



PCB MEN'S MORE THAN ONE DAY / TWO INNINGS MATCHES PLAYING CONDITIONS FOR DOMESTIC TOURNAMENTS 2019-20

These Playing Conditions shall be read with the PCB Almanac 2019-20 and will apply to all PCB Domestic tournaments with the exclusion of HBL PSL. All matches will be played under the Laws of Cricket 2017 Code (2nd Edition – 2019) and ICC Standard Playing Conditions as adopted hereunder.

These Playing Conditions will operate based on the underlying principle that the PCB organized Domestic Tournaments will take precedence over any privately organized league(s) or competition(s).

Application of Laws with amendments and modifications

THE PREAMBLE – THE SPIRIT OF CRICKET

Cricket owes much of its appeal and enjoyment to the fact that it should be played not only according to the Laws, but also within the Spirit of Cricket.

The major responsibility for ensuring fair play rests with the captains, but extends to all players, match officials and, especially, coaches and managers.

Respect is central to the Spirit of Cricket

- Respect your captain, team-mates, opponents and the authority of the umpires.
- Play hard and play fair.
- Accept the umpire's decision.
- Create a positive atmosphere by your own conduct, and encourage others to do likewise. Show self-discipline, even when things go against you.
- Congratulate the opposition on their successes, and enjoy those of your own team.
- Thank the officials and your opposition at the end of the match, whatever the result.

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

Law 1: The Players

1.1: Number of Players

1.1 shall be replaced by the following:

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

In addition, Each captain shall nominate 11 players plus a maximum of 4 substitute fielders in writing to the Umpire(s)/ PCB Match Referee before right to bowl first by visiting team/ 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. (Ref. Almanac 2019-20)

All the names of the players and players support personnel must be written in full.

If any correction of a name of a nominated player is requested by any team after right to bowl first by visiting team/the toss to the umpire(s)/PCB Match Referee, then the umpire(s)/ PCB Match Referee will be the sole judge(s) of the situation. Umpire(s) / PCB Match Referee may allow the correction in the presence of both the captains and managers of both the participating teams in that match.

If any duplication in the team nomination is found after right to bowl first by visiting team/the toss then the PCB Match Referee is authorized to make necessary changes in the Nomination sheet. (May Ref. COC)

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, following action will be taken by Match Referee under the PCB Code of Conduct.

- i) The player, who has replaced the originally nominated player unlawfully, would then become the part of the playing 11 and the original player would not be allowed to participate in the match.
- ii) The defaulting team will get no points out of this match even if it wins that match.
- iii) The defaulting Captain will be banned for the next 2 matches.
- iv) The defaulting Coach will be fined at least Rs.20,000/-
- v) The defaulting manager will be fined at least Rs.20,000/-

A player or player support personnel who has been suspended from participating in a match shall not, from right to bowl first by visiting team/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 suspended player shall not be permitted, from right to bowl first by visiting team/the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter 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').

Note: If a Coach/Manager or support personnel of any team has been suspended, the same will not be allowed to even sit in the PMOA. Replacement of such person is allowed.

1.3 Captain

1.3.1 If at any time the captain is not available, a deputy (nominated) shall act for him, including for the right to bowl first by visiting team/the toss.

1.4 Responsibility of captains

The captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that play is conducted within The Spirit of Cricket as well as within the Laws. See The Preamble – The Spirit of Cricket and Law 41.1 (Fair and unfair play – responsibility of captains).

1.4.1 At any time after the nomination of the players, only a nominated player can act as deputy in discharging the duties and responsibilities of the captain as stated in these Laws, including right to bowl first by visiting team/the toss. See Law 13.4 (The toss).

If a 'Team Captain' plays in a match without being nominated as captain, he will still be considered to be the captain. The penalties should be applied on him under the PCB Code of Conduct. (Ref. Almanac, changing the condition of the ball).

Nominated Teams exchanged before right to bowl first by visiting team/the toss

- I. Each captain shall nominate 11 players plus a maximum of 4 substitute fielders in writing to Match Referee before right to bowl first by visiting team/the toss.

- II. 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.
 - III. List of the nominated teams exchanged before right to bowl first by visiting team/the toss should be handed over to Referee/umpires who will also check and countersign the list.
 - IV. At the time of toss, the Captain should be in match playing attire with or without blazer.
- 5: Only Pakistani coins are permitted for toss.

Law 2: Umpires

Law 2 Umpires shall be followed by:

2.1 Appointment and attendance

Umpires will be appointed by PCB from its Panel of Umpires.

- a. The umpires will report at the ground on the first day one hour before the scheduled time of the start of the match and at least forty-five minutes before, on the subsequent days.
- b. A PCB panel Umpire, Match Referee and Scorer shall not act as Selector, Coach and manager for any Provincial/City team or office bearer (President, Secretary and Treasurer) of the respective Club/City/Provincial Setup of an Association.
- 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. 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 being representative of PCB, shall ensure necessary arrangements prior to the start of the match. Referee will work as head of the PCT of the match and will not interfere in the traditional role of the umpires.
- f. Umpires will wear the following dress during the match: -
 - a. White hat/cap
 - b. White jacket
 - c. Black dress trousers
 - d. White shirt
 - e. White/black/grey socks

f. White shoes

2.6 Fair and unfair play

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

2.7 Fitness for play shall apply along with the following;

2.7.1 It is solely for the umpires together to decide whether either conditions of ground, weather or light or exceptional circumstances mean that it would be dangerous or unreasonable for play to take place. Conditions shall not be regarded as either dangerous or unreasonable merely because they are not ideal. The fact that the grass and the ball are wet does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous.

2.8 Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable circumstances shall be replaced by the following;

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.

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) The Umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground.
- d) 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.

- e) 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 unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place.
- f) 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.
- g) Where play is suspended as per 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.

2.13 Signals

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

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

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

Light Meters

It is the responsibility of the PCB to supply light meters (through Match Referees) to the umpires to be used in accordance with these playing conditions.

- a) All light meters shall be uniformly calibrated.
- b) The umpires shall be entitled to use light meter readings as a guideline for determining whether the light is fit for play in accordance.

Light meter readings may accordingly be used by the umpires:

- 1) To determine whether there has been at any stage deterioration or improvement in the light.
- 2) As benchmarks for the remainder of a stoppage for a match.

LAW 3: THE SCORERS

Law 3 shall apply subject to the following:

3.2 Correctness of scores

The scorers (in televised matches) shall frequently check to ensure that their records agree. They may agree with the umpires, at least at every interval, other than drinks intervals, and at the conclusion of the match, the runs scored the wickets that have fallen and, where appropriate, the number of overs bowled. See Law 2.15 (Correctness of scores).It is compulsory

for the umpires to check the score sheet/book at the end of the day's play or at the conclusion of the match.

LAW 4: THE BALL

In addition to the Law 4 below shall be followed ;

Cricket Balls

All participating teams shall purchase their requirement of cricket balls from concerned manufacturers as per instructions issued by the PCB:

- I. Province / City Association 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. 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. Match Referee shall ensure that the minimum number (6) of used balls is available with both the teams.
- IV. For all the tournaments, 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.
- V. 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.
- VI. 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, which 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.

Law 5: The Bat

Law 5: The Bat shall apply with the following:

5.1.1 The bat consist of two parts, a handle &a blade

5.2 The handle

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

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

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

5.3 The blade

The blade comprises the whole of the bat apart from the handle as defined in clause 0 .

The blade shall consist solely of wood.

LAW 6: THE PITCH

6.2 Fitness of pitch for play

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

6.3 Selection and preparation

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

The following will apply in addition to Law 6.3:

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).

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's ruling will be final.

6.4 Changing the Pitch

Law 6.4 shall be replaced by the following:

- I. In the event of a pitch being considered 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 favor 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).

LAW 7: THE CREASES

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

LAW 8: THE WICKETS

8.2- Size of stumps

The following shall apply in addition to law 8.2:

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

8.3 Dispensing with bails

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

8.5 - LED Wickets/Bails

The use of LED Wickets/Bails is permitted.

LAW 9: PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA

Law 9 shall apply

9.1 - Rolling

The following shall apply in addition to Law 9.1:

A) Prior to tossing for choice of innings the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the grounds men. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the grounds men, 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.

B) The umpires may instruct the ground staff/men to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

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

9.5 Re-marking creases

9.5 shall apply with the following:

Creases shall be re-marked whenever either umpire considers it necessary during any intervals including drinks intervals.

9.6 Maintenance of Foot-holes

The following shall apply in addition to Law 9.6:

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.

9.8 Watering the Outfield

The watering of the outfield will be permitted during the match subject to the following:

- 1: Such watering shall only be possible if the "watering plan" is requested by the ground curator and approved by the umpires before the match has started. Once the match has started, any such request will not be considered.
- 2: the consent of the captains is not required but the umpires shall advise both captains and the PCB Match referee before the start of the match on what has been agreed.
- 3: the watering shall occur as soon as possible after the conclusion of the day's play.
- 4: the watering shall only be carried out to the extent that it is necessary to retain the good condition of the outfield.
- 5: the square and bowlers' run ups will be adequately covered prior to any watering taking place.
- 6: all ongoing matters of interpretation and implementation of watering requirements and regulations shall be resolved between the umpires and ground curator, but with the umpires retaining ultimate discretion over whether to approve any watering.

9.9 Protection and preparation of adjacent pitches during matches;

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

1. Such measures will only be possible if requested by the ground curator and approved by the umpires before the start of the match.
2. Approval should only be granted where such measures are unavoidable and will not compromise the safety of the players or their ability to execute their actions with complete freedom.
3. The preparation work shall be carried out under the supervision of the umpire(s). (If reserve umpire is not available)
4. Any necessary watering shall be carried out only to the extent necessary for such preparations and shall not be permitted in circumstances which may in any way affect the match pitch.
5. The consent of the captains is not required but the umpires shall advise both captains and the PCB Match Referee before the start of the match on what has been agreed.

LAW 10: COVERING THE PITCH

10.1 Before the match

The use of covers before the match is the responsibility of the Ground Authority and may include full covering, only the identified covers as indicated day before shall be used in the match.

The following shall also apply in addition to 10.1:

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

10.2 – During the match

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

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.

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

10.3 – Removal of covers

10.3 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, in a day night matches 2 hours before the scheduled start time of the match but they will be replaced if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

Law 11: Intervals

11.1 An interval

The following shall be classed as intervals.

- Intervals between innings.
- Intervals for meals.
- Intervals for drinks.
- Any other agreed interval.

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

11.2 – Duration of intervals

11.2 shall be replaced by the following:

A) Lunch interval: the interval shall be of 40 minutes duration.

B) Tea interval: the interval shall be of 20 minutes duration.

For day/night matches, PCB may change the timings and duration of the intervals.

11.5 Changing agreed time for lunch interval

11.5.1 If an innings ends when 10 minutes or less remains before the agreed time for lunch, the interval shall be taken immediately. It shall be of the agreed duration and shall be considered to include the 10 minute interval between innings.

11.5.2 If because of adverse conditions of ground, weather or light, or in exceptional circumstances, a stoppage occurs when 10 minutes or less remains before the agreed time for lunch, then, whether or not agreement is reached in the circumstances of clause 11.5, the interval shall be taken immediately. It shall be of the agreed duration. Play shall resume at the end of this interval or as soon after as conditions permit.

11.7 Lunch or tea interval – 9 wickets down

For the lunch interval and for the tea interval

if either 9 wickets are already down when 3 minutes remains to the agreed time for the interval,

or

the 9th wicket falls within this 3 minutes, or at any time up to and including the final ball of the over in progress at the agreed time for the interval,

then the provisions of Law 12.5.2 shall not apply and the interval will not be taken until the end of the over that is in progress 30 minutes after the originally agreed time for the interval, unless the players have cause to leave the field of play or the innings is completed earlier.

For the purposes of this section of Law, the retirement of a batsman is not to be considered equivalent to the fall of a wicket.

Law 11 shall apply subject to the following:

Timing of Play

a) **FIRST CLASS CRICKET**

Quaid e Azam Trophy (First Class)	4 days, 6 hours Play (90 overs per day)
--	---

b) **NON FIRST CLASS**

National City Championship	2 days, 6 hours Play (90 overs per day)
National U-19	3 days, 6 hours Play(90 overs per day)
Quaid e Azam Trophy. 2nd XI	3 days, 6 hours Play(90 overs per day)

- First Innings restrictions for Inter **National City Championship, National U-19, Quaid e Azam Trophy.** 2nd XI 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

Session 1	1000 to 1200 hours	2 hours
Lunch	1200 to 1240 hours	40 Minutes
Session 2	1240 to 1440 hours	2 hours
Tea	1440 to 1500 hours	20 Minutes
Session 3	1500 to 1700 hours	2 hours

Friday

Session 1	1000 to 1300 hours	3 hours
Lunch/prayer	1300 to 1400 hours	1 hour
Session 2	1400 to 1700 hours	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 a team gets all out or declares 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 up to 10 minutes. The Clause (h) will not apply for lunch time on Friday.

Note: That extra time used in the interval will be made up and scheduled cessation time be extended for that amount of time.

d) i) Lunch interval on all days except Fridays shall be limited to 40 minutes

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 11.4 and 11.5.

vi) If 5 or less overs are remaining to complete an innings at Lunch/Tea interval, the play may be extended till the completion of that innings (83 Overs). This practice shall not be applied on Friday.

e) **Interval for drinks.** The provision of Law 11.8 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 or a minimum of 8 overs (whichever is later)** 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/overs 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 11.5, as amended (d) (i) above, is applied, i.e. the total extra time remains at 30 minutes.

Law 12: Start of play; cessation of play

Law 12 shall apply subject to the following:

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 3)

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 3.

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.

Law 13: Innings

Law 13 shall apply

13.4 The Toss

In addition to the Law 13.4 The toss, only for the QAT First Class tournament:

Before the Toss, the visiting team captain shall be offered the option to bowl first. If he decides so, the toss (Usual spin of the coin) shall not take place.

If the visiting team captain is undecided then a normal toss (Usual spin of coin) shall take place.

In case the teams are playing at a neutral venue, the home team will be deemed the team which is mentioned as "Home" in the schedule.

Law 14: The follow-on

14.3 First Day's Play Lost

If no play takes place on the first day of a match of more than one day's duration, 14.1 shall apply in accordance with the number of days remaining from the start of play. The day on which play first commences shall count as a whole day for this purpose, irrespective of the time at which play starts.

Play will have taken place as soon as, after the call of Play, the first over has started. See Law 17.2 (Start of an over).

Law 15: Declaration and forfeiture

Law 15 shall apply

Law 16: The Result

Law 16- The Result shall apply subject to the addition of the following;

Walk over/Awarding of Match

- a) A team shall be deemed 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 before or after the time for right to bowl first by visiting team/the toss on one pretext or the other. The umpires/PCB match referee shall wait till the scheduled time of toss and inform the opposing captain about the situation.
 - III. The umpire(s) and PCB match referee will consider all the possible facts/reasons before conveying the final decision by the PCB match referee.
- b) A team shall be deemed to have lost a match if it has started the match but during the match refuses to continue it on one pretext or the other. Then umpires shall immediately inform the match referee and the opposing captain about the situation. The umpires and match referee may wait up to 30 minutes (Playing Time) to allow the refusing team to reconsider its decision.

The umpire(s) and PCB match referee will consider all the possible facts/reasons before conveying the final decision by the PCB match referee.
- c) In case of a walk over or if a team refuses to play, the points scored by the defaulting team during the tournament will be nullified and the team will be scratched from the tournament and banned for up to five years to participate in any PCB organized/permitted tournament. In addition a fine of Rs.100,000/- shall be imposed.

Points System (QAT First Class Tournament)

Overall points

Outright win	16 points plus bonus points from first innings
Drawn game	5 points plus the bonus points each.
Tied game	9 points plus bonus points earned in the first innings each.

Batting points for first innings only and could be earned up to 110 overs only;

200 runs	1 point
250 runs	2 points
300 runs	3 points
350 runs	4 points
400 runs	5 points

Bowling points for first innings only and could be earned up to 110 overs only;

3 wickets	1 point
6 wickets	2 points
9 wickets	3 points

** There will be no bonus points earned for the first innings lead.

** These points system is only applicable for Quaid e Azam Trophy First Class Tournament.

Points System (QAT Second XI Tournament)

a) Only pool/league matches will be played on points system.

- i) For an outright win after taking the lead in the 1st innings. 9 points (Losing team after taking lead in the first innings no points on first innings lead).

- | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------------------|
| ii) | For an outright win after conceding lead on the 1 st 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 | 2 points for each team |
| vi) | A team leading in 1 st innings shall get | 3 more points other than above |
| vii) | For a tie on the 1st innings (No outright result or drawn) | 2 points each team |
| viii) | Abandoned, Wash out or drawn match with no 1st innings result. | 1 point each |
| ix) | Team win with an innings Margin | 1 bonus point |
| x) | Team facing follow-on and saving the match (result drawn) | 1 bonus point |
| xi) | Team facing follow-on and winning 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).

For all intermittent interruptions due to force majeure during a match, no time adjustment will be permitted.

16.9 Result not to be changed

Once the umpires have agreed with the scorers the correctness of the scores at the conclusion of the match, the result cannot be changed thereafter.

Law 17: The over

17.2: Start of an over

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

17.5- Umpire miscounting

The following shall apply in addition to Law 17.5:

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

- 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 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.

Note: If either captain wishes to continue then the play shall continue.

3. 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 90 overs 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 at the rate 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, subject to the following deductions:-
 - a) 2 minutes per wicket taken, provided that such wicket 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 any 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 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 90 overs (or a minimum of 15 overs per hour) or the completion of the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, whichever is 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 has 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.

Penalty for not achieving over rate

Penalty for the number of overs bowled short shall be determined as per details mentioned under Appendix -2, clause 4.2 (Table) of the Code of Conduct for players and players support personnel in accordance with the playing format.

Note:

- i. 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.
- ii. 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.
- iii. 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.

Law 18: Scoring runs

Law 18 shall apply

18.5 Deliberate short runs

Note: No Report considered

Law 19: Boundaries

19.1 – Determining the boundary of the field of play

The following shall apply in addition to 19.1:

- 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.

19.2: Identifying and marking the boundary

19.2.1 All boundaries must be designated by a rope, or similar object of a minimum standard as authorized by the PCB from time to time.

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

19.2.3 An obstacle within the field of play shall not be regarded as a boundary unless so determined by the umpires before right to bowl first by visiting team/the toss.

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

19.4 Ball grounded beyond the boundary

19.4 shall apply

19.5 Fielder grounded beyond the boundary

Following shall apply.

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

- the boundary or any part of an object used to mark the boundary.
- the ground beyond the boundary.
- any object that is in contact with the ground beyond the boundary.
- another fielder who is grounded beyond the boundary.

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

LAW 20: DEAD BALL

Law 20 shall apply subject to the addition of the following:

20.4 – Umpire calling and signalling ‘Dead Ball’

20.4 The following shall apply in addition to law 19.1:

A) 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.

B) 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 above **A** 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.

20.4.2.5 Shall also apply

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

LAW 21: NO BALL

Law 21 No Ball shall apply

21.2 Fair delivery – the arm

For a delivery to be fair in respect of the arm the ball must not be thrown.

A ball is fairly delivered in respect of the arm if, once the bowler’s arm has reached the level of the shoulder in the delivery swing, the elbow joint is not straightened partially or completely

from that instant until the ball has left the hand. This definition shall not debar a bowler from flexing or rotating the wrist in the delivery swing.

Although it is the primary responsibility of the striker's end umpire to assess the fairness of a delivery in this respect, there is nothing in this Law to debar the bowler's end umpire from calling and signaling No ball if he/she considers that the ball has been thrown.

21.3 Ball thrown or delivered underarm – action by umpires:

21.3 Ball thrown or delivered underarm – action by umpires:

Shall report to the PCB Match Referee.

Illegal Bowling Action

Note: If any bowler is reported twice in a season, he will be banned till the clearance from the National Cricket Academy.

21.9 shall be followed.

21.10 Ball bouncing over the head of striker

21.10 shall be replaced by "The umpire shall call and signal Wide Ball."

21.16 Runs resulting from a No ball – how scored

21.16 shall also apply

Law 22: Wide ball

22.1 Judging a Wide

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

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

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

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

22.1.3 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.

22.1.4 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.

Law 23: Bye and Leg bye

Law 23 shall apply

LAW 24: FIELDER'S ABSENCE; SUBSTITUTES

24.1.1 shall be amended as follow:

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.

24.1.2 Shall be replaced with;

A substitute shall not bowl, act as captain and act as wicket keeper

24.2 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 24.4 as modified). The umpire shall give consent such as soon as practicable.

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

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 penalty 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.

1: 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 penalty** 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.

2: For the purposes of 1 above, 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 **penalty** time will continue to expire after he is dismissed, for the remainder of his team's batting innings.

3: 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.

4: Similarly, if at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, a player is on the field but still has some unexpired penalty time remaining from a previous absence, he shall automatically be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided he returns to the field of play immediately after the interruption.

5: The restriction 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: If a batsman with penalty time to serve, comes to bat after 5 wickets down, and if his penalty time is still not covered even after the innings is closed before that time, the remaining penalty time would be applicable in the follow-on (If enforced) or bowling innings.

6: 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).

24.4 Player returning without permission

Note: No Report considered

Law 25: Batsman's innings; runners

Law 25 shall be applied

25.5 Runners

Runners shall not be permitted in the matches.

Law 26 Practice on the Field

Law 26 shall apply subject to the following:

26.1 – Practice on the pitch or the rest of the square

26.1 shall apply subject to the following:

a) The use of the square for practice on any day of any match will be restricted to any netted practice area or bowling strips specifically prepared on the edge of the square for that purpose.

b) Bowling practice on the bowling strips referred to in (a) above shall also be permitted during the interval (and change of innings if not the interval) unless the umpires consider that, in the prevailing conditions of ground and weather it will be detrimental to the surface of the square

26.2.2 – Practice on the Outfield between the call of play and the call of time

26.3 shall apply save that Law 26.3 shall be replaced with the following:

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

26.4 Penalties for contravention

Note: No Report considered

Law 27: The wicket-keeper

Law 27 shall apply

Law 28: The Fielder

Law 28 shall apply with following addition to 28.1

28.1 – Protective equipment

The following shall apply in addition to law 28.1:

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

28.2 Fielding the ball

Note: No Report considered

28.3 Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side

Note: 28.3 – In all cases No report considered

Law 29: The wicket is down

Law 29 shall apply

Law 30: Batsman out of his/ ground

30.1.2 Shall apply with following:

However, a batsman shall not be considered to be out of his/her ground if, in running or diving towards his/her ground and beyond, and having grounded some part of his/her person or bat beyond the popping crease, there is subsequent loss of contact between the ground and any part of his/her person or bat, or between the bat and person.

Law 31: Appeals

Law 31 shall apply subject to the following:

31.8 Withdrawal of an appeal

The captain of the fielding side may withdraw an appeal only after obtaining the consent of the umpire within whose jurisdiction the appeal falls. If such consent is given, the umpire concerned shall, if applicable, revoke the decision and recall the batsman. The withdrawal of an appeal must be before the instant when the ball comes into play for the next delivery or, if the innings has been completed, the instant when the umpires leave the field.

Law 32: Bowled

Law 32 shall apply

Law 33: Caught

Law 33 shall apply including the following:

The ball can be caught after it strikes a helmet worn by a fielder or the wicket-keeper. Helmet will be deemed as part of the fielder's person.

Note: A catch (or stumping) can be taken after the ball has struck the helmet, or lodged in it.

Law 34: Hit the ball twice

Law 34 shall apply

Law 35: Hit wicket

Law 35 shall apply

LAW 36: LEG BEFORE WICKET

Law 36 shall apply

Law 37: Obstructing the Field

Law 37 shall apply.

37.1.4 For the avoidance of doubt, if an umpire feels that a batsman, in running between the wickets, has significantly changed his direction without probable cause and thereby obstructed a fielder's attempt to affect 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 41.14 shall also apply.

Law 38: Run out

Law 38 shall apply

Law 39: Stumped

Law 39 shall apply.

Law 40: Timed out

Law 40 shall apply

Refer also to Law 41.10 Batsman wasting time

LAW 41: UNFAIR PLAY

41.1 Fair and unfair play – responsibility of captains

The captains are responsible for ensuring that play is conducted within The Spirit of Cricket, as described in The Preamble – The Spirit of Cricket, as well as within the Laws.

41.2 Fair and unfair play – responsibility of umpires

The umpires shall be the sole judges of fair and unfair play. If either umpire considers an action, not covered by the Laws, to be unfair he/she shall intervene without appeal and, if the ball is in play, call and signal Dead ball and implement the procedure. Otherwise umpires shall not interfere with the progress of play without appeal except as required to do so by the Laws.

41

41.3 The match ball – changing its condition

Law 41.3 shall be replaced with the following:

Procedure in case of identification

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.

Clause 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 **shall 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**.

Procedure in case of non-identification

Clause 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 first and final **official** warning, (Ref Almanac & COC), and
- c) Advise him that should there be any further incident by that team during the remainder of the match, steps **clause 1**) to e) above will be adopted, with the captain deemed under e) to be the player responsible. The captain in the match shall be treated under the "Identification" procedure.

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.

Note: umpires **Must officially** report to the PCB Match Referee.

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.

41.4 Deliberate attempt to distract striker shall apply

Note: May Report to Match Referee

41.5 Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of batsman shall apply

Note: May Report to Match Referee

41.6 Bowling of dangerous and unfair short pitched deliveries

41.6 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.
- c. The umpire at the bowlers end shall advise the bowler and the batsman on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- d. In addition, for the purpose of this regulation and subject to (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.

Note: May Report to Match Referee

41.7 Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries

41.7.1 Any delivery, which passes or would have passed, without pitching, above waist height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease, is to be deemed to be unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker. If the bowler bowls such a delivery the umpire shall immediately call and signal No ball. If, in the opinion of the umpire, such a delivery is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman by its speed and direction, it shall be considered dangerous. When the ball is dead the umpire shall caution the bowler, indicating that this is a first and final warning. The umpire shall also inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred. This caution shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

41.7.2 Should there be any further instance (where a dangerous non-pitching delivery is bowled and is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman) by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall:

- call and signal No ball
- When the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling
- inform the other umpire for the reason for this action.

The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.

Additionally the umpire shall:

- report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.

The umpires may then report the matter to the PCB Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

41.7.3 The warning sequence in clauses 41.7.1 and 41.7.2 is independent of the warning and action sequence in clause 41.6.

Note: May report to the PCB match referee

41.7.4 If the umpire considers that a bowler deliberately bowled a high full-pitched delivery, deemed to be dangerous and unfair as defined in clause 41.7.1, then the caution and warning in clause 41.7.1 shall be dispensed with. The umpire shall:

- Immediately call and signal No ball.
- When the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling and inform the other umpire for the reason for this action.

The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.

– report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence to the PCB Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

Note: Shall Report to the PCB match referee

41.8 Bowling of deliberate front-foot No ball

If the umpire considers that the bowler has delivered a deliberate front-foot No ball, he shall:

- immediately call and signal No ball.
- when the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling
- inform the other umpire for the reason for this action.

The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.

- report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence to the PCB Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

Note: Must Report to Match Referee

41.9 – Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

41.9 shall apply subject to law 41.9.3 being replaced by the following:

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

- a: call and signal dead ball if necessary, and;
- b: award 5 penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 41.18).
- c: inform the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.
- d: if the umpires believe that the act of time wasting was deemed to be deliberate or repetitive, they may lodge a report under the code of conduct. In such circumstances the captain and, if necessary, members of the team concerned will be charged.

Note: May Report to Match Referee

41.10- Batsman Wasting Time

41.10 shall apply, subject to the following:

If the incoming batsman is not in position to take guard or his partner not ready to receive the next ball within 2 minutes of the fall of the previous wicket, the action should be regarded by the umpires as time wasting and the provisions of law 41.10 shall apply. In addition, law 41.10.3 shall be replaced by the following:

1: If either umpire considers that there is any further waste of time by any batsman in that innings, the umpire concerned shall:

2: Call and signal dead ball if necessary, and

3: Award 5 penalty runs to the fielding side (see law 41.18).

4: Inform the other umpire, the other batsman and as soon as possible the captain of the fielding side of what has occurred. In addition, if the umpires believe that the act of time wasting was deemed to be deliberate or repetitive, they may lodge a report under the code of conduct. In such circumstances the batsman concerned will be charged.

Note: May Report to Match Referee

41.11 The protected area

41.11 shall apply

41.12 Fielder damaging the pitch

42.12 shall apply

In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the PCB Match referee under the PCB code of conduct.

Note: Must Report to Match Referee

41.13 Bowler running on protected area

41.13 shall apply

In addition, the umpires **may** report the incident to the PCB Match Referee under the PCB code of conduct.

Note: May Report to Match Referee

41.14 Batsman damaging the pitch

41.14 shall apply

In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the PCB Match Referee under the PCB code of conduct.

Note: Must Report to Match Referee

41.15 Striker in protected area

41.15 shall apply

In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the PCB Match Referee under the PCB code of conduct.

Note: Must Report to Match Referee

41.16 Non-striker leaving his ground early

If the non-striker is out of his ground from the moment the ball comes into play to the instant when the bowler would normally have been expected to release the ball, the bowler is permitted to attempt to run him out. Whether the attempt is successful or not, the ball shall not count as one in the over.

If the bowler fails in an attempt to run out the non-striker, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon as possible.

41.17 Batsmen stealing a run

41.17 shall apply, subject to 41.16 last paragraph being replaced by the following:

In addition, the umpires may report the incident to the PCB Match Referee under the PCB code of conduct.

Note: May Report to Match Referee

41.18 Penalty runs

41.18 shall apply

LAW 42 PLAYERS' CONDUCT

42.1 Serious misconduct

Following shall apply

The umpires shall act upon any serious misconduct. The relevant offences and the corresponding actions by the umpires are identified in clause 42.2.1. These offences correspond with Level 4 offences in the PCB Code of Conduct. Level 1 to Level 3 offences continue to be dealt with separately under the PCB Code of Conduct.

42.1.1 If either umpire considers that a player has committed one of these offences at any time during the match, the umpire concerned shall call and signal Dead ball. This call may be delayed until the umpire is satisfied that it will not disadvantage the non-offending side.

42.1.2 The umpire concerned shall report the matter to the other umpire and together they shall decide whether an offence has been committed. The umpires may also consult with the third umpire and the match referee, who may review any audio or video replays to confirm

whether an offence has been committed. If so, the umpires shall then apply the related sanctions.

42.1.3 If the offence is committed by a batsman, the umpires shall summon the offending player's captain to the field. Solely for the purpose of this clause, the batsmen at the wicket may not deputize for their captain.

42.2 Level 4 offences and action by umpires

42.2.1 Any of the following actions by a player shall constitute a Level 4 offence:

- threatening to assault an umpire
- making inappropriate and deliberate physical contact with an umpire
- Physically assaulting a player or any other person
- committing any other act of violence.

42.2.2 If such an offence is committed, 42.2.2.1 to 42.2.2.5 shall be implemented.

42.2.2.1 The umpire shall call Time.

42.2.2.2 Together the umpires shall summon and inform the offending player's captain that an offence at this Level has occurred.

42.2.2.3 The umpires shall instruct the captain to remove the offending player immediately from the field of play for the remainder of the match and shall apply the following:

42.2.2.3.1 If the offending player is a fielder, no substitute shall be allowed for him. He is to be recorded as Retired – out at the commencement of any subsequent innings in which his team is the batting side.

42.2.2.3.2 If a bowler is suspended mid-over, then that over must be completed by a different bowler, who shall not have bowled the previous over nor shall be permitted to bowl the next over.

42.2.2.3.3 If the offending player is a batsman he is to be recorded as Retired – out in the current innings, unless he has been dismissed under any of clauses 32 to 39, and at the commencement of any subsequent innings in which his team is the batting side. If no further batsman is available to bat, the innings is completed.

42.2.2.4 As soon as practicable, the umpire shall:

- award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing team
- signal the Level 4 penalty to the scorers
- call Play.

42.2.2.5 The umpires shall then report the matter to the PCB Match Referee under the PCB Code of Conduct.

42.3 Captain refusing to remove a player from the field

42.3.1 If a captain refuses to carry out an instruction under 42.2.2.3, the umpires shall invoke clause 16.3 (Umpires awarding a match).

42.3.2 If both captains refuse to carry out instructions under 42.2.2.3 in respect of the same incident, the umpires shall instruct the players to leave the field. The match is not concluded as in clause 12.9 and there shall be no result under clause 16.

42.4 Additional points relating to Level 4 offences

42.4.1 If a player, while acting as wicket-keeper, commits a Level 4 offence, clause 24.1.2 shall apply, meaning that only a nominated player may keep wicket, even if another fielder becomes injured or ill and is replaced by a substitute.

42.4.2 A nominated player who has a substitute will also suffer the penalty for any Level 4 offence committed by the substitute. However, only the substitute will be reported under clause 42.2.2.5.

In addition to Law 42, the signals involving these offenses will also be followed mentioned in clause 2.13.1.3 as mentioned below

Use of Electronic Communications Equipment

- i) The use of electronic communication devices during the match by the players and player's support personnel shall not be permitted.
- ii) During the match neither umpires are allowed to use mobile/palmtop/laptop or any communication device.
- iii) Only Managers of the teams will be allowed to use mobile phones during the match.

APPENDIX 1 (TV Matches)

Third Umpire TV Replay System – Playing Conditions

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 bowler's 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.

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.

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.

- a) 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.
- b) Following such consultation with the third umpire, the final decision shall be indicated in the normal fashion by the bowler's 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 on the pitch to avoid run out, fielder wants to throw the ball but stops, because the batsman is running at the centre of the pitch.

4: No Balls (All type of 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.

5: Bowled, Run Out, Stumping and Hit Wicket Decisions

5.1: The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a bowled, run-out, stumping or hit wicket to the third umpire.

5.2: 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.

5.3 :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.)

5.4 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 2

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) 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

Case A: if J is earlier than i, play resumes prior to the last hour

K) Minutes playing time lost (J – a – d – g)

L) overs lost @ 4 mins per over (see note 2)

M) Minimum overs before start of last hour (B – I) (See note 1) the last hour then starts at the later of the time in line F and the completion of the overs in line M

Case B: if J is not earlier than i, play resumes in the last hour

K time for last hour to finish (i plus 60 minutes)

L Minutes remaining in last hour (K – J)

M overs remaining in last hour (L / 4 mins or part thereof) (See note 1)

Note1: if an interruption occurs part-way through an over, in row B enter the number of full overs remaining, ignoring the part over, then in row M, add back the part over to the minimum overs to be bowled on resumption.

Note 2: 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 minutes delay loses 4 overs

Haroon Rashid

Director Cricket Operations

Dated: _____, 2019