

ICC Women's Championship 2014 - 2016 Playing Conditions

Except as varied hereunder the Standard Women's One Day International Playing Conditions dated 1st October 2013 and the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 5th Edition - 2013) shall apply.

Note: All references to 'Governing Body' within the Laws of Cricket shall be replaced by 'ICC Match Referee'. The ICC Match Referee may or may not be present at the match.

1 LAW 1 - THE PLAYERS

1.1 Law 1.1 - Number of Players

Law 1.1 shall be replaced by the following:

A match is played between two sides. Each side shall consist of 11 players, one of whom shall be captain.

1.2 Law 1.2 - Nomination of Players

Law 1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

1.2.1 Each captain shall nominate 11 players plus a maximum of 3 substitute fielders in writing to the ICC Match Referee before the toss. No player (member of the playing eleven) may be changed after the nomination without the consent of the opposing captain.

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

1.2.3 All those nominated including those nominated as substitute fielders, must be eligible to play for that particular team and by such nomination the nominees shall warrant that they are so eligible.

1.2.4 In addition, by their nomination, the nominees shall be deemed to have agreed to abide by all the applicable ICC Regulations pertaining to international cricket and in particular, the Clothing and Equipment Regulations, the Code of Conduct for Players and Player Support Personnel (hereafter referred to as the ICC Code of Conduct), the Anti-Racism Code for Players and Player Support Personnel, the Anti-Doping Code and the Anti-Corruption Code.

1.3 Law 1.3 - Captain

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

The deputy must be one of the nominated members of the playing eleven.

Each Member Board must nominate its 'ODI Team Captain' to the ICC when appointed.

If the 'ODI Team Captain' is not participating in a series, the relevant Home Board must nominate a replacement 'ODI Team Captain' for the series. The Home Board shall advise the series Referee.

If the 'ODI Team Captain' plays in a match without being the nominated captain for that match, she will be deemed to be the captain should any penalties be applied for over rate breaches under the Code of Conduct.

2 LAW 2 - SUBSTITUTES AND RUNNERS, BATTER OR FIELDER LEAVING THE FIELD, BATTER RETIRING, BATTER COMMENCING INNINGS

Law 2 shall apply subject to the following:

2.1 Law 2.1 Substitutes and Runners

Law 2.1 (a) (ii), 2.7 and 2.8 shall not apply. A runner for a batter when batting is not permitted.

Law 2.1 (b) shall be amended as follows:

The umpires shall have discretion to allow, for other wholly acceptable reasons, a substitute fielder to act for a nominated player. at the start of the match, or at any subsequent time.

2.2 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 her 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 her absence, and she 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:

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

2.2.2 the player shall not be permitted to bat unless or until, in the aggregate, she has returned to the field and/or her side's innings has been in progress for at least that length of playing time for which she has been absent or, if earlier, when her 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 batter or a fielder already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, she shall be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided that she personally informs the umpires when she is fit enough to take the field had play been in progress. Similarly, if at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, a player is on the field but still has some unexpired penalty time remaining from a previous absence, he shall automatically be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time.

2.2.3 Substitute fielders shall only be permitted in cases of injury, illness or other wholly acceptable reasons. 'Wholly acceptable reasons' should be limited to extreme circumstances and should not include what is commonly referred to as a 'comfort break'.

Note: Squad members of the fielding team who are not playing in the match and who are not acting as substitute fielders shall be required to wear a team training bib whilst on the playing area (including the area between the boundary and the perimeter fencing).

3 LAW 3 - THE UMPIRES

3.1 Law 3.1 - Appointment and attendance

Law 3.1 shall be replaced by the following:

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 The Home Board shall appoint ICC approved umpires for on-field and third umpire duties. For televised matches the responsibility of the third umpire will be to act as an emergency umpire and officiate in regard to TV replays. For non-televised matches, the responsibility of the third umpire will be to act as an emergency umpire and carry out the tasks as prescribed for the third and fourth umpires (note: a fourth umpire is not required for international women's matches).

3.1.2 The umpires shall be present at the ground at least 90 minutes before the scheduled start of play.

3.1.3 ICC shall appoint a match referee (ICC Match Referee) who may or may not be present at the ground.

3.1.4 Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire or match referee's appointment.

3.2 Third Umpire/TV Replays

For televised matches, the playing conditions set out in Appendix 6 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 they are injured or ill.

3.4 Law 3.4 - To inform captains and scorers

The following shall apply 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 ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground) and the visiting country at the start of the tour that this practice is to be adopted.

3.5 Law 3.8 - Fitness for play and Law 3.9 - Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable conditions.

3.5.1 The safety of all persons within the ground is of paramount importance to the ICC. In the event that any threatening circumstance, whether actual or perceived, comes to the attention of any umpire (including for example weather, pitch invasions, act of God, etc., see also 3.5.4 and 3.5.5 below) then the players and officials should immediately be asked to leave the field of play in a safe and orderly manner and to relocate to a secure and safe area (depending on each particular threat) pending the satisfactory passing or resolution of such threat or risk to the reasonable satisfaction of the umpires, ICC Match Referee, the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security and/or the police as the circumstances may require. See also clause 3.6 below.

Laws 3.8 & 3.9 shall be replaced by:

3.5.2 The umpires shall be the final judges of the fitness of the ground, weather and light for play. See clause 3.5.3 below and Law 7.2 (Fitness of the pitch for play).

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

a) (i) All references to ground include the pitch. See Law 7.1 (Area of pitch).

b) If at any time the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place, then they shall immediately suspend play, or not allow play to commence or to restart. The decision as to whether conditions are so bad as to warrant such action is one for the umpires alone to make.

The fact that the grass and the ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders of the power of free movement, or the batsmen of the ability to play their strokes or to run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place.

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

c) When there is a suspension of play it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor the conditions. They shall make inspections as often as appropriate, unaccompanied by any of the players or officials. Immediately the umpires together agree that conditions are suitable for play they shall call upon the players to resume the game.

d) If play is in progress up to the start of an agreed interval then it will resume after the interval unless the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place.

3.5.4 Play may be suspended due to safety and security concerns by the umpires on the advice of the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the match), the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security or the police.

3.5.5 Where play is suspended under Clause 3.5.4 above the decision to abandon or resume play shall be the responsibility of the ICC Match Referee (or umpires if no match referee is present and on duty at the match) who shall act only after consultation with the head of ground security and the police.

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.

a) All light meters shall be uniformly calibrated.

b) The umpires shall be entitled to use light meter readings as a guideline for determining whether the light is fit for play in accordance with the criteria set out in clause 3.5.3 (b) above.

c) Light meter readings may accordingly be used by the umpires:

d) To determine whether there has been at any stage a deterioration or improvement in the light.

e) As benchmarks for the remainder of a stoppage, match and/or series/event.

3.7 Use of artificial lights

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

In the event of power failure or lights malfunction, the existing 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 Pads and players' and umpires' clothing shall be coloured in all matches and shall comply with the provisions and specifications contained in the Competition Terms signed by the competing teams.

3.8.2 Sight screens will be black

3.8.3 In Day/Night matches, the floodlights will be turned on in the interval between innings. If, during a Day/Night Match, in the opinion of the Umpires natural light is deteriorating to an unsuitable level, they shall 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.

3.9 Advertising on grounds, perimeter boards and sightcreens

3.9.1 Advertising on grounds

The logos on outfielders are to be positioned as follows:

a) Behind the stumps – a minimum of 25.15 yards (23 meters) from the stumps.

b) Midwicket/cover area – no advertising to be positioned within the 25.15 yard (23 meters) circle.

Note: Advertising closer to the stumps as set out above which is required to meet 3D requirements for broadcasters may be permitted, subject to prior ICC approval having been obtained.

3.9.2 Perimeter Boards

- a) Advertising on perimeter boards placed in front of the sightscreens is permitted save that the predominant colour of such advertising shall be of a contrasting colour to that of the ball.
- b) Advertising on perimeter boards behind the stumps at both ends shall not contain moving, flashing or flickering images and operators should ensure that the images are only changed or moved at a time that will not be distracting to the players or the umpires.
- c) In addition, the brightness of any electronic images shall be set at a level so that it is not a distraction to the players or umpires.

3.9.3 Sightscreens

- a) Sightscreens shall be provided at both ends of all grounds.
- b) Advertising shall be permitted on the sightscreen behind the striker, providing it is removed for the subsequent over from that end.
- c) Such advertising shall not contain flashing or flickering images and particular care should be taken by the operators that the advertising is not changed at a time which is distracting to the umpire.

4 LAW 4 - THE SCORERS

Law 4 shall apply.

5 LAW 5 - THE BALL

5.1 Law 5.2 - Approval and control of balls

Law 5.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The Home Board shall provide the best available high quality cricket balls (e.g. Kookaburra 'Turf' or its equivalent) and spare used balls for changing during a match, which shall also be of the same brand. Note: The Home Board shall be required to advise the visiting Board of the brand of ball to be used in the match(es) at least 30 days prior to the start of the match(es).

The fielding captain or her nominee may select the ball with which she wishes to bowl from the supply provided by the Home Board. The third 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. Where day/night matches are scheduled in a series white balls will be used in all matches (including day matches). Each fielding team shall have one new ball for its innings.

5.2 Law 5.4 - New ball in a match of more than one day's duration

Law 5.4 shall not apply:

5.3 Law 5.5 - Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

Law 5.5 shall be replaced by the following:

5.3.1 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 similar amount of wear.

5.3.2 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, 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.

5.3.3 If the ball is to be replaced, the umpire shall inform the batter and the fielding captain. Either the batter 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 (i) shall apply.

6 LAW 6 - THE BAT

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6):

Only Type A bats shall be used in One Day International matches.

7 LAW 7 - THE PITCH

7.1 Law 7.3 - Selection and preparation

The following will apply in addition to Law 7.3:

7.1.1 The ground staff shall ensure that during the period prior to the start of play and during intervals, the pitch area shall be roped off so as to prevent unauthorised access. (The pitch area shall include an area at least 2 metres beyond the rectangle made by the crease markings at both ends of the pitch).

7.1.2 The third umpire shall ensure that, prior to the start of play and during any intervals, only authorised staff, the match officials, players, team coaches and authorised television personnel shall be allowed access to the pitch area. Such access shall be subject to the following limitations:

- a) Only captains and team coaches may walk on the actual playing surface of the pitch area (outside of the crease markings).
- b) Access to the pitch area by television personnel shall be restricted to one camera crew (including one or two television commentators) of the official licensed television broadcasters(s) (but not news crews).
- c) No spiked footwear shall be permitted.
- d) No one shall be permitted to bounce a ball on the pitch, strike it with a bat or cause damage to the pitch in any other way.
- e) Access shall not interfere with pitch preparation.

7.1.3 In the event of any dispute, the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground) or the umpires will rule and their ruling will be final.

7.2 Law 7.4 - Changing the pitch

The following shall apply, except that the reference to ICC Match Referee will only apply if one is present and on duty at the ground.

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 on-field umpires, they shall stop play and immediately advise the ICC Match Referee.

7.2.2 The on-field umpires and ICC Match Referee shall consult with both captains.

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

- 7.2.4 If the decision is not to resume play, the on-field umpires together with the ICC Match Referee or umpires shall consider whether the existing pitch can be repaired and the match resumed from the point it was stopped. In considering whether to authorise such repairs, the ICC Match Referee or umpires must consider whether this would place either side at an unfair advantage, given the play that had already taken place on the dangerous pitch.
- 7.2.5 If the decision is that the existing pitch cannot be repaired, then the match is to be abandoned with the following consequences:
- In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match having been completed at the time the match is abandoned, the result shall be determined according to the provisions of clause 21.7.2.
 - In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match not having been completed, the match will be abandoned as a no result.
- 7.2.6 If the match is abandoned as a no result, the ICC Match Referee or umpires shall consult with the Home Board with the objective of finding a way for a new match to be commenced and completed on the same date (including any reserve day) and venue.
- 7.2.7 Such a match may be played either on the repaired pitch or on another pitch, subject to the ICC Match Referee or umpires and the relevant ground authority both being satisfied that the new pitch will be of the required ODI standard. The playing time lost between the scheduled start time of the original match and the actual start time of the new match will be covered by the provisions of clauses 12 and 16 below.
- 7.2.8 If it is not possible to play a new match on the scheduled day of the match (including any reserve day), the relevant officials from the participating Boards shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing tour schedule.
- 7.2.9 Throughout the above decision making processes, the ICC Match Referee or umpires shall keep informed both captains and the head of the ground authority. The head of the ground authority shall ensure that suitable and prompt public announcements are made.

7.3 Law 7.5 - Non-turf pitches

Law 7.5 shall not apply.

All matches shall be played on natural turf pitches. The use of PVA and other adhesives in the preparation of pitches is not permitted.

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.

8.2 Zing Wickets

For televised matches, the use of Zing wickets is permitted.

Refer also to Appendix 7 clause 2.5.

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 (13.71 metres)'.

9.2 Additional Crease Markings

The following shall apply in addition to Law 9:

As a guideline the umpires for the calling of wides on the offside the crease markings detailed in Appendix 4 shall be marked in white at each end of the pitch.

10 LAW 10 - PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA

10.1 Law 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 ground curator.

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

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

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 shall 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.

10.3 Protection and preparation of adjacent pitches during matches

The protection (by way of an appropriate cover) and preparation of pitches which are adjacent to the match pitch will be permitted during the match subject to the following:

10.3.1 Such measures will only be possible if requested by the ground curator and approved by the umpires before the start of the match.

10.3.2 Approval should only be granted where such measures are unavoidable and will not compromise the safety of the players or their ability to execute their actions with complete freedom.

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

10.3.4 Any necessary watering shall be carried out only to the extent necessary for such preparations and shall not be permitted in circumstances which may in any way affect the match pitch.

10.3.5 The consent of the captains is not required but the umpires shall advise both captains and the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground) before the start of the match on what has been agreed.

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 the 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 either sides of the pitch and any worn or soft areas in the out-field.

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 in inclement weather, in order to keep them dry, to a distance of at least 10 x 10 metres.

11.4 Law 11.4 - Removal of covers

Law 11.4 shall be replaced by the following:

All covers (including "hessian" or "scrim" covers used to protect the pitch against the sun) shall be removed not later than 2^{1/2} hours before the scheduled start of play provided it is not raining at the time, but the pitch will be covered again if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

Attention is drawn to clauses 3.5 and 10.3 above.

12 LAW 12 - INNINGS

Law 12 shall apply subject to the following (see also Clauses 15 and 16 below):

12.1 Law 12.1 shall be replaced by the following:

- a) All matches will consist of one innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of 50 overs.
- b) All matches shall be of one day's scheduled duration.
- c) There shall be one reserve day allocated to all matches on which an incomplete match shall be continued from the scheduled day.
- d) Every effort will be made to complete the match on the scheduled day with any necessary reduction in overs taking place and only if the minimum number of overs necessary to constitute a match cannot be bowled on the scheduled day will the match be completed on the reserve day.
- e) Any play on the reserve day will commence at the same time as the scheduled start of play on the scheduled day (refer to Appendix 8).

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), (e), (iii) shall not apply

12.4 Length of Innings

12.4.1 Uninterrupted Matches

- a) Each team shall bat for 50 overs unless all out earlier.
- b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The interval shall be reduced to enable the second innings to commence at the scheduled time, subject to there being a minimum interval of 30 minutes. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of 50 overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.
- c) If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 50 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 50 overs.
- d) If the team fielding second fails to bowl for 50 overs by the scheduled cessation of time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs have been bowled or a result is achieved.
- e) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer ICC Code of Conduct)

12.4.2 Delayed or Interrupted Matches

- a) Delay of interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First (see Appendix 2)
 - i) When playing time has been lost the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 15.79 overs per hour, which is inclusive of the provision of drinks intervals, in the total time available for play.
 - ii) The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs. To constitute a match, a minimum of 20 overs have to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to a result not being achieved earlier.
 - iii) As soon as the total minutes of playing time remaining is less than the completed overs faced by Team 1 multiplied by 3.8, then the first innings is terminated and the provisions of 12.4.2 b) below take effect
 - iv) A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and also the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of 15.79 overs per hour. When calculating the length of playing time available for the match, or the length of either innings, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours, interruptions in play, and intervals, excluding those for drinks, will be taken into consideration. This calculation must not cause the match to finish earlier than the original or rescheduled time for cessation of play on the final scheduled day of play. If required the original time shall be extended to allow for one extra over for each team.
 - v) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue until the required number of overs have been bowled or the innings is completed.
 - vi) Penalties shall apply for the slow over rates (refer to ICC Code of Conduct)
- b) Delay of interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting Second (see Appendix 3)
 - i) When playing time has been lost and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 15.79 overs per hour, which is inclusive of the provision of drinks intervals, in respect of the lost playing time. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.
 - ii) In addition, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or re-scheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.
 - iii) To constitute a match, a minimum of 20 overs have to be bowled to the team batting second subject to a result not being achieved earlier.
 - iv) The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.

- v) A fixed time will be specified for the close of play by applying a rate of 15.79 overs per hour. With the exception of drinks intervals, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours and interruptions in play, will be taken into consideration in specifying this time.
- vi) If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.
- vii) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer to ICC Code of Conduct).

12.5 Extra Time In all matches where the start of play is delayed or play is suspended, the scheduled hours of play shall be extended up to a maximum of 30 minutes.

12.6 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.

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

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

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

12.7 Law 12.4 - The toss

Law 12.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The captains shall toss for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground) or an umpire, who shall supervise the toss. The toss shall take place not earlier than 30 minutes, nor later than 15 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the match to start. Note, however, the provisions of Law 1.3 (Captain).

Note: Law 12.5 requiring the captain of the side winning the toss to notify the opposing captain as soon as the toss is completed of her decision to bat or to field shall apply.

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 providing that this does not lead to an interval occurring more than 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval.

If the innings of the team batting first is completed more than 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval a 10 minute break will occur and the team batting second will commence its innings and the interval will occur as scheduled.

Where the innings of the side batting first is delayed or interrupted, the length of the interval will be reduced as follows:

- i) If up to 15 minutes of actual playing time is lost (total playing time lost less any extra time provided), then the interval will be reduced by the amount of actual playing time lost.
- ii) If more than 15 minutes of actual playing time is lost (total playing time lost less any extra time provided), then the interval will be reduced to 30 minutes (subject to (iii) below).
- iii) **Note:** The prescribed interval timings above may be reduced further by the ICC Match Referee (if one is present and on duty at the ground) or the umpires taking into account the intention of not having a prolonged interval after a lengthy interruption close to the conclusion of the innings of the team batting first. However, the minimum interval shall not be less than ten minutes.

16 LAW 16 - START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

Law 16 shall apply subject to the following (see also clauses 15 and 12.4):

16.1 Law 16.1 – Start and Cessation Times

To be determined by the Home Board subject to there being 2 sessions of 3 hours 10 minutes each, separated by a 45 minute interval between innings.

Note: The playing hours of matches scheduled to take place at venues where dew is likely to be a factor should be determined so as to ensure that the effect of any dew is minimised.

16.2 Laws 16.6, 16.7 and 16.8 shall not apply.

16.3 Laws 16.9, 16.10, and 16.11 shall apply in so far as they are relevant to a one innings limited overs type match.

16.4 Minimum Over Rates

The minimum over rate to be achieved in ODI matches will be 15.79 overs per hour.

The actual over rate will be calculated at the end of the match by the umpires.

In calculating the actual over rate for the match, allowances will be given for the actual time lost as a result of any of the following:

- 16.4.1 Treatment given to a player by an authorised medical personnel on the field of play;
- 16.4.2 A player being required to leave the field as a result of a serious injury;
- 16.4.3 All third umpire referrals and consultations;
- 16.4.4 Time wasting by the batting side; and
- 16.4.5 All other circumstances that are beyond the control of the fielding side.

In the event of any time allowances being granted to the fielding team under 16.4.4 above (time wasting by batting team), then such time shall be deducted from the allowances granted to such batting team in the determination of its over rate.

If a side is bowled out within the time determined for that innings pursuant to these playing conditions (taking into account all of the time allowances set

out above), the fielding side shall be deemed to have complied with the required minimum over rate.

17 LAW 17 - PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

Law 17.1 shall apply subject to the following:

17.1 Law 17.1 – Practice on the pitch or the rest of the square

- a) The use of the square for practice on any day of any match will be restricted to any netted practice area or bowling strips specifically prepared on the edge of the square for that purpose.
- b) Bowling practice on the bowling strips referred to in (a) above shall also be permitted during the interval (and change of innings if not the interval) unless the umpires consider that, in the prevailing conditions of ground and weather, it will be detrimental to the surface of the square.

17.2 Law 17.3 - Practice on the outfield between the call of play and the call of time

Law 17.3 shall apply save that Law 17.3 (c) shall be replaced with the following:

- c) There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the outfield. Bowling a ball, using a short run up to a player in the outfield is not to be regarded as bowling practice but shall be subject to the law.

18 LAW 18 - SCORING RUNS

Law 18 shall apply.

19 LAW 19 - BOUNDARIES

Law 19 shall apply subject to the following:

19.1 Law 19.1 - The boundaries of the field of play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.1:

The boundary shall be a minimum of 55 yards (50.29 metres) and a maximum of 65 yards (59.44 metres) . Distances shall be measured from the centre of the pitch.

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 (2.74 metres) minimum) inside the perimeter fencing or advertising signs.

19.3 Law 19.3 - Scoring a boundary

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.3:

If an unauthorized person enters the playing arena and handles the ball, the umpire at the bowler's end shall be the sole judge of whether the boundary allowance should be scored or the ball be treated as still in play or called dead ball if a batter is liable to be out as a result of the unauthorized 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 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing teams refusal to play (Law 21.3), a result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 20 overs, unless one team has been all out in less than 20 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 20 overs.

21.2.2 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing teams refusal to play (Law 21.3), all matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 20 overs, shall be declared no result.

21.3 Law 21.3 – Umpire (ICC Match Referee) awarding a match

Law 21.3 shall be replaced by the following:

- a) A match shall be lost by a side which either
 - i) concedes defeat or
 - ii) in the opinion of the ICC Match Referee refuses to play and the ICC Match Referee shall award the match to the other side.
- b) If an umpire considers that an action by any player or players might constitute a refusal by either side to play then the umpires together shall inform the ICC Match Referee of this fact. The ICC Match Referee shall together with the umpires ascertain the cause of the action. If the ICC Match Referee, after due consultation with the umpires, then decides that this action does constitute a refusal to play by one side, he shall so inform the captain of that side. If the captain persists in the action the Referee shall award the match in accordance with (a)(ii) above.*
- c) If action as in (b) above takes place after play has started and does not constitute a refusal to play the delay or interruption in play shall be dealt with in the same manner as provided for in clauses 12.4.2 and 15.1 above.

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

21.4 Law 21.4 – Matches in which there is an agreement under Law 12.1 (b)

Law 21.4 shall not apply.

21.5 Law 21.5 (a) - A Tie

Law 21.5 shall apply in addition to the following:

21.5.1 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.

21.6 Law 21.5 (b) - A Draw

Law 21.5 (b) shall not apply.

21.7 Prematurely Terminated Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

21.7.1 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 20 overs), then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. This revised target is to be calculated using the current Duckworth/Lewis method. The target set will always be a whole number and one run less will constitute a Tie. (Refer Duckworth/Lewis Regulations).

21.7.2 Prematurely Terminated Matches

If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least 20 overs bowled) and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison with the D/L 'Par Score' determined at the instant of the suspension by the Duckworth/Lewis method (refer Duckworth/Lewis Regulations). If the score is equal to the par score, the match is a Tie.

Otherwise the result is a victory, or defeat, by the margin of runs by which the score exceeds, or falls short of, the Par Score.

21.8 Correctness of result

Any query on the result of the match as defined in Laws 21.2, 21.3, 21.5, 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.

21.9 Event Format

The ICC Women's Championship will be contested by the following eight teams who have been seeded according to their global ranking on 1 May 2014:

- Australia (1)
- West Indies (2)
- England (3)
- New Zealand (4)
- Sri Lanka (5)
- South Africa (6)
- India (7)
- Pakistan (8)

The top four teams at the conclusion of the ICC Women's Championship will qualify for the ICC Women's World Cup 2017. The remaining four teams will go into the ICC Women's World Cup Qualifier 2017.

Each team will play seven three-match series, one series against every other team in a round-robin format. There shall be a maximum of four home series and a minimum of three home series per team.

Points will be allocated for each match in accordance with the system described in clause 21.10 of these playing conditions.

Following the completion of the round-robin matches, the final standings of the league table will represent each team's final event ranking.

21.10 Standings

21.10.1 Round-Robin Matches

The following points system shall apply:

Win	2
Tie or No Result	1
Loss	0

21.10.2 Round-Robin Matches

In the event of teams finishing on equal points at the end of the round-robin matches, the final rankings will be decided in the following order of priority:

- i. The team with the most number of wins in the round-robin matches will be placed in the higher position.
- ii. If there are teams with equal points and equal wins in the round-robin matches then in such case the team with the higher net run rate in these matches will be placed in the higher position (refer to 21.10.3 below for the calculation of net run rate).
- iii. If, following net run rate calculations above, there are teams which are still equal, then the team which has earned more points in the head to head matches played between them will be placed in the higher positions.
- iv. If still equal, the team with the higher net run rate in the head to head matches played between them will be placed in the higher position.
- v. If the above does not resolve the final rankings, or if all matches produce no results, then any tied teams will be ordered as per their seeding.

Please note in a match declared as no result, run rate is not applicable.

21.10.3 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 of both teams shall be based on the full quota of overs to which the batting team 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.

In circumstances where a match (and the points for such match) is awarded to a team as a result of the other team's refusal to play, either by the umpires in accordance with Law 21.3 (a)(ii) as read with playing condition 21.3 or in accordance with the provisions of the relevant event agreements signed by the participating teams, the net run rate of the defaulting team shall be affected in that the full 50 overs of the defaulting team's innings in such forfeited match shall be taken into account in calculating the average runs per over of the defaulting team over the course of the league. For the avoidance of doubt the runs scored and overs bowled in such forfeited match will not be taken into account when calculating the net run rate of the team to whom the match was awarded.

21.10.4 In the event of any dispute the ICC Event Technical Committee may be called on to make a ruling and its ruling will be final.

22 LAW 22 - THE OVER

Law 22 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to Law 22.5:

22.1 Law 22.5 - Umpire miscounting

Whenever possible the third 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 subject to the addition of the following to Law 23.4.

23.1 Law 23.4 - Umpire calling and signalling 'Dead Ball'

In a match where cameras are being used on or over the field of play, either umpire shall call and signal 'dead ball', should a ball that has been hit by the batter make contact, while still in play, with the camera, its apparatus or its cable. The ball shall not count as one of the over and no runs shall be scored. If, however, the delivery had already been called a No ball, then the No ball shall count and the No ball penalty applied, including if appropriate a free hit from the next delivery. No other runs (including penalty runs) apart from the No ball penalty shall be scored.

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

24 LAW 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 over-arm.

24.2 Free hit after a foot-fault no ball

In addition to the above the delivery following a no ball called for a foot fault (Law 24.5) shall be a free hit for whichever batter is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of no ball or a wide ball) then the next delivery will become a free hit for whichever batter is facing it.

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

Field changes are not permitted for free hit deliveries unless there is a change of striker (the provisions of clause 41.2 shall apply).

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

24.3 Fair Delivery - the feet

Law 24.5 shall apply, subject to the final paragraph being replaced by the following:

If the bowler's end umpire is satisfied that any of these three conditions have not been met, he shall call and signal No ball

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 batter 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 LAW 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 - BATTER OUT OF HER GROUND

Law 29 shall apply.

30 LAW 30 - BOWLED

Law 30 shall apply.

31 LAW 31 - TIMED OUT

Law 31 shall apply.

Refer also to clause 42.9 (Law 42.10)

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

If the change of direction involves the batter crossing the pitch, Law 42.14 shall also 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 - FIELDER

Law 41 shall apply subject to the following:

41.1 Law 41.1 - Protective equipment

The following shall apply 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 Restrictions on the placement of fielders

41.2.1 At the instant of delivery, there may not be more than 5 fielders on the leg side.

41.2.2 In addition to the restriction contained in clause 41.2.1 above, further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs during which they shall apply (hereinafter referred to as the Powerplay Overs) are set out in the following paragraphs.

41.2.3 The following fielding restrictions shall apply:

- a) Two semi-circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The semi-circles shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi-circles shall be 25.15 yards (23 metres). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. (Refer attached appendix 5). The fielding restriction areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or 'dots' at 5 yard (4.57 metres) intervals, each 'dot' to be covered by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter.

During the first block of Powerplay Overs (as set out below), only two fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.

During the second block of Powerplay Overs only three fieldsmen shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.

- b) Two inner circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The circles shall have as their centres the centrepiece of the popping crease at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the circles shall be 13.12 yards (12 metres) (The fielding restriction area should be marked by 'dots'. The segment of the circles reserved for the slip positions shall not be demarcated (refer attached Appendix 5).

During the first block of Powerplay Overs (in an uninterrupted innings, the first 10), there must be a minimum of two stationary fielders within this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery. When a fast bowler is bowling the two stationary fielders may be permitted to stand deeper than 13.12 yards (12 metres) (in the undemarcated area) provided only that they are standing in slip, leg slip or gully positions.

41.2.4 During the non Powerplay Overs, no more than four fielders shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in clause 41.2.3 a) above.

41.2.5 Subject to the provisions of 41.2.6 below, the Powerplay Overs shall apply for 15 overs per innings to be taken as follows:

- a) The first block of Powerplay Overs (block of 10 overs for an uninterrupted match) shall be at the commencement of the innings.
- b) The second block of Powerplay Overs (block of 5 overs for an uninterrupted match) shall be taken at the discretion of either of the batsmen at the wicket. In an innings of scheduled duration of between 41 and 50 overs, it may not be completed later than the 40th over. (No equivalent restriction applies to innings of shorter scheduled duration.)
- c) A batter must nominate her team's Powerplay no later than the moment at which the umpire reaches the stumps at the bowler's end for the start of the next over. The fielding captain may nominate her team's Powerplay any time prior to the commencement of the over. The umpire who will stand at the bowler's end for the commencement of a Powerplay block shall determine which side first made the request.
- d) Once a batter has nominated a Powerplay, the decision can not be reversed.
- e) Should the batting side choose not to exercise their discretion, their Powerplay Overs will automatically commence at the latest available point in the innings (e.g. in a 50 over innings with one unclaimed Powerplay, this will begin at the start of the 36th over).

41.2.6 In circumstances when the number of overs of the batting team is reduced, the number of Powerplay Overs shall be reduced in accordance with the table below. For the sake of clarity, it should be noted that the table shall apply to both the 1st and 2nd innings of the match.

INNINGS	FIRST	SECOND	POWERPLAY
DURATION	POWERPLAY	POWERPLAY	TOTAL
20 – 21	4	2	6
22 – 24	5	2	7
25 – 28	5	3	8
29 – 31	6	3	9
32 – 34	7	3	10
35 – 38	7	4	11
39 – 41	8	4	12
42 – 44	9	4	13
45 – 48	9	5	14
49	10	5	15

41.2.7 Each block of Powerplay Overs must commence at the start of an over.

41.2.8 If play is interrupted not during the Powerplay overs, then on resumption, it is necessary to determine how any remaining Powerplay overs should be allocated. The total number of Powerplay overs for the innings is derived from the table in 41.2.6. Any Powerplay overs already taken prior to the interruption will be deemed to have been from the initial allocation followed by the batting side's allocation. The decision of the batting side of when to take any remaining Powerplay overs is made in the usual way.

Illustrations of 41.2.8:

A match starts as 50 overs, is interrupted after 12 overs and reduced to 43 overs. (The first 10 overs have been Powerplays (PP); the next two were not.) The new PP allocation is 9+4, so there are 3 overs left for the batting side. These must start no later than the 38th over in order to be completed by the 40th over.

41.2.9 If play is interrupted during the first Powerplay and on resumption the overs required to be bowled in that Powerplay have already been exceeded, then the second Powerplay will be assumed to have been taken immediately and will continue until it is completed.

Illustrations of 41.2.9

A 50 over innings is interrupted after 9.3 overs, and on resumption has been reduced to 43 overs. Powerplay overs are 9+4. 2nd Powerplay is in progress with 0.3 out of the 4 overs completed, i.e. it covers overs 10 to 13. The fielding restrictions relating to the second powerplay take immediate effect on resumption.

41.2.10 If following an interruption, on resumption the total number of Powerplay Overs for the innings has already been exceeded, then there will be no further Powerplay deliveries bowled in the innings. Note that this is the only circumstance under which the Powerplay status can be changed during an over.

Illustrations of 41.2.10

A 45 over innings is interrupted after 8.3 overs, and on resumption has been reduced to 28 overs. Powerplay overs are 5+3. All Powerplay overs have been completed. Non-Powerplay restrictions take effect immediately and do not need to wait until the end of the over.

41.2.11 If following an interruption while a Powerplay is not in progress, it is found on resumption that the recalculated number of Powerplay Overs remaining exceeds the number of overs to be bowled in the innings, then the Powerplays will commence at the start of the next over, with fewer than the scheduled number of Powerplay Overs being bowled in the innings.

Illustration of 41.2.11:

A 41 over innings in which only the 1st Powerplay has been taken is interrupted after 35.1 overs and reduced to 39 overs. Powerplay overs are still 8+4. Powerplays automatically resume for the start of the next over, but only 11 of the 12 scheduled Powerplay overs can be bowled in the innings.

41.2.12 If following an interruption while a Powerplay is not in progress, it is found on resumption that the recalculated number of Powerplay overs remaining exceeds the number of overs to be bowled in the innings, then the Powerplays will commence at the start of the next over, with fewer than the scheduled number of Powerplay overs being bowled in the innings.

Illustration of 41.2.12:

A 50 over innings in which only the 1st Powerplay has been taken is interrupted after 29.1 overs and reduced to 32 overs. Powerplay overs are 7+3+3. Powerplays automatically resume for the start of the next over, but only 12 of the 13 scheduled Powerplay overs can be bowled in the innings.

41.2.13 At the commencement of the second block of Powerplay Overs, the umpire shall signal such commencement to the scorers by rotating his arm in a large circle.

41.2.14 The umpire shall also indicate to the fielding captain before any signal is made that the batting side has chosen its Powerplay.

41.2.15 A light or other indicator shall be displayed on the scoreboard whenever the Powerplay Overs are being bowled, along with the number of overs remaining in the current block of Powerplay Overs.

41.2.16 The public address system shall be used to keep the spectators informed.

41.2.17 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:

Law 42.3 (d) and (e) shall be replaced with the following:

If the umpires together agree that the deterioration of the ball is inconsistent with the use it has received, they shall consider that there has been a contravention of this Law. They shall then decide together whether they can identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct.

42.1.1 If it is possible to identify the player(s) responsible:

- a) Change the ball forthwith. The batter 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.

Additionally the bowler's end umpire shall:

- b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.
- c) Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.
- d) Inform the captain of the batting side as soon as practicable of what has occurred.
- e) Together with the other umpire report the incident to the ICC Match Referee who shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.1.2 If it is not possible to identify the player(s) responsible:

- a) Change the ball forthwith. The umpires shall choose the replacement ball for one of similar wear and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention
- b) The bowler's end umpire shall issue the captain with a first and final warning, and
- c) Advise her that should there be any further incident by that team during the remainder of the match or series, steps 42.1.1 a) to e) above will be adopted, with the captain deemed under e) to be the player responsible.

42.2 Law 42.4 - Deliberate attempt to distract striker

Law 42.4 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.3 Law 42.5 - Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batter

Law 42.5 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition, the umpire shall report the incident to the ICC Match 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 two fast short-pitched deliveries per over.
- b) A fast short-pitched delivery is defined as a ball which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease.
- c) The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batter 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 batter, that prevents her from being able to hit it with her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a wide.
- e) For the avoidance of doubt any fast short pitched delivery that is called a wide under this playing condition shall also count as one of the allowable short pitched delivery in that over.
- f) In the event of a bowler bowling more than two fast short-pitched deliveries in an over as defined in Clause 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 third fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of no ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batter at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- h) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than two fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is her 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 batter 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 42.5 below which umpires are able to apply at any time.

42.4.2 Law 42.6 (b) Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

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

- a) Any delivery, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the crease is deemed unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- b) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in Clause 42.4.2 (a) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal no ball.

If, in the opinion of the umpire, such a delivery is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batter, the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batter at the wicket of what has occurred.
- c) Should there be any further instance (where a high full pitched ball is bowled and is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batter) by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- d) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- e) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batter at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- f) The umpires will then report the matter to the 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.)

42.5 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 42.4.1, 42.4.2 and 42.6 the following shall apply at any time during the match:

42.5.1 The bowling of fast short pitched balls is unfair if in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's end they consider 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 she may be wearing. The relative skill of the striker shall also be taken into consideration.

42.5.2 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 batter of what has occurred.
- b) If this caution is ineffective, they 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 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. See Law 22.8. (Bowler Incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).
- e) The bowler thus taken off shall not be able to bowl again in that innings.
- f) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batter at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- g) 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).

42.6 Law 42.8 - Deliberate bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.8 shall be replaced by the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch delivery which is deemed unfair as defined in Clause 42.4.2 was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with.

The umpire at the bowler's end shall:

42.6.1 Call and signal no ball.

42.6.2 When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.

42.6.3 Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings.

42.6.4 Ensure that the over is completed by another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.

42.6.5 Report the occurrence to the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and 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).

42.7 Action by the umpires for dangerous and unfair Bowling

Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2, 42.5 and 42.6 such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

42.8 Law 42.9 - Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

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

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

- 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 batter at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.
- d) Report the occurrence to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the team concerned under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.9 Law 42.10 - Batter Wasting Time

Law 42.10 shall apply, subject to the following:

If the incoming batter is not in position to take guard or her partner is not ready to receive the next ball within 2 minutes of the fall of the previous wicket, the action should be regarded by the umpires as time wasting and the provisions of Law 42.10 shall apply.

In addition, the umpires will report the incident to the ICC Match Referee under the ICC Code of Conduct.

42.10 Law 42.14 Batter damaging the pitch

Law 42.14 shall apply.

See also clause 37 above.

42.11 Law 42.15 – Bowler attempting to run out non-striker before delivery

Law 42.15 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler is permitted, before releasing the ball and provided he has not completed her usual delivery swing, to attempt to run out the non-striker. Whether the attempt is successful or not, the ball shall not count as one of the over. If the bowler fails in an attempt to run out the non-striker, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon possible.

42.11 Use of Electronic Communications Equipment

The use of electronic communication devices and equipment of any kind to communicate with players on the field of play shall not be permitted.

APPENDIX 1

All penalty runs in the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 5th Edition - 2013) apply in International Cricket.

APPENDIX 2A

Calculation sheet for use when delays or interruptions occur in First Innings

Time

Net playing time available at start of the match	380 minutes	(A)
Time innings in progress	_____	(B)
Playing time lost	_____	(C)
Extra time available	_____	(D)
Time made up from reduced interval	_____	(E)
Effective playing time lost [C – (D + E)]	_____	(F)
Remaining playing time available (A – F)	_____	(G)
G divided by 3.8 (to 2 decimal places)	_____	(H)
Max overs per team [H/2] (round up fractions)	_____	(I)
Maximum overs per bowler [I / 5]	_____	
Duration of Powerplay Overs (initial, batting side)	_____ + _____	

Rescheduled Playing Hours

First session to commence or recommence	_____	(J)
Length of innings [I x 3.8] (round up fractions)	_____	(K)
Rescheduled first innings cessation time [(J + K) – B]	_____	(L)
Length of interval	_____	(M)
Second innings commencement time (L + M)	_____	(N)
Rescheduled second innings cessation time (N + K)	_____	(O)

* Ensure that the match is not finishing earlier than the original or rescheduled cessation time by applying clause 12.4.2 a) iv). If so, add at least one over to each team and recalculate (I) to (O) above to prevent this from happening.

APPENDIX 2B

Calculation sheet to check whether an interruption during the First Innings should terminate the innings

Proposed re-start time	_____	(P)
Rescheduled cut-off time allowing for full use of any extra time provision	_____	(Q)
Minutes between P and Q	_____	(R)
Potential overs to be bowled [R / 3.8] (round up fractions)	_____	(S)
Number of complete overs faced to date in first innings	_____	(T)

If S is greater than T then revert to Appendix 2A

If S is less than or equal to T then the first innings is terminated and go to Appendix 3A

APPENDIX 3A

Calculation sheet for the start of the Second Innings

Maximum overs to be bowled:

(If first innings was terminated, S from Appendix 2B) _____ (A)
Scheduled length of innings: [A x 3.8] (round up fractions) _____ (B)
Start time _____ (C)
Scheduled cessation time [C + B] _____ (D)

Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions

Maximum overs per bowler [A / 5] _____ overs
Duration of Powerplay overs (initial, batting side) _____ + _____

APPENDIX 3B

Calculation sheet for use when interruption occurs after the start of the Second Innings

Time

Time at start of innings _____ (A)
Time at start of interruption _____ (B)
Time innings in progress _____ (C)
Restart time _____ (D)
Length of interruption [D – B] _____ (E)
Additional time available: (Any unused provision for 'Extra
Time' or for earlier than scheduled start of second innings) _____ (F)
Total playing time lost [E – F] _____ (G)

Overs

Maximum overs at start of innings _____ (H)
Overs lost [F / 3.8] (rounded down) _____ (I)
Adjusted maximum length of innings [H – I] _____ (J)

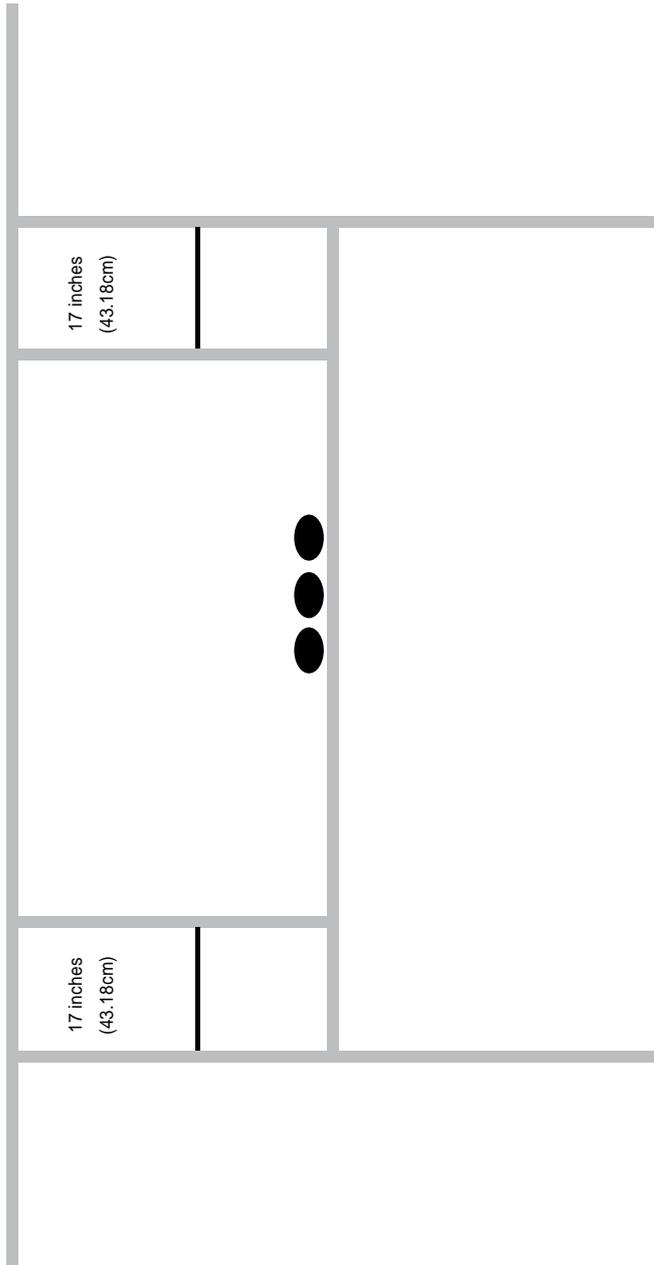
Rescheduled length of innings [J x 3.8 rounded up] _____ (K)

Amended cessation time of innings [D + (K - C)] _____ (L)

Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions

Maximum overs per bowler [J / 5] _____ overs
Duration of Powerplay overs (initial, batting side) _____ + _____

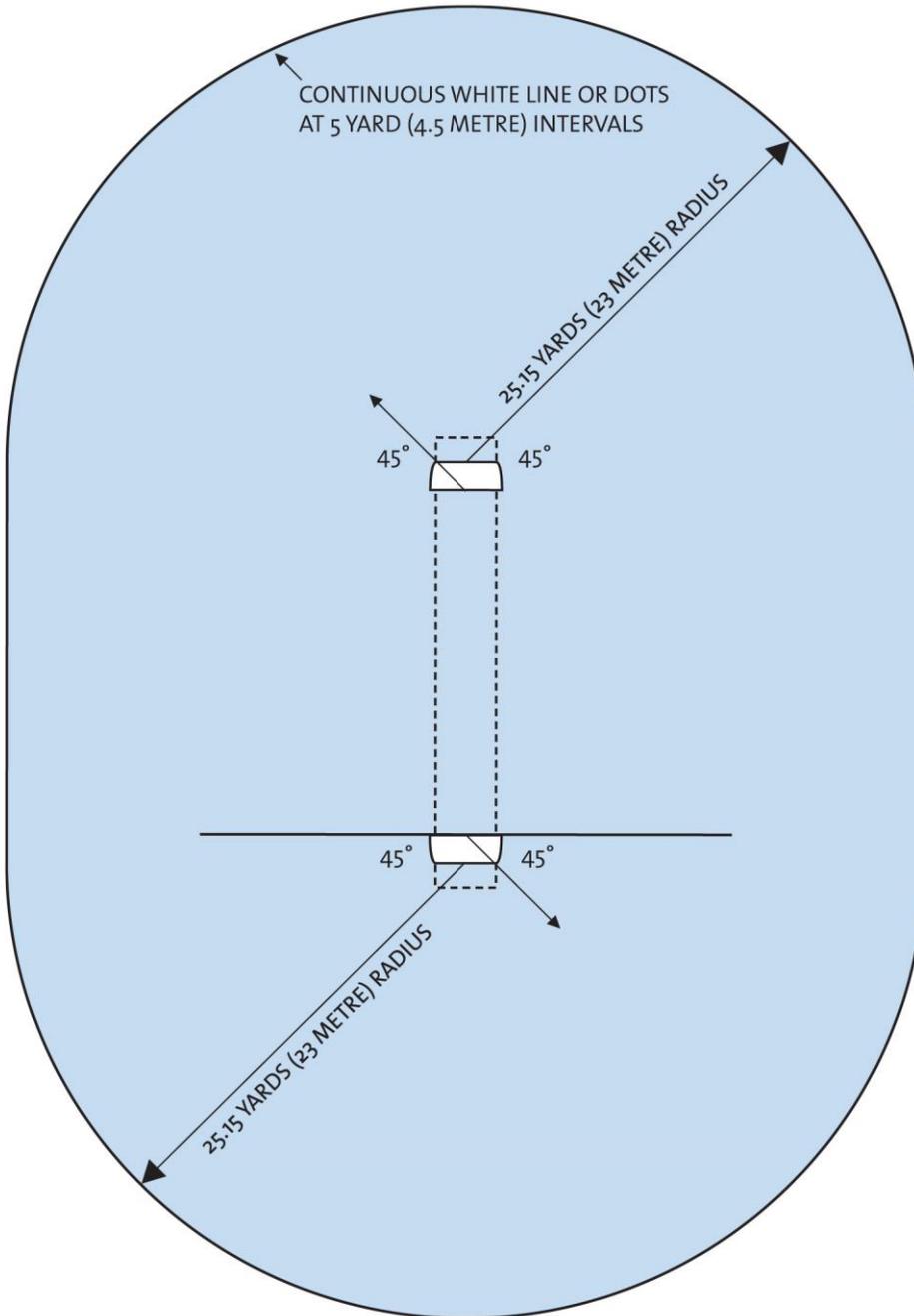
APPENDIX 4 - CREASE MARKINGS



APPENDIX 5

Restriction of the placement of fielders

The final mark of the 13.12 yards radius shall be a line placed at an angle of 45°, measured from the popping crease at a point level with the middle stump.



APPENDIX 6

Third Umpire TV Replay System – Playing Conditions

1 GENERAL

- b) Where matches are broadcast the camera specifications set out in Appendix 7A shall be mandatory as a minimum requirement.
- d) For televised matches, 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.
- e) For televised matches, in the circumstances detailed in Clauses 2, 4 and 5 hereunder, the on-field umpire has the discretion whether or not to refer the appeal to the third umpire or, in the case of paragraph 3, 5 and 6 to consult with the third umpire before making his decision 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 ICC Code of Conduct.
- f) For televised matches, 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.
- g) The third umpire shall only have access to TV replays for the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 below. Other technology which may be In use by the broadcaster for broadcast purposes (Hot Spot, ball tracking, Snicko) shall not be permitted.

2 RUN OUT, STUMPING AND HIT WICKET DECISIONS

- 2.1 For televised matches, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a run-out, stumping or hit wicket to the third umpire.
- 2.2 For televised matches, an on-field umpire wishing to refer a decision to the third umpire shall signal to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with their hands.
- 2.3 For televised matches, if the third umpire decides the batter 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. (As an alternative to the red/green light system and where available, the big replay screen may be used for the purpose of conveying the third umpire's decision).
- 2.4 For televised matches, when reviewing the TV replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (foot fault, bowler breaking the wicket, waist high full tosses, bouncers above shoulder height). Additionally, if the third umpire finds the batter is out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- 2.5 For televised matches, Zing wickets are permitted to be used for run-out, stumping and hit wicket decisions (using the lights to determine if the wicket is broken)

3 CAUGHT DECISIONS

For televised matches, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a caught decision to the third umpire in the following circumstances:

3.1 Clean Catches

- a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether or not a catch was taken cleanly, they shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- b) Should both umpires be unable to make a decision, they may consult by two-way radio with the 3rd umpire. Following such consultation, the final decision will be made and given by the bowler's end umpire, who will take into account the on-field umpires' initial views and any other advice received from the 3rd umpire.
- c) the third umpire has to determine whether the batter has been caught. however, when reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (foot fault, bowler breaking the wicket, waist high full tosses, bouncers above shoulder height). Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter did not hit the ball, or is not out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW) , or out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.

3.2 Bump Ball

- a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether a catch was taken from a bump ball or not, they shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- b) Should both on-field umpires be unable to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall be entitled to refer the decision to the third umpire to review a TV replay(s) of the batter's stroke as in paragraph 2.2.
- c) The third umpire has to determine whether the ball was a bump ball or not. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (foot fault and bowler breaking the wicket). Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter did not hit the ball or is not out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- d) The third umpire shall communicate their decision by the system as in Clause 2 (c).

4 BOUNDARY DECISIONS

- 4.1 For televised matches, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer to the third umpire for a decision about whether the fielder had any part of her person in contact with the ball when she touched the boundary or when she had any part of her person grounded beyond the boundary or whether a four or six had been scored. A decision is to be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter.
- 4.2 For televised matches, an on-field umpire wishing the assistance of the third umpire in this circumstance shall communicate with the third umpire by use of a two-way radio and the third umpire will convey their decision to the on-field umpire by this method.
- 4.3 For televised matches, the third umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows a boundary line infringement or incident that appears not to have been acted upon by the on-field umpires.

5 OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

- a) Following an appeal from the fielding side, the on-field umpire shall be entitled to consult with the third umpire if he feels that the batter, in running between the wickets, may have significantly changed her direction (refer clause 37). An on-field umpire wishing to consult over a decision with the third umpire shall signal to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands.
- b) Such consultation shall be initiated by the on-field umpire and will be done to help him decide the extent of any change in direction and whether the obstruction was wilful or not.
- c) Following such consultation with the third umpire, the final decision shall be indicated in the normal fashion by the bowler's end umpire.

6 BATTER RUNNING TO THE SAME END

6.1 For televised matches, in the event of both batters running to the same end and the umpires are uncertain over which batter made her ground first, the on-field umpire may refer the decision to the third umpire.

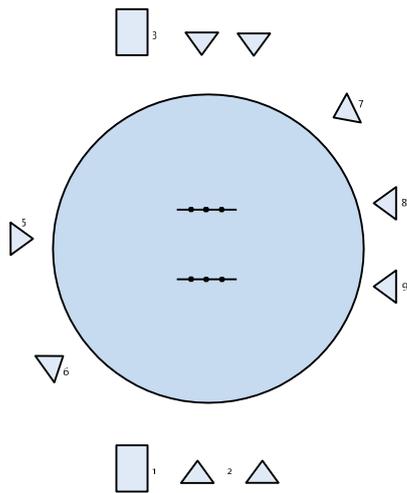
6.2 The procedure in Clause 4.2 shall apply.

7 NO BALLS

If the on-field umpire is uncertain as the fairness of the delivery (foot-fault, bowler breaking the wicket, waist high full tosses, bouncers above shoulder height only), he shall be entitled to request the batter to delay leaving the field and to check the fairness of the delivery with the third umpire. Consultation with the third umpire shall be by way of two way radio. If the delivery was not a fair delivery the on-field umpire shall indicate that the batter is not-out and signal no-ball. For the avoidance of doubt, the third umpire shall apply clause 24.3 when deciding whether a no-ball should have been called.

APPENDIX 7A

Generic Camera Layout - Basic TV Coverage



- 1 Wicket to Wicket
- 2 Follow
- 3 Wicket to Wicket
- 4 Follow
- 5 Square Leg/Mid Wicket
- 6 Slips
- 7 Slips
- 8 Line / Run out Cam
- 9 Line / Run out Cam

APPENDIX 8

Application of the Reserve Day

Example 1:

Match starts at 50 overs per side and there is an interruption at 19 overs. Overs are reduced to 46 overs per side and play is about to resume.

Before another ball is bowled it rains and play is abandoned for the day.

As the match didn't resume under the revised overs, the match should continue on the reserve day at the original 50 overs per side with the overs reduced if necessary during the day.

Example 2:

The same start as in example 1 i.e. match starts at 50 overs per side and there is an interruption at 19 overs. Overs are reduced to 46 overs per side and play is about to resume.

This time, play starts and after an over has been bowled it rains and play is abandoned for the day.

As the match has resumed, it is continued on the reserve day at 46 overs per side with the overs reduced if necessary during the day.

Example 3:

The toss occurs on the scheduled day but the match is abandoned for the day without a ball being bowled.

When play commences on the reserve day:

- The captains shall not be entitled to re-toss (and nominate new teams) unless by agreement between the two captains; and
- These matches shall always be regarded in the records as a single match.

Note: If the reserve day is utilised, the hours of play on the reserve day are the same as the scheduled hours of play on the scheduled day, including any provision for extra time. The amount of extra time available on the reserve day cannot exceed that which was available on the scheduled day.