the Notice of Charge;

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

(a) the ICC shall submit an opening brief with argument on all issues that the ICC wishes to raise at the hearing and a list of the witnesses that the ICC intends to call at the hearing (and a summary of the subject areas of the witness’s anticipated testimony), and enclosing copies of the exhibits that the ICC intends to introduce at the hearing;

(b) the National Cricket Federation and/or Player shall submit an answering brief, addressing the ICC’s arguments and setting out argument on the issues that it/he/she wishes to raise at the hearing, as well as a list of the witnesses that it/he/she intends to call at the hearing (and a summary of the subject areas of the witness's anticipated testimony), and enclosing copies of the exhibits that he/she intends to introduce at the hearing; and

(c) the ICC may (at its discretion) submit a reply brief, responding to the answer brief of the National Cricket Federation and/or Player and listing any rebuttal witnesses that the ICC intends to call at the hearing (and a summary of the subject areas of the witness’s anticipated testimony), and enclosing copies of any other exhibits that the ICC intends to introduce at the hearing; and
7.1.3.3 make such order as the Judicial Commissioner shall deem appropriate in relation to the production of relevant documents and/or other materials between the parties.

7.1.4 Subject to the discretion of the Judicial Commissioner to order otherwise for good cause shown by either party, or unless otherwise agreed between the parties, hearings before the Judicial Commissioner shall: (a) take place at the ICC’s headquarters in Dubai, United Arab Emirates; and (b) be conducted on a confidential basis.

7.1.5 Each of the ICC and the National Cricket Federation and/or Player (as applicable) has the right to be present and to be heard at the hearing to be represented at the hearing by legal counsel of its/his/her 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).

7.1.6 Without prejudice to Article 7.2.2.2, the National Cricket Federation and/or Player may choose not to appear in person at the hearing, but instead provide a written submission for consideration by the Judicial Commissioner, in which case the Judicial Commissioner shall consider the submission in its deliberations. However, the non-attendance of the National Cricket Federation and/or Player (or its/his/her representative) at the hearing, after proper notice of the hearing has been provided, without compelling justification, shall not prevent the Judicial Commissioner from proceeding with the hearing in its/his/her absence, whether or not any written submissions are made on its/his/her behalf.

7.1.7 The procedure followed at the hearing shall be at the discretion of the Judicial Commissioner, provided that the hearing is conducted in a manner which offers the National Cricket Federation and/or Player 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 Judicial Commissioner and present its/his/her case.

7.1.8 Save where the Judicial Commissioner orders otherwise for good cause shown by either party, the hearing shall be in English, and certified English translations shall be submitted of any non-English documents put before the Judicial Commissioner. The cost of the translation shall be borne by the party offering the document(s). If required by the Judicial Commissioner, the ICC shall make arrangements to have the hearing recorded or transcribed (save for the private deliberations of the Judicial Commissioner). If requested by the National Cricket Federation and/or Player, the ICC shall also arrange for an interpreter to attend the hearing. The costs of transcription and interpretation shall be paid by the ICC, subject to any costs-shifting order that the Judicial Commissioner may make further to Article 7.3.3.

7.2 Standard of Proof and Evidence

7.2.1 The burden of proof shall be on the ICC and the standard of proof in all cases brought under these Regulations shall be whether the Judicial Commissioner is comfortably satisfied, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that is being made, that the alleged offence has been committed. This standard of proof in all cases shall be determined on a sliding scale from, at a minimum, a mere balance of probability (for the least serious offences) up to proof beyond a reasonable doubt (for the most serious offences).

7.2.2 The Judicial Commissioner shall not be bound by judicial rules governing the admissibility of evidence. Instead, facts relating to an offence under these Regulations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable at the hearing:
7.2.2.1 The Judicial Commissioner shall have discretion to accept any facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal as irrebuttable evidence against the National Cricket Federation and/or Player to whom the decision pertained of those facts, unless the National Cricket Federation and/or Player establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

7.2.2.2 The Judicial Commissioner may draw an inference adverse to the National Cricket Federation and/or Player who is asserted to have committed an offence under these Regulations based on his/her refusal, without compelling justification, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the Judicial Commissioner) and to answer any relevant questions.

7.3 Decisions of the Judicial Commissioner

7.3.1 The Judicial Commissioner shall announce his/her decision in writing, with reasons, as soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing. That written decision will set out and explain: (a) with reasons, the Judicial Commissioner’s findings as to whether any offence(s) under these Regulations has/have been committed and what sanctions, if any, are to be imposed; and (b) the rights of appeal described in Article 9. Any such written decision will be provided to the National Cricket Federation and/or Player as soon as reasonably practicable.

7.3.2 The Judicial Commissioner shall have discretion to announce the substance of his/her decision to the parties prior to the issue of the written reasoned decision referred to in Article 7.3.1 where it deems appropriate. For the avoidance of doubt, however: (a) the Judicial Commissioner shall still be required to issue a written, reasoned decision in accordance with Article 7.3.1; and (b) the time to appeal pursuant to Article 9 shall not run until receipt of that written, reasoned decision.

7.3.3 The Judicial Commissioner has the power to make a costs order against any party to the hearing in respect of the costs of convening and of staging the hearing and/or in respect of the costs (legal, expert, travel, accommodation or otherwise) incurred by the parties in relation to the proceedings if it considers that such party has acted spuriously, frivolously or otherwise in bad faith. If it does not exercise that power, the ICC shall pay the costs of convening and of staging the hearing, and each party shall bear its own costs (legal, expert, travel, accommodation or otherwise).

7.3.4 Subject only to the rights of appeal under Article 9, the Judicial Commissioner’s decision shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties.

ARTICLE 8 SANCTIONS

8.1 Where the Judicial Commissioner determines that an offence under these Regulations has been committed, he/she shall be entitled to impose upon the National Cricket Federation and/or Player (as applicable) any one or more of the following sanctions that he/she deems appropriate, having regard to all of the circumstances of the case:

8.1.1 a caution, reprimand and/or warning as to future conduct;

8.1.2 in the case of the National Cricket Federation’s relevant cricket team, the adjustment, overturning or amendment of results achieved in, loss of points earned at, or disqualification from the International Match or ICC Event in relation to which the offence has been committed and/or the imposition of a suspension from participation in any future International
Match(es) or ICC Events and/or the relegation/removal from any ICC World Cricket League Division (or qualifying tournament thereto);

8.1.3 in the case of the Player, the imposition of an appropriate period of Ineligibility (which may be imposed immediately or at such other point in time as may be appropriate in the circumstances, eg once the Player has subsequently qualified to play for the relevant country in accordance with the Regulations); and/or

8.1.4 such other sanctions as the Judicial Commissioner shall consider appropriate, having regard to all of the circumstances of the case.

8.2 Having determined that an offence under these Regulations has been committed, prior to determining the applicable sanction(s) that are to be applied under Article 8.1, the Judicial Commissioner will first determine the relative seriousness of the offence, including identifying all relevant factors that he/she deems to either aggravate or mitigate the nature of the offence, including (without limitation) whether or not: (a) the National Cricket Federation was aware that the relevant Player was not qualified to represent it (in the case of an offence under Article 2.1); (b) the National Cricket Federation and/or the Player has previously been found guilty of any similar offence under the Regulations or any predecessor regulations; and/or (c) the National Cricket Federation continued to select the Player to participate in (and the Player did, in fact, participate in) an International Match or ICC Event taking place after receipt by the National Cricket Federation of the Notice of Charge issued pursuant to Article 6.3.

ARTICLE 9 APPEALS

9.1 Decisions made under these Regulations by the Judicial Commissioner: (a) that an offence has (or has not) been committed under these Regulations; and/or (b) to impose (or not impose) sanctions, including the appropriateness of the sanction imposed for an offence under these Regulations, may be challenged solely by appeal as set out in this Article 9. Such decision shall remain in effect while under appeal unless any Appeal Panel properly convened to hear the appeal orders otherwise.

9.2 The only parties who may appeal a decision of this nature shall be the relevant National Cricket Federation and/or Player (as applicable) or the ICC’s Chief Executive Officer (or his/her designee).

9.3 Any notice to appeal under this Article must be lodged with the ICC’s Head of Legal within 48 hours of receipt of the written decision of the Judicial Commissioner. Thereafter, the following will apply:

9.3.1 Within 7 days of receipt of a notice to appeal, the ICC’s Head of Legal will appoint three members of the ICC’s Code of Conduct Commission who shall act as the Appeal Panel in this matter.

9.3.2 The provisions of Article 7, applicable to proceedings before the Judicial Commissioner, shall apply mutatis mutandis (ie with changes deemed to have been made as required to reflect the different context) to appeal hearings before the Appeal Panel.

9.3.3 The Appeal Panel shall hear and determine all issues arising from any matter which is appealed pursuant to this Article on a de novo basis, ie it shall hear the matter over again, from the beginning, without being bound in any way by the decision being appealed. For the avoidance of doubt, the Appeal Panel shall have the power to increase or decrease, amend or otherwise substitute a new decision on the appropriateness (or otherwise) of the sanction imposed at first instance by the Judicial Commissioner, provided that (if appropriate) any new sanction must be within the permitted range of sanctions set out in Article 8.
9.3.4 Appeal hearings pursuant to this Article should be completed expeditiously. Save where all parties agree or fairness requires otherwise, the appeal hearing shall be commenced no later than fourteen (14) days after the appointment of the Appeal Panel.

9.3.5 The Appeal Panel shall have the power to order some or all of the costs of the appeal proceedings (including the costs of holding the hearing, any interpretation costs, the legal and/or travel/accommodation costs of the Appeal Panel and/or any other relevant parties) to be paid by the appealing party if he/she considers that such party has acted spuriously, frivolously or otherwise in bad faith.

9.3.6 Any decision made by the Appeal Panel under this Article 9.3, shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties.

ARTICLE 10 ICC’S PLAYER ELIGIBILITY DATABASE

10.1 Where required, each National Cricket Federation must certify that each Player selected to participate in any International Match or ICC Event meets the Core Qualification Criteria (and, where applicable, the additional Development Criteria) within the timeframe specified (if any), by using the forms provided by the ICC and by attaching the relevant documentation described in Appendix 2.

10.2 Such certification must be submitted to the ICC’s Cricket Operations Manager (in the case of Full Members) or the ICC’s Tournament Director (in the case of Associate and Affiliate Members whose representative teams are participating in a particular ICC Event).

10.3 Each Player that meets the Core Qualification Criteria (and, where applicable, the additional Development Criteria) will thereafter be either permanently or temporarily registered on the ICC Player Eligibility Database, depending upon the manner in which the Player satisfies the Core Qualification Criteria (and, where applicable, the additional Development Criteria) and whether the same Player is required to re-apply for qualification at future International Matches or ICC Events. All Players shall be deemed to have agreed, for purposes of applicable data protection and other laws and for all other purposes, to have consented to the collection, processing, disclosure and use of information relating to them, including personal information relating to them, as required to maintain an effective and up-to-date ICC Player Eligibility Database and to implement these Regulations.

ARTICLE 11 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THE REGULATIONS

11.1 The Regulations may be amended from time to time by the Executive Board of the ICC, with such amendments coming into effect on the date specified by the ICC.

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

11.3 The Regulations shall come into full force and effect on 18 September 2013 (the “Effective Date”). They shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date.

11.4 If any Article or provision of these Regulations is held invalid, unenforceable or illegal for any reason, the Regulations shall remain otherwise in full force apart from such Article or provision which shall be deemed deleted insofar as it is invalid, unenforceable or illegal.
11.5 These Regulations are governed by and shall be construed in accordance with English law. Strictly without prejudice to the arbitration provisions of Articles 5, 7 and 9 of the Regulations, disputes relating to the Regulations shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.
APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

Affiliate Member. Any National Cricket Federation with affiliate member status of the ICC.

Appeal Panel. A panel of three persons appointed by the ICC from the ICC’s Code of Conduct Commission to perform the functions assigned to the Appeal Panel in these Regulations.

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

Attempt. Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an offence under these Regulations.

Core Qualification Criteria. As defined in Article 3.1.

Demand. As defined in Article 6.2.

Development Criteria. As defined in Article 3.2.

Effective Date. As defined in Article 11.3.

Exceptional Circumstances Committee. The ICC Committee made up of the following three people: (i) the ICC’s General Manager - Cricket (or his/her nominee); (ii) the ICC’s Head of Legal (or his/her nominee); and (iii) the ICC’s Global Development Manager (or his/her nominee) and formed to preside over all matters relating to the application and implementation of the Regulations, as described herein.

Exceptional Circumstances. Certain factors that, because of their exceptional, unique or unusual nature, can be relied upon by the Exceptional Circumstances Committee in the narrow circumstances described in these Regulations to permit the departure from the otherwise strict requirements of these Regulations.

FTP Agreement. The programme of Test Matches, One Day International Matches and Twenty20 International Matches to take place between ICC full members during the period from 1 April 2012 to 31 April 2020 adopted by ICC at its board meeting in Hong Kong in June 2011, as the same may be revised and updated from time to time as provided in the FTP Agreement.

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

Judicial Commissioner. The independent person appointed by the ICC from the ICC Code of Conduct Commission, to perform the functions assigned to the Judicial Commissioner under these Regulations.

ICC. The International Cricket Council or its designee.

ICC’s Chief Executive Officer. The person appointed by the ICC from time to time to act as the ICC’s Chief Executive Officer.

ICC’s Code of Conduct Commission. An official committee of the ICC established, amongst other things, to provide independent enquiries, investigations and rulings in relation to matters brought to its attention pursuant to the Regulations. Each member of the Code of Conduct Commission shall be independent of the ICC, which may provide reasonable compensation and reimbursement of expenses to such members.

ICC’s Cricket Operations Manager. The person appointed by the ICC from time to time to act as the ICC’s Cricket Operations Manager.
**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 Divisions 2-6 (inclusive), together with 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, together with any regional qualifying events thereto; (i) the ICC World Twenty20 Qualifying Tournament; (j) the ICC Under 19 Cricket World Cup Qualifying Tournament, together with any regional qualifying events thereto; (k) the ICC Intercontinental Cup; and (l)) any other event organised or sanctioned by the ICC from time to time to which the ICC deems it appropriate that the Regulations should apply.

**ICC’s Head of Legal.** The person appointed by the ICC from time to time to act as the ICC’s Head of Legal (or his/her designee).

**ICC’s Operating Manual.** The ICC’s Official Operating Manual in force from time to time.

**ICC Player Eligibility Database.** A database maintained by the ICC’s Cricket Operations Manager containing such player information as may be determined relevant for the purposes of these Regulations.

**ICC’s Tournament Director.** The person appointed by the ICC from time to time to act as the Tournament Director for a relevant ICC Event (or his/her designee).

**Ineligibility.** Means the Player is barred for a specified period of time from participation in any capacity in any International 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; or (c) any other Match organised or sanctioned by the ICC from time to time to which the ICC deems it appropriate that the Regulations should apply.

**Judicial Commissioner.** The independent person appointed by the ICC from the ICC Code of Conduct Commission, to perform the functions assigned to the Judicial Commissioner under the Regulations.

**Match.** A cricket match of any format and duration in length played between representative teams (male or female) of two National Cricket Federations affiliated to the ICC.

**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 6.3.

**One Day International Match.** As defined by Section 33 (ICC Classification of Official Cricket) of the ICC’s Operating Manual.

**Player.** Any cricketer who is selected in any playing or touring team or squad that is chosen to represent a National Cricket Federation in any International Match or series of International Matches.

**Resident.** As defined in Article 3.1.3.

**Selection Restrictions.** Each of the restrictions described in Articles 4.1 and 4.2.

**Strict Liability Offence.** A Strict Liability Offence is one where it is not necessary to demonstrate intent, knowledge, negligence or other fault on the part of the National Cricket Federation or Player in order to establish the commission of the offence; nor is the lack of intent, knowledge, negligence or other fault a valid defence to a charge of commission of the offence. For the avoidance of doubt, where the offence in
question is admitted or established before a *Judicial Commissioner*, then (in accordance with Clause 8.2) evidence of intent, knowledge, negligence or other fault (or lack thereof) may be relevant to the issue of what sanction(s) should be imposed.

*Test Match.* As defined by Section 33 (ICC Classification of Official Cricket) of the *ICC’s Operating Manual.*

*Twenty20 International Match.* As defined by Section 33 (ICC Classification of Official Cricket) of the *ICC’s Operating Manual.*
APPENDIX 2 – DOCUMENTS TO BE FILED TO PROVE SATISFACTION OF CORE QUALIFICATION AND/OR DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA

**NOTE:** In the case of Associate and Affiliate Members, whose representative teams are participating in a particular ICC Event, the following information and documentation must (where applicable) be filed at the same time as the Squad Registration Form is filed with the ICC’s Tournament Director.

Copies of the applicable Squad Registration Forms are attached at Appendix 3 (for men’s events) and Appendix 4 (for women’s events).

**SECTION 1: Core Qualification Criteria (Article 3A)**

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<th>RELEVANT ARTICLE</th>
<th>DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO PROVE SATISFACTION OF CORE QUALIFICATION CRITERIA</th>
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| **Article 3.1.1:** the Player was born in the country whose domestic cricket governing body is the National Cricket Federation. | • A. Copy of the title page of passport and relevant page showing place of birth; OR  
• B. Copy of official birth certificate  
Either A or B - **MANDATORY** |
| **Article 3.1.2:** at the date of submission of the relevant information to the ICC’s Cricket Operations Manager (in the case of Full Members) or the due date for submission of the selected squad lists (in the case of Associate and Affiliate Members whose representative teams are participating in a particular ICC Event), the Player is able to demonstrate (by his/her possession of a valid passport issued by the relevant country) that he/she is a national of the country whose domestic cricket governing body is the National Cricket Federation. | Copy of the title page of passport and relevant page showing nationality – **MANDATORY** |
| **Article 3.1.3:** at the date of submission of the relevant information to the ICC’s Cricket Operations Manager (in the case of Full Members) or the due date for submission of the selected squad lists (in the case of Associate and Affiliate Members whose representative teams are participating in a particular ICC Event), the Player is a Resident of the country whose domestic cricket governing body is the National Cricket Federation. | • The ICC’s template form titled ‘Data Summary for Resident Players’, attached at Appendix 5, properly completed and signed by the relevant National Cricket Federation and Player – **MANDATORY**  
• Relevant information that confirms that the Player has been in the relevant country for the relevant period of time (e.g. a printout of time spent in the country from the relevant government department or copies of passport pages showing relevant visa and/or entry date stamps) |
SECTION 2: Development Criteria (Article 3B)

The President/Chairman of the relevant National Cricket Federation must sign the relevant application confirming that any particular Player meets at least one of the additional Development Criteria and provide the relevant documentation described in the table below as ‘mandatory’.

In addition, the ICC’s Tournament Director or Exceptional Circumstances Committee retains the right to request at any time (including after a Player has played in the relevant International Match or ICC Event) further supplementary evidence should he/she/it so require.

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<th>RELEVANT ARTICLE</th>
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| **Article 3.2.1:** the Player has played in a minimum of 50% of the domestic league matches that the club team of which he is a member was scheduled to play within the relevant National Cricket Federation’s domestic structure in any 3 of the preceding 5 domestic league seasons. | • Confirmation letters from President/Chairman of relevant domestic club(s) - **MANDATORY**  
• Score sheets from relevant domestic league matches in which the domestic club team of which the Player was a member – **IF REQUIRED**  
• Press clippings or other relevant documents from previous years demonstrating the extent of the Player’s participation for the relevant domestic club team – **IF REQUIRED** |
| **Article 3.2.2:** the Player has spent a cumulative total of at least 100 working days in the country whose domestic governing body is the National Cricket Federation of the preceding 5 years, coaching cricket, playing cricket or working in the administration or development of cricket in that country. | • A completed template form titled ‘Work Log For Players’, attached at Appendix 6, providing all details of the scope of work completed and a breakdown of the days/hours worked during the relevant period – **MANDATORY**  
• Confirmation letters from employer outlining scope of work completed and a breakdown of the days/hours worked during the relevant period – **IF REQUIRED** |