



PLAYING CONDITIONS AND RULES FOR DOMESTIC TOURNAMENTS 2015-2016



PCB shall manage all Domestic tournaments. All matches will be played under the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code and 5th Edition 2013) and ICC Standard Playing Conditions as adopted hereunder: Almanac will also apply.

QUALIFICATION RULES

1.1 A cricketer is qualified to play for District/City Association in Regional Inter District U-19 and Regional Inter District Sr. tournaments provided that:-

i) He must have been born in the area under the jurisdiction of that District/City Association or tag District.

OR

ii) Have permanent domicile of that District/City Association or tag District.

OR

iii) Have completed a residence period of 180 days in the area under jurisdiction of that District/City Association or tag District; to the satisfaction of PCB.

iv) A player should play from the Zone from where he is registered unless and until his registration is transferred or cancelled by the respective associations.

1.2 Exceptional Circumstances Related to Birth or Residence

i) Should a player be deemed ineligible under 1(a) (i),(ii),(iii) and (iv) above and his Association believe that there are exceptional circumstances requiring consideration, a written application shall be made to DDCO, who will forward along with his recommendation to the Chairman PCB, whose decision will be final.

ii) A player can play for only one Association/Region in all Inter District/Regional tournaments in one Domestic Cricket Season. Similarly a player who belongs to City District Association can represent any one Zone of City District throughout one Domestic Cricket Season. Change of Zone is not allowed during the season.

iii) No guest player is allowed for Regional Inter District U-19 and Regional Inter District Sr. tournaments.

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 participating Team must nominate its 'First Class Team Captain and informed his name to PCB.

If the 'First Class Team Captain' is not participating in a tournament, the relevant team must nominate a replacement 'First Class Team Captain' for the tournament. PCB shall advise the Match Referee.

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

2. To Qualify to Play for Department or Service Organization Patron's Trophy, One Day (Departments) Cup, and Patron's Trophy G-II Tournaments

a) A player shall be bonafide employee or, if contracted, must have minimum of one-year contract or seasonal contract i.e. 1st October 2015 to 30th April 2016. Such player shall not be the employee of any other Organization whether playing in domestic cricket or not.

b) A player shall be deemed to be eligible to play for departments, if his name is included in the list, submitted by employer for registration with PCB.

c) All departments are bound to submit the attested photocopy of the contract letter and also list of regular employees duly certified by the head of the concerned sports Department. If an infringement of rules occurs, the playing rights of the concerned department will be withdrawn and team will be scratched from the tournament.

2.1 Overseas Players

If any Regional/Departmental Cricket Team wishes to include an overseas player in their playing XI, they must send request to PCB along with No Objection Certificate (NOC) from concerned Cricket Board.

PCB will thoroughly investigate the case and will give decision within 15 days of the receipt of the request. The player whose name is registered by PCB as an overseas player can play in any domestic tournament of that season.

The District/Zonal Cricket Association may register an overseas player and such player could play club cricket only. It would be obligatory for District/Zonal Cricket Association to inform its Region and PCB of such arrangement.

2.2 **League Cricket**

Any player/Organization, who has participated in any cricket event which has not been approved by PCB/ICC, will not be eligible to participate in any PCB organized cricket tournaments.

3. **Regional Inter District/Inter Region Under-19**

a) Players born on or after 1st September 1996 shall be eligible to participate in the Regional Inter District U-19 and Inter Region U-19 tournament 2015-2016.

b) A player can participate for a maximum of three seasons since his first participation in U-19 competition provided he remains within the age limit as laid down in the rules.

c) All District/Zonal Cricket Association must submit the names of their 20 players along with their date of birth duly certified by the President/Secretary of the concerned Association and player's bio-data pro-formas duly filled and signed by the each individual player alongwith two recent colored passport size photographs to the PCB Office.

d) All District/City Associations must ensure that players who are selected for Regional Inter district U-19 and Inter Region U-19 tournaments are genuinely U-19 and no overage player is included in the team. All Associations must verify all the documents of players from the concerned departments before sending the names to PCB. Team officials will have to produce on demand by opponent team/Umpires/ Match Referee, original educational and age certificates along with photocopy of father's NIC and original Form B and photograph of each player, failing which atleast Rs.10,000/- fine may be imposed on the team by Match Referee or umpires and further action will also be taken on protest by PCB. Officials and players will be severely punished for inclusion of over age players.

e) No change or alteration in the date of birth once registered with the PCB shall be accepted on any ground whatsoever including change by an affidavit.

4. **Registration**

a) All Associations and Departmental teams, which are participating in domestic tournaments, must submit the name of their players for registration with PCB Lahore by registered post. The dates will be intimated in writing.

b) The Department/Organization must release their players as and when required by the District/City Association/Region and treat their absence as on duty.

c) All disputes regarding listed players should be settled before the start of each tournament.

d) Departments and Associations failing to submit the names along with Pro-formas and entry fee within scheduled dates will face financial penalties and disciplinary action as under:-

i) Department/ District/City/Zonal Association may be fined up to Rs.10,000/- (Adjustable against their participation fee)

OR

ii) May not be allowed to participate in the tournament.

Special Registration

1. a) In case any change or addition is desired in the names of registered players between the last date of receipt of names and start of the tournament in which Departmental or Association teams are participating, special registration may be allowed by the PCB on payment as under:-

i) Departmental Team Rs.6,000/- per player

ii) District/City Association's, HEC, PEB, Army, PAF, Navy Team Rs.2,000/- per Player

b) No change of player is allowed after the start of any tournament.

c) In case a player(s) is selected in National Team or called for camp, the District/City Association/ Department concerned may be allowed replacement by equal number of fresh player(s) without any extra payment.

d) If a player is called for national duty during the course of a match, substitute will be allowed during the course of that match who may bat and bowl but original player will not be allowed to come back in the team in that match. If a player is called for National duty before the start of domestic match the concerned team will not be allowed to nominate his name in the playing XI.

e) In case a player(s) is returned from National Duty, he may join his team and the replaced player is not allowed to participate in the remaining matches of the tournament.

f) A player who is under a ban placed on him by the PCB or District/Zonal/Regional Cricket Association (with Board's approval) shall not be allowed to play for any team in PCB organized tournaments.

g) If a player, who is not qualified to play under the above-mentioned rules, plays for an

Organization/Association such Organization/ Association may be disqualified for the rest of the tournament and disciplinary action will be taken against the player.

- h) If more than 20 players plays for any District, City, Zonal, Regional Cricket Association or Department the concerned District, City, Zonal, Regional Cricket Association and Department may be fined Rs.50,000/- and the concerned President/Secretary may be banned for atleast one year.
- I) If any Association/Department includes unregistered/non-qualified player(s) in the playing eleven, the concerned President/Secretary of the Association (District/City/Zone/Region) may be banned for atleast one year and the concerned department may be fined Rs.50,000/-.

5. **Penalty for infringement of rules**

- a) A player who infringes these rules shall be debarred, for a minimum period of one year from the date of decision, to participate in all the tournaments conducted by the PCB or by any District/CityCricket Association (concerned Zonal Cricket Association).
- b) The team for which a player as in (a) above has played will be declared loser and full match points will be awarded to the opponent. The defaulter team will not be allowed to play in the next round/Semi Finals/Final, even though it wins all remaining matches of the tournament.
- c) Any District/City Association (concerned Zonal officials) despite the fact that the player has surpassed the age limit or has completed the maximum participating terms as laid down in the rules and regulations for Under-19 has in the opinion of the PCB, allowed a player to play in the competition, PCB may penalize the concerned District/City Association (concerned Zonal officials)/Regional and player(s) as follows:-

Atleast one year ban will be imposed on the President/Secretary of the concerned District/City Association (concerned Zonal officials). The concerned player(s) will also be banned for atleast one year.

6. **Entry Fee**

- a) The entry fee for Departmental Teams for respective tournaments shall be as follows:-

Institutional Teams
(Quaid-e-Azam Trophy and One day Tournament) Rs. 500,000/-.

(Patron's Trophy G-II) Rs.150,000/-

District/City Associations team (Inter District Tournaments) Rs.2,000/- per team per tournament. Entry fee will be adjustable against their grant.

Higher Education Commission, Pakistan Education Board and Services Teams shall pay a sum of Rs. 50,000/- per team as entry fee. PCB will be responsible for TA/DA and fee to the Umpires, Match Referees and Scorers.

- b) The entry fee shall be sent through a crossed cheque, to PCB as per the last date of submission of names. Team failing to deposit entry fee may not be allowed to participate in the tournament or may be fined Rs.10,000/-.
7. The competing teams shall bear all their expenses on ground hire charges, boarding lodging, transportation, lunches, teas, furniture hire, in the following manner:-
- a) When two Associations play with each other on the third place outside their jurisdiction or two Departmental teams meet each other, they shall equally share all their expenses on ground hire charges, furniture hire charges, lunches and teas and any other unforeseen expenditure duly agreed by teams concerned.
 - b)
 - i) When a District Association plays another District Association in its jurisdiction, the host District Association will bear the ground and furniture hire charges, lunch and tea expenses etc, Similarly Zonal teams will be responsible to share expenses equally.
 - ii) For matches played at Gaddafi Stadium Lahore, National Stadium Karachi, Multan Cricket Stadium Multan, Bugti Stadium Quetta and Abbottabad Cricket Stadium Abbottabad when two Departments are playing against each other the ground hire charges will be charged from the concerned Departments. However, when two Associations are playing against each other, no ground hire charges will be charged from them. The City Cricket Association will not charge ground hire charges of those grounds, which are under their jurisdiction from their respective Zones.
 - iii) In case two District Associations play outside their jurisdiction, the local District Association in whose jurisdiction the match is being played will reserve the ground and will later on recover the charges from the playing teams.
 - c) In case two Departmental teams play with each other, both shall be responsible for the reservation of ground and other facilities.
 - d) In case a departmental team play with Regional team, both teams shall equally share all their expenses.

8. **Appointments**

The venues, grounds, dates and match officials (Umpires, Match Referees and Scorers) will be nominated by the PCB and not to be changed as far as possible.

9. **Ground/Pitches**

- a) In the preparation of pitches the Local District/City

Association/Department shall follow PCB directives issued from time to time.

- b) The ground authorities will ensure clear and if possible secure demarcation of boundary line by roping of entire playing area. The boundary shall be the fence or a rope inside the fence.
- c) The playing area shall be a minimum of 150 yards (137.16 metres) from boundary to boundary square of the pitch, with the shorter of the two square boundaries being a minimum 65 yards (59.43 metres). The straight boundary at both ends of the pitch shall be a minimum of 70 yards (64.00 metres). Distances shall be measured from the centre of the pitch to be used.

On large grounds the aim shall be to provide the largest playing area, subject to no boundary exceeding 90 yards (82.29 meters) from the centre of the pitch to be used.

Any ground which has been approved to host international cricket prior to 1st October 2007 or which is currently under construction as of this date which is unable to conform to these new minimum dimensions shall be exempt. In such cases the regulations in force immediately prior to the adoption of these regulations shall apply.

- d) If an unauthorized person/objects enters the playing arena and handles/touches the ball, the umpire at the bowler's end shall be the sole judge whether the boundary allowance should be scored or the ball be treated as still in play or called dead ball if a batsman is liable to be out as a result of the unauthorized person handles/touches the ball.

10. **Nominated Teams exchanged before the toss**

1. Each captain shall nominate 11 players plus a maximum of 4 substitute fielders in writing to 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. No change is allowed after the call of play.
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.
3. List of the nominated teams exchanged before the toss should be handed over to Referee/umpires who will also check and countersign the list. For Regional Inter District Under-19 matches such list should also carry father's name, date of birth and signature of each player. Umpires must submit the list of the nominated teams along with their match report to the PCB.
4. At the time of toss, the Captain should be in cricket

attire or in blazer.

5. Only Pakistani coins are permitted for toss.

11. **Cricket Balls**

All participating teams shall purchase their requirement of cricket balls from concerned manufacturers as per followings:-

- i) District/City Associations/ Departments will approach the manufacturer with a written request of their requirement with a copy to the PCB.
- ii) Manufacturer will issue cricket balls as per request and will inform PCB in writing.
- iii) Cavalier 80 red balls will be used for Regional Inter District Under-19 and Regional Inter District Sr. tournaments.
- iv) Red Test Match balls (Grays of Cambridge) will be used for Quaid-e-Azam Trophy (First Class), Quaid-e-Azam Trophy Grade-II and Patron's Trophy G-II tournaments.
- v) Special Crown Match red balls (Acelin) for Inter Regions U-19 (Three Day) Tournament and Crown Match white balls for Inter Regions U-19 One day Tournament.
- vi) Teams Coaches are required to maintain a stock of at least six balls of varying wear of the same make as replacement balls, to be inspected by umpires before the start of match failing which a fine of Rs.5,000/- may be imposed by Match Referee.
- viii) For first class matches, the Captain of the fielding side shall have the choice of taking a new ball any time after 80 overs have been bowled with the previous ball. For all other matches the captain has the choice of taking a new ball after 75 overs.
- ix) When play is not actually taking place. The umpire shall retain possession of the match ball throughout the duration of the match. 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 drink interval, or any other disruption in play.
- x) In the event of a ball during play being lost, unrecovered or, in the opinion of the umpires, becoming unfit for play through normal use, the umpires shall allow it to be replaced by one of same brand, in their opinion, has had a comparable amount of wear. The changed ball will remain in use even the lost ball is recovered. If the ball is to be replaced, the umpires shall inform the batsmen. If a ball needs to be replaced after 110 overs, it must be replaced with a new ball.

12. **Duration of Play**

a) **FIRST CLASS CRICKET**

Quaid-e-Azam Trophy (First Class)
4 days 5 hours 40 Minutes (86 overs per day)

b) **NON FIRST CLASS**

Regional Inter District U-19
2 days, 6 hours play (90 overs per day)

Regional Inter District Sr.
3 days, 6 hours play (90 overs per day)

Inter Region U-19
3 days 6 hours (90 overs per day)

Quaid-e-Azam Trophy Grade-II
3 days 6 hours (90 overs per day)

Patron's Trophy G-II
3 days 6 hours (90 overs per day)

First innings restrictions for Regional Inter District U-19 will be 70 overs and for Regional Inter District Sr., Inter Region U-19, Quaid-e-Azam Trophy G-II and Patron's Trophy G-II tournament will be a maximum of 83 overs.

Note: There will be no restriction of overs in first innings for the Quaid-e-Azam Trophy (First Class).

c) **Hours of play and interval (6 hours play)**

Week days

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|------------|
| 1000 to 1200 hours | Play | 2 hours |
| 1200 to 1240 hours | Lunch | 40 Minutes |
| 1240 to 1440 hours | Play | 2 hours |
| 1440 to 1500 hours | Tea | 20 Minutes |
| 1500 to 1700 hours | Play | 2 hours |

Friday

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------|
| 1000 to 1300 hours | Play | 3 hours |
| 1300 to 1400 hours | Lunch/prayer | 1 hour |
| 1400 to 1700 hours | Play | 3 hours |

Week days

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1000 to 1200 hours | Play | 2 hours |
| 1200 to 1240 hours | Lunch | 40 Minutes |
| 1240 to 1440 hours | Play | 2 hours |
| 1440 to 1500 hours | Tea | 20 Minutes |
| 1500 to 1640 hours | Play | 1 hour 40 minutes |

Friday

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 0945 to 1300 hours | Play | 3 ¼ hours |
| 1300 to 1400 hours | Lunch/prayer | 1 hour |
| 1400 to 1645 hours | Play | 3 hours |

Note: Keeping in view Jumma prayer, Match Referee (if appointed) and both the Umpires are authorized to adjust the timings for Lunch/Prayer.

In case team all out or declared when 10 or less minutes remain before agreed time for Lunch/Prayer time on Friday, the interval will start there and then. And the interval time will be enhanced upto 10 minutes. The Clause (h) will not apply for lunch time on Friday.

d) i) Lunch interval on all days except Fridays shall be limited to 40 minutes. In addition, the provisions of Law 15.8 as applicable to the tea interval shall also apply to the lunch interval.

ii) The tea interval shall be of 20 minutes duration on all week days except Fridays or at the conclusion of the over in progress at the above time subject to circumstances provided for in Law 15.7 and 15.8.

e) **Interval for drinks.** The provision of Law 15.9 shall be strictly observed except that under conditions of extreme heat, the umpires may allow extra intervals for drinks.

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

f) A clock on the ground shall be used to regulate the hours of play and intervals. If the clock on the ground is not available or out of order, the watches of the umpires shall determine the time. In any case umpires must notify the ground authority and Captains of both the teams which clock is to be used.

g) If both Captains agree, play may be extended by a maximum of 30 minutes at the end of day's play to bring out a definite result on an earlier day of a match. Once started, this extra 30 minutes time must be played out. The time by which play is extended on any day shall be deducted from the total number of hours of play remaining and the match shall end earlier on the final day by the duration of time by which play was previously extended.

h) The umpires may decide to play 15 minutes or a minimum of four overs (whichever is later) extra time at the scheduled lunch or tea interval of any day if requested by either captain if, in the umpires' opinion, it would bring about a definite result in that session. If the umpires do not believe a result can be achieved no extra time shall be allowed.

If it is decided to play such extra time, the whole period shall be played out even though the possibility of finishing the match may have disappeared before the full period has expired.

Only the actual amount of playing time up to the maximum 15 minutes extra time by which play is

extended on any day shall be deducted from the total number of hours of play remaining, and the following session of play shall be reduced by the amount of time by which play was previously extended under this clause.

For the avoidance of doubt, this clause shall not apply when Law 15.8, as amended by Clause 12 (d) (i), is applied, i.e. the total extra time remains at 30 minutes

13. **OVERS**

- i) An over shall be of six (6) balls.
- ii) The fielding side shall bowl at an average of 15 overs per hour.
- iii) The over rate shall be calculated at the end of the match.
- iv) A minimum of 15 mandatory overs shall be bowled in the last hour on the last day of the match. Such mandatory overs shall start after 68/75 overs have been bowled or one hour before scheduled time of close of play whichever is later.

On the final day, if both captains (the batsmen at the wicket may act for their captain) accept that there is no prospect of either side achieving a victory, they may agree to finish the match after (a) the time for the commencement of the last hour has been reached OR (b) there are a minimum of 15 overs to be bowled, whichever is the later.

Teams not following the conditions are liable to disciplinary action including imposition of fine upto Rs.10,000/- or forfeiture of points gained in this match.

- iv) Where there is a change of innings during a day's play (except at lunch or tea) two overs will be deducted from the minimum number of overs to be bowled.
- vi) The umpires should keep cautioning the teams that minimum 83/90 overs (5.30 hours / 6 hours play) have to be bowled in a day. To avoid wasting of time, no player will enter the field without the permission of umpires during an over except during temporary stoppages of play or, due to wicket falling or, batsman retiring or first aid being given to an injured player etc.
- vii) If play is suspended due to adverse weather, light conditions or force majeure, the minimum number of overs shall be reduced @ of 4 minutes per over of the playing time lost.
- viii) The umpires and Match Referee (if nominated) will calculate the number of overs at the end of the match. Penalty for slow over rate will be imposed as per Rule 14, subject to the following deductions:-

- a) 2 minutes per wicket taken, provided that such wickets results in the subsequent batsmen immediately commencing his innings. For the avoidance of any doubt, no time allowance will be given for the final wicket of an innings or where a wicket falls immediately prior to any interval.
- b) Actual time lost or wasted due to interruption by the crowd invasion, supply of cricket gears, medical aid given to any player inside the field during play, water required by the players, adjustment of sightscreen or any other interruption.
- c) 4 minutes for one drink break taken in any session.

In the event of any time allowances being granted to the fielding team under the 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 in 3 ½ hours or less (taking into account all of the time allowances set out above) in any particular innings, no account will be taken of the actual over rate in that innings when calculating the actual over rate at the end of the match. However, over rate of the respective innings shall be accounted for, if in plus, while calculating over rate of the match.

- ix) A minimum of 83/90 over will be bowled in a day as long as light is fit to play. If the wicket falls in the last over of the days play (except the last day of the match) the days play will be closed there and then.
- x) On days other than the last day, play shall continue on each day until the completion of a minimum target of 83/90 overs (or a minimum of 15 overs per hour) or the completion of the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, whichever is the later but provided that play shall not continue for more than 30 minutes beyond the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time (permitted overtime). For the sake of clarity, if any of the minimum target number of overs have not been bowled at the completion of the permitted overtime, play shall cease there and then. The overs not bowled shall not be made up on any subsequent day.

xi) Making Up Lost Time

(a) On The Day
Subject to weather, ground, light and overs, except in the last hour of the match, in the event of play being suspended for any reason other than normal intervals, the playing time on that day shall be extended by the amount of time lost up to a maximum of 30 minutes.

(b) On the Last Day only (Refer Appendix 1)
Clause (a) above applies. However, for the purposes of this clause, the definition of playing time shall exclude the last

hour. No time is made up in respect of any interruptions that commence after the start of the last hour.

Should play be interrupted prior to the last hour being signaled, the playing time lost will be made up (subject to the maximum of 30 minutes described in (a) above) with the previously scheduled time for the last hour.

In order to determine the minimum overs to be bowled prior to the last hour and the rescheduled starting time for the last hour, it is necessary to complete the template in Appendix 1.

Stumps Drawn

Except on the final day:

a. In the event of play being suspended for any reason at or after the most recent scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, stumps shall be drawn upon play being suspended.

b. In the event of players already being off the field for a suspension of play at the most recent rescheduled cessation time, then stumps will be drawn at that time.

14. Penalty for not achieving over rate

- a) Penalty for the number of overs bowled short shall be at the rate of Rs. 3000/- per over for first 3 overs and Rs. 6000/- per over thereafter.
- d) If a team is penalized due to slow over rate for 2 or more overs in a two or more days duration match and commits the same offence in any match of the same season, the Captain of the defaulting team will be banned for minimum one match of the season.
The suspension/ban under the PCB Code of Conduct can also include international matches if any. This suspension/ban may be extended to next season. A player's participation in local cricket during the period of any suspension/ban imposed by the Match Referee will be determined by concerned Association/Department.
- c) The umpires and Match Referees are authorized to assess the time (that was wasted by the batsmen deliberately) in arriving at the number of overs short.
- d) The batsmen will not leave their respective creases for consultations with each other during the over in progress. They may proceed for consultations in between the overs provided that both the batsmen are back in their respective creases when the bowler is ready to start his bowling run up.

NOTE: For purpose of all calculations, a part of an over shall be counted as full over except when calculating run rate then actual number of overs will be counted.

15. Walk over

- a) A team shall deem to have given a walk over if:-
 - i) It fails to turn up on the ground on the first day within the starting time of the match.
 - ii) It turns up on the ground on the first day on scheduled time but refuses to start the match on one pretext or the other.
- iii) A team shall be deemed to have conceded a match if it has started the match but, during the match refuses to continue it on one pretext or the other.
- b) If a match is conceded or in case of walk over, the points scored by the defaulting team during the tournament for and against will be nullified and the team will be scratched from the tournament and demoted. In addition a fine of Rs.25,000/- shall be imposed.

16. Points System

- a) Only pool/league matches will be played on points system.
 - i) For an outright win after leading on the 1st innings. 9 points
Losing team no points.
 - ii) For an outright win after conceding lead on the 1st innings 6 points
 - iii) For an outright win after a tie in the 1st innings 6 points
Losing team no points
 - iv) In case of a drawn match, team getting 1st innings lead 3 points
 - v) For tie where teams have completed two innings
A team leading on 1st innings shall get 3 more points 2 points each
 - vi) For a tie on the 1st innings (No outright result or drawn) 2 points each
 - vii) Abandoned, Wash out or drawn match with no 1st innings result. One point each
 - viii) Team win with an innings Margin One bonus point
 - ix) Team face follow-on and save the match (result drawn) One bonus point
 - x) Team face follow-on and won the match 2 bonus point
- b) In case more than one team manages to score equal points in the league table at the end of the tournament/pool matches:

- i) The team having won the higher number of matches outright shall be the winner/group leader.
- ii) If the teams have equal number of victories the winner shall be declared on the basis of lesser number of defeats.
- iii) In case, the number of defeats is the same, then the team obtaining the higher Net run rate (overall in the pool matches) shall be placed at the top and that obtaining next higher run rate shall be placed after the top team.

Note:

Net Run rate is calculated by deducting from the average runs per over scored by that team in pool matches, the average runs per over scored against them by opponent. For those matches, where the first innings is restricted and if a team is all out or declared their innings full overs will be counted for the purpose of Net Run rate.

- c) If match does not start due to any reason, no team will get any point. In case the first inning has been completed before the disturbance, the team getting the lead will be awarded points as per rule 16(a).
- e) For all intermittent interruptions due to force majeure during a match no time adjustment will be permitted.

17. Semi Finals of Quaid-e-Azam Trophy G-II, Patron's Trophy Grade – II and Inter Region U-19 (3 day)

- i) If both innings are not completed then the result will be determined on the basis of first innings of the stipulated overs. If the stipulated overs of the first innings of both teams are not completed within the allotted time then the result will be calculated as per Para (ii).
- ii) If first innings of one team has been completed but after playing 25 overs the first innings of the other team cannot be completed, the results shall be decided as under:-
 - a) Deduct from the average runs per over scored by that team, the average runs per over scored by the opponents to calculate the Net run rate. The team with higher Net run rate will be the winner.
 - b) For the purpose of obtaining a run rate the side batting second must bat for a minimum of 25 overs. If the run rates remain equal, the result shall be decided on the basis of lesser number of wickets fallen in the same number of overs.
 - c) If the first innings of one team has been completed but the first innings of the other team does not

proceed beyond 25 overs, then as soon as the ground is fit for play and if time permits, the whole innings will be completed and lead shall be decided on the basis of first innings.

- d) When no play is possible during the major part of the match then within the time available, the umpires will work out and decide the number of overs each side will play. The number of overs so decided shall not be less than 25 overs.
- e) Once match has started on time and any interruption due to weather or any other reason occurs then the Umpires will be authorized to readjust the number of overs to be played by each team in a way that both the teams have to play equal number of overs.
- f) After implement of all above-mentioned conditions, if no play is possible to decide first innings lead, then the semifinal(s) will be rescheduled.

18. Final of Regional Inter District U-19 and Sr. (FATA Region), Inter Region Under-19, Quaid-e-Azam Trophy Grade-II and Patron's Trophy G-II Tournaments

- a) If both innings are not completed then the result will be determined on the basis of first innings of the stipulated overs. If the stipulated overs of the first innings of both teams are not completed within the allotted time then the result will be calculated as per rule 19.
- b) In case of a tie on the result of 1st innings or both the innings then both the teams may be declared joint winners.

19. Unavoidable interruptions during the Final of Regional Inter District U-19 and Sr. (FATA Region), Inter Region U-19 Quaid-e-Azam Trophy Grade-II and Patron's Trophy G-II Tournaments

- a) If first innings of one team has been completed but after playing 25 overs the first innings of the other team cannot be completed, the results shall be decided as under:-
Deduct from the average runs per over scored by that team, the average runs per over scored by the opponents to calculate the Net run rate. The team with higher Net run rate will be the winner.

For the purpose of obtaining a run rate the side batting second must bat for a minimum of 25 overs. If the run rates remain equal, the result shall be decided on the basis of lesser number of wickets fallen in the same number of overs.

- b) If the first innings of one team has been completed but the first innings of the other team does not proceed beyond 25 overs, then as soon as the ground is fit for play and if time permits, the whole innings will be completed and lead shall be decided on the basis of first innings. If still not decided then on the spin of the coin (except Final of President's Trophy Grade – II).
- c) When no play is possible during the major part of the match then within the time available, the umpires will work out and decide the number of overs each side will play. The number of overs so decided shall not be less than 25 overs.
- d) Once match has started on time and any interruption due to weather or any other reason occurs then the Umpires will be authorized to readjust the number of overs to be played by each team in a way that both the teams have to play equal number of overs.
- e) After implement of all above-mentioned conditions, if no play is possible to decide first innings lead, then the final will be rescheduled.

19.1 **Final of Quaid-e-Azam Trophy (First Class)**

Finals of Quaid-e-Azam Trophy (first class) will be of 5 days duration. If the first innings is not completed within the scheduled duration, the match will be continued on one subsequent day so that the first innings is completed by both the sides. If the first innings of both the teams are not completed despite the extra day, both the teams will be declared as joint winner.

20. **Umpires**

- a. Umpires will be appointed by PCB from its panel of Umpires.
- b. No umpire can be appointed who is a selector, coach or Manager for any Departmental team or office bearer (President, Secretary and Treasurer) of the respective Zone/District/City/Region of an Association whose team is taking part in that tournament.
- c. In case umpires from PCB panel of Umpires are not available, then a local umpire shall act until a regular umpire from PCB panel arrives. It will be the responsibility of Local Association/Match Referee to contact PCB to ask for the PCB panel umpire to rush, if the one is not available locally.
- d. The umpires will report at the ground on the first day one hour before the scheduled time of the start of the match and atleast forty-five minutes before, on the subsequent days. If Referee is not appointed then both the Umpires shall take the charge of the ground, from the ground authority not later than 1500 hours on the day before the scheduled start of the match, in

case there had been no rains earlier.

- e. Referee is being representative of PCB shall ensure necessary arrangements prior to the start of the match. Referee will work as head of the PCT and in-charge of the match and will not interfere in the traditional role of the match.
- f. Umpires will wear the following dress before the start of mowing and during the match:-
 - a) White hat, white shirt
 - b) White jacket/Coat (Optional)
 - c) Black dress trousers
 - d) White socks
 - e) White shoes

21. **Report by Umpires and Captains**

- a) At the end of each match, the umpires shall send a report to the PCB containing the following information:-
 - i) A copy of the scorecard duly completed containing all details and result of the match along with the list of teams exchanged before the toss, duly countersigned by the umpires. In case the printed scorecard is not available, the scorecard should be sent on the plain paper giving the result and all the relevant details of the match.
 - ii) Comments on the arrangements for the match.
 - iii) Comments on the performance of the two Captains and the conduct of both the teams and their individual players.
 - iv) Report on the conditions of the pitch.
 - v) Any other point, which they may consider of importance.
 - vi) Umpires and Match Referee will sign on each page of the original score book available with the scorer.

In case the umpires have difference of opinion or dispute they may send their individual report as per 20 (a) (i, ii, iii, iv, v) on separate paper.

If an umpire does not submit the above information within three days of the completion of the match, he is liable to be disqualified for the remaining matches of the season and his umpiring fee may be forfeited.

- b) The umpires/Referee will be responsible for the correctness of the scorecard and check the Score Book at each interval, especially at the close of each day's play and send the original copy of the scorecard to the PCB and copy, thereof, to the Local Association.
- c) The Captains of the Participating teams shall handover confidential report on umpires, in writing, to the Match Referee on the prescribed pro-forma, at the end of each day's play in a sealed envelope, copy of which must be obtained from the PCB. If a team does not submit confidential report on umpires at the end of each day's play, a fine of Rs.3000/- per day be imposed.

PCB ensures that Captains reports are kept highly confidential and secret.

22. **Discipline on the field**

- a. In order to enforce discipline in the game it has been decided that under no circumstances any protest by team officials, Captain or the players verbal or through a gesture against umpire's decision will be tolerated by the PCB. Teams shall also be responsible for the conduct/behavior of their supporters. They are liable to disciplinary action including scratching from the tournament on this account alone.
- b. The players are forbidden to enter into any sort of altercation with each other. Should such an untoward incident takes place, the umpires will immediately warn the player(s) involved and submit a report to the Match Referee alongwith their personal opinion. Before the day is out, the Match Referee will make thorough investigations and report the matter on phone, followed by a written report to the PCB. PCB will give its decision preferably before the start of the game next morning or as soon as possible thereafter. The players and team Captains and officials are hereby warned that such incidents may involve suspension of erring players/officials from the tournament for a period of time as determined by the PCB or Match Referee.
- c) In order to curb growing cases of misconduct in and outside the field and in case an umpire reports to Match Referee against any team official/player(s) on account of misbehavior or misconduct then the team or the official/player in question will be fined under the PCB Code of Conduct for Players and Players Support Personnel by the Match Referee who will recover this fine from the defaulting player and send the same to the PCB alongwith the report of the match.
- d) In case an umpire reports against any Team official/player(s) on account of misconduct, the case will be reported to Match Referee/PCB who may take further action according to PCB Code of Conduct.
- e) Any infringement of these rules will be dealt with by the Match Referee whose decision shall be final and binding on all concerned.

23. **Protest**

- a. A protest in respect of infringement of rules shall not be entertained unless it is accompanied by a protest fee of Rs. 5,000/= refundable, if the protest is upheld. For Regional Inter district and Inter Region U-19, the protest fee shall be at the rate of Rs. 5,000/= per player. The protest must be given in writing to the Umpires within one hour of the close of the match. The Umpires shall forward the protest immediately

with their comments for decision to Match Referee or PCB, if there is no Match Referee who will decide the protest and communicate the same to the teams concerned. An appeal against the decision of the Match Referee may be made to PCB whose decision shall be final and binding on the competing teams. This appeal will be accompanied with an additional fee of Rs. 2000/= within 24 hours of the decision of the Match Referee, PCB will take a decision within 30 days of such an appeal.

B **Disciplinary Committee**

The PCB Disciplinary Committee will take the disciplinary action against defaulting teams and individuals.

24. **Local Association**

- a) For Regional Inter District Under-19 and Regional Inter District Sr. tournaments the local Association under whose jurisdiction the match center is located will provide administrative support for the match and work in accordance with the instructions issued by PCB.
 - i) The local Association shall ensure ground reservations for matches of the Tournament well in advance and to liaison with the Match Referee/ PCB to ensure proper maintenance of the pitch and the ground throughout the cricket season.
 - ii) Ensure proper preparation of pitches and ground before each match.
 - iii) Ensure that scorer, scoreboard and items of furniture like chairs, tables etc. have properly been placed.
 - iv) Ensure that Umpires appointed for the match turn up in time. In case the appointed Umpires (s) fail to turn up at the ground on the first morning of the match, shall be empowered to appoint other umpire who has to be from the PCB panel of Umpires. In case the umpires from PCB panel are not available such umpires shall act until a regular umpire from PCB panel arrives. It will be the entire responsibility of local Association in case of no Match Referee to contact immediately to ask for PCB panel umpire to rush if the same is not available locally.
 - vi) Where there is no Match Referee to conduct an enquiry into matters of indiscipline reported by the umpires or captains before the day is out and passes their findings at once to the PCB for decision.

25. **Law 1 – The Players**

Law 1.2 Nomination of Players

The following shall apply in addition to Law 1.2:

If any player, other than nominated players is found part of playing XI of a match, the Manager and Captain of the team may be banned upto one year in addition to action taken by Match Referee under the PCB Code of Conduct.

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

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

b) Enter any part of the playing area (which shall include the field of play and the area between the boundary and the perimeter boards) at any time, including any scheduled or unscheduled breaks in play.

A player who has been suspended from participating in a match shall be permitted from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter be permitted to enter the players' dressing room provided that the players' dressing room (or any part thereof) for the match is not within the playing area described in b) above (for example, the player is not permitted to enter the on-field 'dug-out').

26. **Dope Test**

PCB may conduct DOPE TEST by referring case/cases to designated Doctors or Hospitals.

ICC Standard Playing Conditions adopted by PCB.

27.1 **Substitutes and Runners**

Law 2.1 (a) (ii), 2.7 and 2.8 shall not apply. A runner for a batsman 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.

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

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

27.2.1 The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until he has either been able to field, or his team has subsequently been batting, for the total length of playing time for which he was absent (hereafter referred to

as penance time), subject to a maximum cumulative penance time of 120 minutes. If any unexpired penance time remains at the end of an innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.

27.2.2 The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until his team's batting innings has been in progress for the length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired penance time carried forward from the previous innings, subject to a maximum cumulative penance time of 120 minutes. However, once his side has lost five wickets in its batting innings, he may bat immediately. If any unexpired penance time remains at the end of that batting innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.

For the purposes of 27.2.1 and 27.2.2, playing time shall comprise the time play is in progress excluding lunch and tea intervals, intervals between innings and official drinks intervals. For clarity, a player's penance time will continue to expire after he is dismissed, for the remainder of his team's batting innings.

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

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 stop-page time as playing time, provided he returns to the field of play immediately after the interruption.

The restriction in clauses 27.2.1 and 27.2.2 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).

Note: Even batsman batting after 5 wickets falls and his penance time left and innings close before that time it would be applicable in the follow-on or bowling innings.

27.2.3 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 or batting team who are not playing in the match and who are not acting as substitute fielders shall be required to wear a team training bib whilst on the playing area (including the area between the boundary and the perimeter fencing).

28. **Law 3.8 - Fitness of Ground, Weather and Light and Law 3.9 – Suspension of play for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light**

28.1 The umpires shall be the final judges of the fitness of the ground, weather and light for play. See 28.2 below and Law 7.2 (Fitness of the pitch for play).

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

a) 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, following consultation with the PCB Match Referee.

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.

If circumstances are warranted, the umpires shall stop play and instruct the ground staff to take whatever action they can and use whatever equipment is necessary to remove as much dew as possible from the outfield when conditions become unreasonable or dangerous. The umpires may also instruct the ground staff to take such action during scheduled and unscheduled breaks in play.

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. 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.

28.3 Play may be suspended due to safety and security concerns by the umpires on the advice of the Match Referee, the head of the relevant ground authority.

28.4 Where play is suspended under clause 28.3 above the decision to abandon or resume play shall be the responsibility of the Match Referee who shall act only after consultation with the head of ground authority.

28.5 **Light Meters**

28.6 It is the responsibility of the PCB to supply light meters to the match officials through Match Referees to be used in accordance with these playing conditions.

28.7 All light meters shall be uniformly calibrated.

28.8 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 28.2 (b) above.

Light Meter Use

i) Use light meters correctly – as a match guideline for improvements.

ii) Make light consultations between overs if possible to allow the use of slow bowlers to maximize play

iii) There will be different "light meter readings" for slow, medium and fast bowlers.

iv) Light meters would be used only to assist the umpires in their decision making-they are there as a guide only.

v) Referees should be informed first and consulted in Ground, Weather & Light decisions that bring abandonment of play or in times of lengthy delays.

29. **Law 6- The Bat**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6.1:

The blade of the bat should be a single wooden piece having a conventional "flat" face. The match umpires may

have random check specification of the bat at anytime during the match.

30. **Law 7 - The Pitch**

Law 7 shall apply subject to the following:

30.1 Law 7.3 – Selection and preparation

The following will apply in addition to Law 7.3:

30.1.1 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 un-authorized access. (The pitch area shall include an area at least 2 meters beyond the rectangle made by the crease markings at both ends of the pitch).

30.1.2 The umpires shall ensure that, prior to the start of play, only authorized staff, the match officials, Captains, team coaches and authorized 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 broadcaster(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.

In the event of any dispute, the Match Referee in consultation with PCB will rule and his ruling will be final.

Law 7.4 Changing the Pitch

Law 7.4 shall be replaced by the following:

- i) In the event of a pitch being considered too dangerous for play to continue in the estimation of the match umpires, they shall stop play and immediately advise the Match Referee.
- ii) The on-field umpires and Match Referee shall consult with both captains.
- iii) If the captains agree, play shall resume.

iv) If the decision is not to resume play, the match umpires shall consider one of the options in the following sequence:

- (a) Whether the existing pitch can be repaired. Repair work will only be considered if there has been malicious damage to a non-crucial part of the pitch;
- (b) Whether an alternative pitch can be used;
- (c) Whether the match has to be abandoned.

v) When such a decision is made, the ground authority shall make a public announcement as soon as possible following that decision.

vi) In the event of a decision being taken in favour of iv (a) or (b) above, the supervision of the remedial or new preparatory work shall be the responsibility of the match umpires and the representative of the ground authority.

vii) The rescheduled starting time and the rescheduled cessation time, together with any make-up procedures as provided herein, shall be the responsibility of the on-field umpires.

viii) In the event that the existing pitch can be made playable after suitable remedial work as in iv (a) above, the match shall continue from the point stopped.

ix) If a new pitch is prepared under iv (b) above, the match shall be restarted from the first ball after making a fresh nomination and toss (but see vii above)

31. **Law 9.3 - The Bowling, Popping and Return Popping Crease**

Law 9.3 shall apply, except that the reference to "a minimum of 6ft." shall be replaced by " a minimum of 15 yards" (13.71 meters).

32. **Law 10 – Preparation and maintenance of the playing area**

Law 10.1 - Rolling

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.1:

Prior to tossing for choice of innings the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the groundsman. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the groundsman, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to

the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.

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

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

10.6 Maintenance of Foot-holes

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. As soon as possible after the conclusion of each day's play, bowler's foot holes will be repaired.

33. **Law 11 – Covering the Pitch**

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.

Law 11.2 – During the match

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play and for the duration of the period of the match. It shall be wholly covered at the termination of each day's play or providing the weather is fine, within a period of two hours thereafter.

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

Law 11.3 – Covering bowler's run ups

Law 11.3 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler's run-ups shall be covered to a distance of at least 10 x 10 meters.

Law 11.4 – Removal of covers

Law 11.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The covers shall be removed no earlier than 5.00 a.m. and no later than 8.00 a.m. on each morning of the match provided it is not raining at the time, but they will be replaced if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

34. Law 23 **Dead Ball**

Law 23 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to law 23.4.

Law 23.4 – Umpire calling and signalling 'Dead Ball'

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

Ball hitting a camera or its apparatus or a cable

On field umpires are entitled to check with third Umpire in this respect. If this consultation results in evidence been found of contact then the main playing conditions shall apply in which case the ball will either be re-bowled or the runs scored up to the point of contact will count, as the case may be.

35. **Law 24 No Ball**

Note: If any bowler reported two times in a season as per above, he will be banned till the clearance from the National Cricket Academy.

Bowler breaking wicket in delivering ball

Either umpire shall call and signal No ball if, other than in an attempt to run out the non-striker under Law 42.15, the bowler breaks the wicket at any time after the ball comes into play and before he completes the stride after the

delivery stride. Also see Laws 23.4 (b)(viii), 23.4(b)(ix) and Law 24.10 will apply.

36. **Law 25 – Wide Ball**

Law 25.1 – Judging a Wide

Law 25.1 shall apply with the following addition to Law 25.1 (judging a wide):

For bowlers attempting to utilize the rough outside a batsman's leg stump, not necessarily as a negative tactic, the strict limited over wide interpretation shall be applied.

For bowlers whom umpires consider to be bowling down the leg side as a negative tactic, the strict limited over wide interpretation shall be applied.

37. LAW 37 - OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

Law 37 shall apply. For the avoidance of doubt, if an umpire feels that a batsman, in running between the wickets, has significantly changed his direction without probable cause and thereby obstructed a fielder's attempt to effect a run out, the batsman should, on appeal, be given out, obstructing the field. It shall not be relevant whether a run out would have occurred or not.

If the change of direction involves the batsman crossing the pitch, Law 42.14 shall also apply.

38. Law 40.4 shall be replaced by the following:

Significant Movement by Wicketkeeper after ball comes into play before it reaches it striker

Moving up a few steps and settling in is permitted provided this does not allow him to come within reach of the striker's wicket

Early movement permissible once batsman shows intent to play in a particular direction

If breached, either umpire is to call dead ball.

39. Law 41.8 shall be replaced by the following:

Significant movement by fielders

Movement by the outfielders towards the striker or the striker's wicket is permissible

Movement by fielders in the directions the striker playing or showing intent to play is also permissible.

If breached, either umpire is to call dead ball.

40. Law 42.1 – Fair & Unfair Play - Responsibility of Captain – all breaches SHALL be reported

Law 42.2 – Fair & Unfair Play - Responsibilities of Umpires – all breaches SHALL be reported

Law 42.6(a) – The bowling of fast short pitched balls. – Breaches MAY be reported

Law 42.6 (b) – Bowling of High Full Pitched balls - Breaches MAY be reported

Law 42.7 – Action by Umpires to 42.6(a & b) – Warnings not cumulative

Law 42.9 – Time wasting by fielding side – Breaches SHALL be reported

Law 42.10 – Batsman Wasting Time – Breaches SHALL be reported

Law 42.11 – Damaging the pitch – Breaches SHALL be reported

Law 42.12 – Bowler running on protected area – Breaches MAY be reported

Law 42.13 – Fieldsman damaging the pitch – Breaches Shall be reported

Law 42.14 – Batsman damaging the pitch – Breaches SHALL be reported

Law 42.15 – Bowler running out non-striker before delivering - **Bowler has to make a DELIBERATE attempt to run the non-striker out. His action of delivering the ball and then appealing would not be interpreted as a deliberate attempt.** Law 42.16 – Batsmen stealing a Run – Breaches MAY be reported

Law 42.17 – Penalty Runs – Breaches SHALL be reported

Law 42.18 – Player conduct – Breaches SHALL be reported

41. Law 42 - Fair and Unfair Play

Law 42 shall apply subject to the following:

41.1 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.

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

a) Change the ball forthwith. The batsman at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of six

other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

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 Match Referee who shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct under the PCB Code of Conduct.

41.1.2 If it is not possible to do 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 him that should there be any further incident by that team during the remainder of the match, steps 41.1.1 a) to e) above will be adopted, with the captain deemed under e) to be the player responsible.

During the inspection of ball, if umpires agree that the team have used the artificial substances, they will collect the ball after the completion of team's innings and send to PCB for further necessary action.

PCB will get the ball examined from the designated laboratory and if it is proved that Vaseline or any other substances have been used, then the concerned team will be fined Rs.50,000/- and two match points will be deducted from the total points gained by that team.

42. **Law 42.6 – Dangerous and Unfair Bowling**

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

Law 42.6 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 ball is defined as a ball, which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease.
 - b) The umpire at the bowlers end shall advise the bowler and
 - c) the batsman on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- d) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation and subject to (f) below, a ball that passes above head height of the batsman, that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a wide.
- e) For the avoidance of doubt any fast short-pitched delivery that is called a wide under this playing condition shall also count as one of the allowable short-pitched deliveries in that over.

- f) In the event of a bowler bowling more than two fast short-pitched deliveries in an over as defined in (b) above, the umpire at the bowlers end shall call and signal no ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a fast short-pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal "no ball" and then tap the head with the other hand.

- g) If a bowler delivers a third fast short pitched ball in one over, the umpire, after the call of no ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.

- h) If there is a second instance by the same 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 his final warning for the innings.

- i) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over nor be allowed to bowl the next over or part thereof.

- j) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

- k) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.

- l) The umpire will then report the matter to the 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 44 below which umpires are able to apply at any time.

43. **Law 42.6 (b) - The 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 43 (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 batsman, the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in addition to calling and signaling 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 batsmen 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 batsman) by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall, in addition to calling and signaling 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 batsman 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 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.)
44. **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 umpires as a result of a breach of clauses 42, 43 and 45 the following shall apply at any time during the match. The bowling of fast short pitched balls is unfair if in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's end considers that by their repetition and taking into account their length, height and direction, they are likely to inflict physical injury on the striker, irrespective of the protective clothing and equipment he may be wearing. The relative skill of the striker shall also be taken into consideration.

In the event of such unfair bowling, the umpire at the bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure:-

- a) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred.

- b) If this caution is ineffective, he shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning.
- c) Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply even though the bowler may later change ends.
- d) Should 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 batsmen 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 Match referee responsible for the match who shall take any further action, which is considered to be appropriate against the Captain and the Bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of the Captains.)

45. **Law 42.8 – Deliberate bowling of High Full Pitched Balls**

Law 42.8 shall be replaced with the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch, which is deemed dangerous and unfair as defined in clause 43, was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with.

The umpires at the bowlers end shall:

- (a) Call and signal no ball
- (b) When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith
- (c) Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings
- (d) Ensure that the over is complete by another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.
- (e) Report the occurrence to the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and the Match referee responsible for the match who shall take any further action, which is considered to be appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of the Captains.)

46. **Action by the umpires for dangerous and unfair Bowling**

Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in a 42, 43 and 44 above, such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

47. **CODE OF CONDUCT**

- 47.1 The captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that play is conducted within the spirit of the game as well as within the Laws.
- 47.2 Players and team officials shall not at any time engage in conduct unbecoming to a player or official which could bring them or the game into disrepute.
- 47.3 Players and team officials must at all times accept the Umpire's decision. Players must not show dissent at the Umpire's decision.
- 47.4 Players and team officials shall not intimidate, assault or attempt to intimidate or assault an umpire, another player or a spectator.
- 47.5 Players and team officials shall not use crude or abusive language (known as sledging) nor make offensive gesture.
- 47.6 Players and team officials shall not use or in any way be concerned in the use or distribution of illegal drugs or engage in Betting, in any form, or any match.
If a player(s)/match official(s) found involved in match fixing, the concerned player(s)/official(s) will be banned for life and the match points will be declared null and void.
- 47.7 Players and team officials shall not disclose or comment upon any alleged breach of the code or upon any hearing, report or decision arising from such breach.
- 47.8 Players and team officials shall not make any public pronouncement or media comment, which is detrimental either to the game in general, or to a particular tournament in which they are involved, or about any tournament, which is to take place, or to relations between the officials of the competing teams.
- 47.9 Players and for Team officials shall be required to report to the Captain and or Team Manager any approach made to them by a bookmaker or any other corrupt approach or knowledge of such approach made to any other player or Team Official.

PCB MATCH REFEREE

48. **Objective**

To act on behalf of PCB to see:

- (a) Full implementation of Law 42.1 is properly understood

and upheld; Law 42.1: The captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that play is conducted within the spirits of the game as well as within the Laws of cricket.

- (b) To ensure that the spirit of the game is observed and the conduct of the game being maintained during Domestic Cricket matches by players, Umpires, Teams and District/City/Zonal/Regional Cricket Association Officials, on or off the field. His responsibility is confined to the precincts of the ground.
- (c) To ensure that the ground and pitches are made in accordance with the instructions of PCB.
- (d) To adjudicate Man of the Match whenever required.

49. **Term of Reference**

- (a) To be the independent representative of PCB for Domestic tournament matches.
- (b) To liaise with the appointed Umpires, but not in any way to interfere with their traditional role.
- (c) To carry out the following duties:
- i) Observe and adjudicate upon breaches of the Code of Conduct.
- ii) Impose penalties for failure to maintain the minimum over rate as set by PCB (15 overs per hour)
- iii) Impose penalties for deliberate acts of unfair play e.g. the deliberate slowing down of over rates and the deliberate speeding up of overs to make up for any shortfall during a day's play.
- iv) Impose penalties for infringements of the PCB regulations relating to advertising on cricket clothing and equipment.
- v) Impose penalties incurred under any other PCB regulations, which may be passed from time to time and falls within the Terms of Reference.
- vi) Ensure the conduct of the game is upheld by the Umpires in accordance with the Laws of cricket and the playing conditions as laid down by PCB and to give support to the Umpires if required.
- vii) Supervise the toss by the two captains before the start of a match. Umpires will perform the duty in case Match Referee is not available.
- viii) The Match Referee on information provided by the PCB regarding non-payment of tournament fee or other dues, may not allow any team to take part in the tournament till it clears the dues.
- ix) Match Referee will hear and decide all cases as per

Playing Conditions/rules for Domestic Tournaments and Code of Conduct framed by PCB.

x) **Talent Spotting**

Match Referee will comment on any outstanding performance of players, particularly that of youngsters in order to assist PCB in talent spotting.

50. **Method of Operations**

a) **Initial Briefing**

It is necessary that prior to the start of each tournament, the Match Referee should have a briefing with Captains, Vice Captains, Managers, Coaches and Umpires at 1600 hours one day before at the match venue. For the remaining matches of each tournament, the briefing will be held on the first day of the match. The briefing will take place 45 minutes before the start of the match.

Note: If a Captain is a reported player, the Vice Captain will be responsible for all the relevant matters assigned to the Captain.

b) The Match Referee must lay down the standards expected from the players, making it clear that the Captains are responsible for their teams and for the good conduct of the game. The Match Referee must make it clear that no public criticism of Umpires will be tolerated.

The Match Referee should ensure that all are aware of the Playing Conditions.

Both the umpires, official scorer (only in case of out station duty) and Match Referee shall inspect the ground by 15.00 hours on the day before the scheduled start of the match. In case of non-compliance the concerned Umpire/Scorer/Match Referee may be disqualified for the remaining matches of the season.

d) **Scorer**

The scorer will report at the ground on all match days 45 minutes before the scheduled start of the match. In case of outstation appointment, scorer will report at the ground one day before at 1500 hours and meet umpires/Match Referee. If a scorer does not submit photocopy of the scorebook within three days of the completion of the match or does not fax the scorecard or send the incorrect scorecard, he is liable to be disqualified for the remaining matches of the season and his scoring fee may be forfeited.

Note: The scorer will not sit in the hearing. However he may sit in the briefing.

e) **Match days**

The Match Referee must be present within the precincts of

the Ground on all days of the Match or Matches assigned to him atleast an hour before the start of play till after close of play, bearing in mind that reports can be submitted upto one hour after the end of the day's play. He must ensure in conjunction with the ground authority, that he has a good view of the Match.

51. **Media:**

The Match Referee must not discuss or comment upon any decision at any time. The Match Referee is not allowed to write for the press or commentate for the television and / or radio during the Tournament in which he is involved.

52. **Payment of Fines:**

The Match Referee must formally, in writing, notify the Manager of the Player(s) concerned and PCB of any fines imposed. The Player (s) must pay fine at the spot to the Match Referee who will deposit it to PCB and the team's fine must be paid within one calendar month to PCB. In case of non-compliance the fine will be doubled automatically.

53. **Appellate Committee**

The Chief Operating Officer PCB will act as Chairman Appellate Committee and will decide all appeals.

INTIKHAB ALAM

Director Domestic Cricket Operations

28th August 2015

PCB PLAYING CONDITIONS INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretations of First class/non first class match (more than 2 days duration). These interpretations will apply accordingly as mentioned below.

Clause: 27.2 Fielder absent or leaving the field

All players MUST inform the umpires of their intention and the reasons for wanting to leave the field prior to doing so. If they do not so inform the umpires or the umpires do not accept the reason given as a valid reason for a substitute, no substitute is to be allowed. Umpires are to take a stronger approach to such requests and must ensure that they are given a valid and genuine reason before giving permission for a substitute.

Referee will log this that how many substitutions were made & to make it part of his report.

Notes on defining injuries (Playing Condition 27.2.2 and 27.2.3)

- An **external blow** is defined as when a player is hit by something or hits something. It must be noted that this definition does not include blisters.
- Examples of an **internal injury** area pulled muscles or blisters.
- The medical committee of PCB has ruled that players with cramp are entitled to a substitute as cramp should be considered an **injury or illness**. This is no longer an issue for batsmen as they are no longer allowed runners. In order to speed up play, fielders are permitted and indeed encouraged to leave the field to either put on or take off protective equipment such as internal leg guards for spinners just prior to or just after their spells. This should be done just outside the field of play and under the sight of the umpires. This includes broken equipment.

Note: Fielders are permitted to return to the field (with the consent of the bowler's end umpire) provided there is no waste of time during an over. Normal convention sees this happen at the end of the over, fall of wicket, drinks break or other break in play.

Clause: 3.5 Fitness for play and Law 3.9 –suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable conditions

The objective is for the umpires to maximize play. The intention is to stay out longer than teams may have been used to in the past. Whilst match officials have dealt with GWL more firmly in recent times, it is necessary that appropriate positive and assertive management is continued. The umpires are the final judges of the fitness of GWL. Referee will also be consulted regarding GWL but final decision will be made by the field umpires.

In considering the fitness of light, umpires should note the following:

- Only when conditions are **UNSAFE**, should play be suspended. The word unreasonable in the Law applies to high winds, dust storms and the like.
- The terms "unsuitable" or "unfair" are not valid reasons for suspending play. Conditions need to be 'safe' to continue playing and 'unsafe' to suspend play. Umpires should only suspend play when conditions are 'dangerous'.
- •For the avoidance of doubt, the level of light (and therefore the light meter reading) required to justify suspension of play will normally be different depending on whether the bowler is fast or slow i.e. the light level at which point it would normally be considered unsafe for a batsman facing a fast bowler is normally higher than one where a slow bowler is bowling. (Note: in differentiating between slow and fast bowlers, umpires should take into account whether the keeper would normally stand back or up to the stumps).
- In an effort to prolong play, captains may be advised as to whether slow bowlers should be used when conditions are mainly becoming **UNSAFE** for the batsmen.
- •When the on field umpires are finding it difficult to pick up the ball, this is considered the correct time for the umpires to confer and consider the light and discuss the options. Both on

field umpires must agree to suspend play. If only one on field umpire believes that play should be suspended, then play should continue.

- •Light meters should be used only to assist the umpires in their decision making. They are to be used as a guide only once a previous benchmark has been already set.

BAD LIGHT RED FLAGS

It is only dark at one end

- The beneficiary captains/players will always show/see the better/ bad light at the one end.
- Setting a "soft" benchmark early in the match could make getting a result and playing longer, much more difficult at the end. **(for this when you arrive day before make a soft bench mark in the evening)**

Approaches to consider when deciding whether to come off for bad light.

1. The first time that play is suspended for bad light – that reading becomes the bench mark (guide) for the match. That is the time to push the boundaries hard, every time.
2. There should be visible proof of light affecting the fielder's ability to see the ball – not just one occurrence and it should be genuine and not game tactic related.
3. Grounds are different – we are the global trend setters with responsibilities.
4. Batters have the best view – do not be influenced by them or indeed by the game situation.
5. Remember if they complain about not seeing the rotation of a spinner's delivery, fast bowlers might be better for them.

This is a tough call – extend play longer than we have before.

Should the on field Umpires disagree as to the fitness of GWL, then the current status quo should continue. That is, the umpires do not agree the light is unsafe and play is in progress, then play is to continue until both Umpires agree it is unsafe.

Important

Light meters should only be used after the umpires have decided that conditions are unsafe – a light meter reading is taken and then used as a benchmark for consistency for the remainder of that match. Different benchmarks or readings should be used for slow bowlers (when the keeper would normally stand up) and for fast bowlers when setting a benchmark for batsmen safety.

Readings should be taken from both ends and provided to the Match Referee upon request.

Clause: 11(viii) Please read the new Law 5 (The ball)regarding captain choice of taking new ball after 80 overs carefully.

Example: If captain change the ball during the 80.3 overs the next new ball available after 161 overs.

Clause 12:Non first class matches declaration is allowed during the first innings.

Important Note: For the Jumma prayer timing adjustment only umpires and if Referee appointed have the authority to adjust the timing not the teams/captain/managers.

Important:

If a team gets out or declares when 10 or fewer minutes remain for the decided time of Jumma Prayer's interval then interval starts there and then and will be enhanced up to the decided timing.

For Example: Jumma Prayer timing has been decided 1 to 2 pm and at 12.50 pm team gets out, now interval will start from 12.50 to 2 PM. 10 or less minutes added into extended interval will also be added into the rescheduled cessation time of the day. Say: Cessation time of the day is 5pm but now officially scheduled time is 5.10 pm.

During the above mentioned process if 9 wickets down when 2 or less minutes remains the clause 12(d) lunch will extend when 9 wickets down will not be applicable on Friday. Also Para (h) will not be applicable.

Important Points:

If time has been rescheduled due to early and enhanced timing of the Jumma Prayer/Lunch interval then 30 minutes for Make up lost **time/GWL/OVERS** will be started from the rescheduled cessation time.

Note: In above mentioned example 10 minutes will extend the day's play but these 10 minutes not count or deduct from the 30 minutes EXTRA TIME.

Clause 12 (g)

For this Para consensus of both captains is essential, no influence from the umpires.

Clause 12(h)

If 9 wickets down when 2 or less minutes remain the 30 minutes lunch interval extension will be applied but after using 30 minutes, still 9 wickets down then 15 minutes (4 overs clause will not be applied. But if 15 minutes clause been applied (8 wickets down and significant runs need to victory) suddenly 9th wickets down and when 15 minutes has been utilized and still 9 wickets down then lunch can be extended 30 minutes here.

Note: Last Para of clause 12(h) will apply as mentioned above

Clause 13 over:

If no chance of result then only consent of the both captains game may call off after the completion of 8 overs. No time frame for this clause and umpires will abstain from the involvement. If one of the captain wish to continue the game then follow the wish of the concerning captain.

Clause 13 (c)

If team is bowled out in 3.30 hours, if over rate is in plus then will be considered for the next/previous innings over rate but if in minus then shall be ignored.

Clause 13(ix)

On the day other than last day of the match if wicket falls during the minimum last over of the day game will be ceased there and then even balls left of that over.

Note: At the permitted over time to complete the minimum overs of the day, the over/balls in progress shall be considered as last/ball of the day.

1 Example: Scheduled cessation time is 4.30 pm at 4.28 pm wicket falls in the 82.2 balls. Match will be stopped there and then.

2 Example: Scheduled cessation time 4.30 pm, to complete the overs of the day using 30 minutes permitted time at 4.50 pm 82.3 overs wicket falls so game will be stopped there and then.

3 Example: Scheduled cessation time is 4.30 pm while using 30 minutes permitted time at 4.58 with 81.1 overs wicket falls, game will be stopped there and then.

X: This Para only for the overs without any interruption occurs regarding the GWL in the day.

XI: This Para clears that those extra 30 minutes for the 4 things, (a) first if time lost due to GWL will make up and then (b) overs left of the day. Conclusion, in any circumstances only 30 minutes play will be extended in the day. Extension for the 30 minutes will always be started from the original scheduled time.

Note: X/XI In both conditions only 30 minutes can be extended.

Clause 13.OVERS

First Class/2 days and 3 days Commencement of Last Hour of Play

The relevant regulations are paragraph 13. (iv) and Laws 16.6, 15.2(c) and 15.9 (b).

The aim of the regulations is for the last hour to commence once the minimum numbers of overs have been bowled or the stipulated time for the commencement of the last hour has been reached, whichever happens last. In other words, if the minimum numbers of overs have been bowled prior to the time set down for the commencement of the last hour then play should continue until such time is reached. As the Law prescribes, the over in progress when this time is reached must be completed (unless wicket falls) and the last hour should commence at the start of the following over (i.e. when the umpire signals the start of the last hour – 15 overs).

As regards the taking of the drinks break, the normal rules for the taking of the break shall apply. Accordingly unless a wicket falls (or batsman retires) within 5 minutes of the scheduled break, the break shall be taken at the end of the over in progress when the scheduled time for the break is reached. Play should have continued until the completion of the over in progress

For example:

Match scheduled cessation time is 4.30 pm. On the last day of the match at 3.25 pm 65.3 overs been bowled, a wicket falls at this point. Umpire will call drinks here and after completion of 68 overs will signal for the last hour of the match. Signal at 3.35pm so last hour till 4.35pm.

Example:

Last day of the match cessation scheduled time is 4.30 pm. At 3.25 wicket falls at the 69th overs last ball. Umpire signal for the drink but at 3.28 fielding team ready to start the game. At this point umpires will allow to bowl another over and for instance signal been made at 3.32 pm so it will till 4.32 to pm.

Example:

Last day of the match scheduled cessation time is 4.30 pm team's over rate is slow so at 3.40 team completes 68th over. It will not the time to ask fielding team/batsmen to take drinks after 70 minutes. In this scenario still drinks will be taken 3.30 pm but last Hour of the match will be started at 3.40 pm to 4.40 pm.

Example 4: Cessation time 5 pm (90 overs per day) at 4 pm team completes 70th over of the day (or wicket falls at this time). Umpires will take drink here.

Clause 13 STUMPS DRAWN

A: If for example cessation scheduled time 5 PM. At 4 pm there is a rain interrupts the game till 4.20 pm, now we have lost 20 minutes. These 20 minutes added in to the playing time and now rescheduled time is 5.20 and if further interruption occurs at 5 to 5.15 pm then timing will be rescheduled here till 5.30 pm. Total interruption is 35 minutes but we have only 30 minutes to extend the play.

B: But if a match is running smoothly without any interruption but for Example at 4.30 pm bad light stops the game and at 5.00 pm things ready for the play but now match will not be started and stumps will be drawn.

Note: If stoppage over ran from the scheduled/rescheduled time then day should be called off except on the last day of the match.

Clause 21 (b)

Umpires will definitely check the score book at the end of the day for the correctness of the score but Match Referee can correct the score if he has concrete evidence that the score or boundary was given incorrectly but can't interfere during the process of replay.

Clause 27.2.3

Substitutes will be in proper cricket attire with bibs. If they will not follow the PCB Clothing & Equipment regulations will be charged under the PCB code of conduct.(Shoes/laces etc.)

Clause 28.2 (b)

For the maximize play umpires are the in charge of the GWL. Play shall not be held up just because of the dew in the morning. If conditions meet with last Para of this clause then only play shall be not started. If in the opinion of both umpires too dangerous/unsafe.

Clause 32:

According to Law 10, mowing of the pitch can b started at any time but not later than half hour of the scheduled or rescheduled time of the match on the subsequent day of the match.

Example: Match starting time 10: am, on the second day of the match if umpires wants mowing at 8.30 am, they can do so because Law stated it should be done 30 minutes from the start of the match on the day.

Clause 49(ix)

Referee is the Head of the PCT, so his job to facilitate the umpires wherever requires apart from the hearing. During the hearing his role will be as Judge.

Clause 50 (a)

During the briefing Captains/v captains/Managers and coaches are must be presented.

Note: If Referee satisfied with the reason then the concerned Team Official who is absent can be exempted from the fine.

Clause 48(d)

Scorer will report 45 minutes before the start of the match. Scorer is allow to sit in the briefing but not allow during the hearing process or if anyone call for the code of conduct.

Domestic Issues & Solutions

Mowing of the pitch on day one

Pitch shall be mown every day according to the Law 3.b, including first day of the match.

Pitch change prior to the match in T20 & OD

The designated pitch for the OD/T20 can only be changed prior to the start of the match if both umpires in consultation with match referee (if appointed) considered it unfit. This will not apply in 2 or more days duration match.

None availability of used ball

PCB Playing Conditions will be applied strictly if used balls will not be provided by the teams, even in the first match of the tournament.

Wrong applications of Playing Conditions and Laws

Wrong applications of Laws and Playing Conditions will lead to penalty on umpires/referees.

Application of different breaches and different Levels/fines

Read thoroughly PCB Code of Conduct and Playing Conditions for the consistent application of fines and its Levels.

Suspect/Illegal bowling action adopt procedure of the Law/Report

Especially in age restricted tournaments like U-16 and U-19, if on field umpires feel bowler has obvious suspect/illegal bowling action should call and signal NO Ball and both umpires together will sign and report to PCB. Both umpires consensus on this issue is mandatory.

Technique: if one of the umpires feels that the bowler has some suspect/illegality of his action then after 2 or 3 balls they will consult with each other and if both agree then will follow the above mentioned procedure.

Note: If in the opinion of one umpire that the bowler has suspect/illegal bowling action and other umpire has different opinion then the report will be sent on a separate page by that umpire who has reservations on bowling action rather than on PCB suspect/illegal official form.

This separate report will not consider as official report of the concerned bowler. The signatures of both the umpires are compulsory for official report.

Players/Team officials - Match Pitch access

Access to the pitch shall be restricted to only designated players/team officials (captain/coach) before the start of the match and subsequent days of the match. The match referee is fully authorized to stop any player's access to the pitch and to take appropriate action in case of infringement.

Call off the day due to GWL & charge of the ground

The umpires/referee will take charge of the ground including match designated pitch at 3 pm a day before start of the match and to ensure necessary arrangements, remedial work regarding ground weather light. Umpires will be responsible to call of the day if play was not possible on any day of the match due to GWL.

Ball tampering non identification of the player has been notified and captain warns but in next matches that captain playing as a player?

If a captain has already warned by the umpires on non-identification regarding ball tampering and the same captain will participate in the next match as a player and the team again proved guilty in non-identification ball tampering then player's identification procedure will be applied. PCB Playing conditions Clause 41.1.1 will be applied.

Notify the next PCT immediately regarding ball tampering & Code of Conduct issues

Immediately after the conclusion of the match, the Umpires/match referee shall pass the information regarding ball tempering and Code of Conduct to the umpires/referee of next match of those teams.

Betterment of the game

First day covers for the pitch/square are six and no rain happened but for example if second day there is rain and ground authority bring 2 more covers to protect the bowling run-up, umpires will allow this if they already discussed this during the briefing.

Note: This should be discussed in the briefing and implement for the betterment of the game.

APPENDIX 1 (TV Matches)

1: Fair Catches

Clause 1 – Fair catch instead of Clean catch – This means all forms of fair catches can now be sent up for checking i.e. catches that appear to not carry, catches that strike the helmet worn by a fieldsman (this includes the wicket-keeper), or a catch close to the boundary. Soft signal will have to be given and Third Umpire will check for No ball before processing the catch. FINAL DECISION TO BE GIVEN ON FIELD.

1.1: Fair Catches Processing

a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether or not a catch was taken cleanly, he shall first consult with the square leg umpire.

b) Should both on-field umpires require assistance from the third umpire to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire, then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. Such consultation shall be initiated by the bowlers end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height. 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 third umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.

c) The third umpire has to determine whether the batsman has been caught. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]). Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman 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.

1.2: Bump Ball

The third umpire has to determine whether the ball was a bump ball or not. However, in reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball] and whether the batsman has hit the ball. If the delivery was not a fair delivery or if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman did not hit the ball he shall indicate that the batsman is not out and, in the case of an unfair delivery, advise the on-field umpire to signal no ball. See also paragraph 3.10 below. Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman 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.

1.3: 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 batsman has obstructed the field.

b) The bowler's end umpire shall firstly take a decision on-field after consulting with the other umpire (if necessary), then he shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire. Such consultation shall be initiated by the bowlers end umpire to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands, followed by an 'out' or 'not out' signal made with the hands close to the chest at chest height.

c) Following such consultation with the third umpire, the final decision shall be indicated in the normal fashion by the bowlers end umpire. If the third umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive; the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process shall stand.

Note: Batsman running in the pitch to avoid run out fielder wants to throw but stop because he is running centre of the pitch.

1.4: No Balls

Following any mode of dismissal that is not permitted off a no ball , if the on-field umpire is uncertain as the fairness of the delivery, he shall be entitled to request the batsman to delay leaving the field and to check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball]) 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 batsman is not-out and signal no-ball.

Note. If footages of replays are inconclusive then benefit of doubt regarding No Ball shall go to the bowler.

APPENDIX 2

Third Umpire TV Replay System – Playing Conditions

2: Run Out, Stumping and Hit Wicket Decisions

2.1: 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: 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 his hands.

2.3 :If the third umpire decides the batsman is out a red light is displayed; a green light means not-out. Should the third umpire be temporarily unable to respond, a white light (where available) will remain illuminated throughout the period of interruption to signify to the on-field umpires that the TV replay system is temporarily unavailable, in which case the decision will be taken by the on-field umpire. (As an alternative to the red/green light system and where available, the big screen may be used for the purpose of conveying the third umpire’s decision.)

2.4 In the case of a referral of a hit wicket or stumping decision, the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery(all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an illegal action, [for clarity, a specific type of banned delivery can be reviewed and called no ball])

Additionally, if the third umpire finds the batsman 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.

Appendix 3

Calculation Template for Last Day of the Match

This template applies to any interruption on the last day which causes a loss in actual playing time, (i.e. an interruption longer than the amount of extra time available 30 minutes) and where play resumes after the scheduled tea interval.

Where play resumes prior to tea, then the calculation of overs remaining in the day is performed as per normal Days(not the last day) 68/75 overs , with the scheduled time for the last hour affected only by the adding of any extra time.

Lines A, B, C, D and E should be completed at the start of an interruption on the final day. If play resumes without any lost playing time, or prior to the tea interval, then this sheet can be discarded.

Once the length of interruption exceeds D and actual playing time is lost, then line F can be completed

Lines G and H can be completed immediately if the interruption starts after tea, otherwise as soon as the interruption includes the tea interval.

| | |
|--|-------|
| A Start of interruption | _____ |
| B Minimum overs remaining before start of last hour as at time A | _____ |
| C Time required to bowl minimum overs @ 4 mins per over (B x 4) | _____ |
| D Extra time available as at time A | _____ |
| E Scheduled time for last hour as at time A | _____ |
| F Rescheduled time for last hour (Time basis) (D + E) | _____ |
| G Length of intervals covered by interruption: enter 40 (lunch), 20 (tea), 60 (both) or 0 (neither) | _____ |
| H Rescheduled time for last hour (Overs basis) (A + C + D + G) | _____ |
| I Later of F and H above | _____ |
| J Time play resumes | _____ |

Note: The actual overs lost for a given interruption will also reflect any earlier interruptions in the day, so that one over is lost in the day for each full four minutes of aggregated playing time lost. For example, 15 minutes loses 3 overs, but another 15 minute delay loses 4 overs.