



CHANGES TO PLAYING REGULATIONS

Effective 5 July, 2015

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1 STANDARD ODI PLAYING CONDITIONS

The following changes to the Standard ODI Playing Conditions will take effect in series starting on or after on **5 July 2015**.

1.1 FIELDING RESTRICTIONS

Changes to Clause 41.2 of the ODI Playing Conditions:

- a) No more compulsory catchers required in Overs 1-10
- b) No more batting Powerplay
- c) 5 fielders allowed outside the circle in overs 41-50

New ODI Playing Conditions – Uninterrupted match:

- Powerplay 1 Overs 1-10 2 fielders allowed outside the circle
- Powerplay 2 Overs 11-40 4 fielders allowed outside the circle
- Powerplay 3 Overs 41-50 5 fielders allowed outside the circle

Comments:

- The umpire will signal the start of Powerplay 2 and Powerplay 3 by circling his arm as he did previously
- The scoreboard will indicate which Powerplay is in progress at any time.
- When overs are reduced in an interrupted match, the overs in each Powerplay will be reduced in the same proportions:
 - Powerplay 1 = 20% of overs
 - Powerplay 2 = 60% of overs
 - Powerplay 3 = 20% of overs

Implications for curators:

- The 15-yard catching circle, indicated by dots for 270 degrees of a circle around the centre of the popping crease at each end, will no longer be required.

1.2 FREE HIT FROM ALL NO BALLS

Change to Clause 24.2 of the ODI Playing Conditions:

- a) A Free Hit is to be awarded after all modes of No ball.
- b) If the No ball was called for having too many fielders outside the circle, the field can be changed for the Free Hit even if there is no change in striker, but only to the extent of correcting the breach.

Comments:

- Introduced to simplify the playing condition (no difference between foot-fault No balls and other No balls)

1.3 ODI INTERVAL

Change to Clause 15.1 of the ODI Playing Conditions:

- a) If Team 2 is batting and a match is close to conclusion at the time the scheduled interval is reached, either captain can make a request to the umpires to extend play by an extra 15 minutes / minimum 4 overs to obtain a result.
- b) Once the interval is taken, the referee has also been given discretion to reduce the interval time if he feels a result is imminent.

Comments:

- Two matches at the CWC saw Team 2 needing 10 runs to win at the interval, and players and spectators having to wait for 45 minutes to finish the game, with the referee having no discretion to change the length of the interval under these circumstances.
- Mirrors the provision that can apply at the Lunch and Tea interval of a Test match.
- It must be a request to the umpires, and if the umpires believe that a result is attainable in those 4 overs, they will allow play to continue otherwise the interval shall be taken.

1.4 SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT BY A FIELDER OR WICKET KEEPER

New Clauses 40 and new Clause 41.3 of the ODI Playing Conditions:

- a) The Law relating to defining significant movement of a fielder or a wicket keeper has been amended to allow movement before the batsman has played the ball, as long as it is in response to a movement by the striker to play the ball.

Comments:

- This does not represent a change to the status quo, as this interpretation has been used since October 2014, including during the World Cup.
- This just includes the current interpretation in the playing conditions for all 3 formats.

1.5 LAW 42.15 – ATTEMPTING TO RUN OUT THE NON-STRIKER

Change to Clause 42.15 of the ODI Playing Conditions:

- a) *The bowler is permitted, before releasing the ball and provided he has not completed his usual delivery swing, to **deliberately** attempt to run out the non-striker.*

Comments:

- This covers the unlikely situation when a bowler accidentally knocks the bails off with his hand during delivery with the non-striker out of his ground at the instant the bails are dislodged.

- This will be a No ball, but should there be an appeal for a run out and a likely TV umpire review, the umpire would rule not out if the bowler continues to deliver the ball, as he would judge that the bowler has not deliberately attempted to run out the non-striker.
- The word deliberately has been added to provide greater direction to the umpires. Running out the non-striker causes much ill-feeling, and it was felt that the inadvertent removal of the bails should not result in a wicket.

1.6 UMPIRES REPORTING BREACHES OF LAW 42

Changes to Clause 42 of the ODI Playing Conditions:

- a) Align the Clause numbers in the playing conditions with the Law numbers.
- b) To more clearly identify what action umpires are expected to take under the ICC Code of Conduct for breaches of Law 42 that are also penalized on the field. (More details included under the Code of Conduct section below.)
- c) To offer the umpires discretion as to whether they report breaches of the following Law 42 offences:
 - i. A bowler repeatedly bowling more than the allowed number of bouncers above shoulder height in an over
 - ii. A bowler repeatedly bowling full tosses above waist height that are likely to inflict injury.
 - iii. A bowler repeatedly running on the danger area on the pitch
 - iv. Stealing a run

Comments:

- Umpires will be instructed not to report these breaches of Law 42 in c) above unless the breach:
 - Is deliberate,
 - Is intended to gain an unfair advantage for the player's team, or
 - Has serious consequences (ie. a serious injury to a player)
- Otherwise, the in-game penalty of the bowler being removed from the attack, or the 5-run penalty, is sufficient.

1.7 DRS - REQUESTING A PLAYER REVIEW

Change to Clause 3.2 of the DRS Playing Conditions

- a) Teams must request a Player Review within 15 seconds of the ball becoming dead, but one exception has now been added:
 - i. If the umpires use an Umpire Review to answer an appeal for a Caught decision, for either a fair catch or a bump ball, the request for a Player Review of that Caught decision may be made by either team within 15 seconds of the result of the Umpire Review being communicated.

Comments:

- Teams used to have to request a Player Review within 15 seconds of the ball becoming dead, but the batsman needs to know whether he is out before he knows whether he needs to review the decision.
- This needed to be expanded to cover the situation when the umpire hasn't answered the appeal within 15 seconds of the ball becoming dead.

For example:

- The umpires believe the batsman has edged the ball, but want to check whether a clean catch has been taken by the keeper.
- The TV umpire confirms the catch was taken cleanly.
- The umpire gives the batsman out.
- The batsman then requests a Player Review within 15 seconds because he doesn't think he hit the ball.

1.8 THIRD UMPIRE – CONTACT WITH SPIDERCAM

New Clause 3.11 in DRS Playing Conditions, Clause 8 in the Third Umpire Playing Conditions

- a) The on-field umpire can now use the TV umpire to assist in detecting whether the ball has been in contact with any part of SpiderCam - the camera, its apparatus or its cables above the playing area.

Comments:

- The TV umpire needs conclusive evidence to prove contact has been made for a dead ball to be called. If replays are inconclusive he will assume that contact has not been made.

1.9 RESERVE DAY

Change to Appendix 9 – Application of the Reserve Day

- a) More detail has been provided for those matches where a Reserve Day has been scheduled. This relates to the start time, the state of the game when it resumes, and guidance for the curator.

Comment:

- There has been some confusion about the use of a Reserve Day as they are now being scheduled more frequently. The changes to this appendix are intended to make it clearer for teams, venues and umpires as to how a Reserve Day should be managed, and to create some consistency across international cricket.

2 STANDARD T20I PLAYING CONDITIONS

The following changes to the Standard T20I Playing Conditions will take effect in series starting on or after on **5 July 2015**.

Change	Description	As described earlier in this document in changes to Standard ODI Playing Conditions section:
2.1	Free Hit from all No balls	1.2
2.2	Significant Movement by a Fielder or Wicket Keeper	1.4
2.3	Law 42.15 – Attempting to Run Out the Non-Striker	1.5
2.4	Umpires Reporting Breaches Of Law 42	1.6
2.5	Third Umpire – Contact With Spidercam	1.8

3 STANDARD TEST MATCH PLAYING CONDITIONS

The following changes to the Standard Test Match Playing Conditions will take effect in series starting on or after on **5 July 2015**.

Change	Description	As described earlier in this document in changes to Standard ODI Playing Conditions section:
3.1	Significant Movement by a Fielder or Wicket Keeper	1.4
3.2	Law 42.15 – Attempting to Run Out the Non-Striker	1.5
3.3	Umpires Reporting Breaches Of Law 42	1.6
3.4	DRS – Requesting a Player review	1.7
3.5	Third Umpire – Contact With Spidercam	1.8

4 CODE OF CONDUCT

- A revised ICC Code of Conduct will shortly be sent to Member Boards for approval.
- Until advised that the revised Code has been approved, match officials should continue to apply the existing Code as usual.
- Comments made by the ICC Cricket Committee and Chief Executives Committee about the application of the Code, and the consequent instructions to match officials, are summarized in the Application section below.

4.1 APPLICATION

- a) Fines are not acting as a sufficient deterrent, and Match Referees should be considering suspensions for repeat offenders and for breaches of the more serious offences, such as deliberate and inappropriate physical contact with another player.
- b) There are too many Send-Offs occurring in international matches – umpires are asked to watch closely for any provocative behavior directed at a dismissed batsman.
- c) There are too many matches where minimum Over Rates breaches are spoiling the entertainment spectacle for the fans. There was strong support for the current penalty structure of fines and suspension of the captain for slow over rates. The umpires will be instructed to reduce the number of times substitute players and support staff come on to the field between overs, particularly the period 10 minutes either side of an interval or drinks break.
- d) A number of breaches of Law 42 offences are no longer to be reported automatically under the Code, as the on-field penalty is considered a sufficient deterrent. Umpires will now have discretion as to whether they report players for certain breaches of Law 42:
 - i. A bowler repeatedly bowling more than the allowed number of bouncers above shoulder height in an over
 - ii. A bowler repeatedly bowling full tosses above waist height that are likely to inflict injury.
 - iii. A bowler repeatedly running on the danger area on the pitch
 - iv. Stealing a run

For these offences, the umpires have been instructed to penalize players on the field for these breaches as usual, but to only report a breach if:

- It was committed intentionally (eg. Deliberate beam balls)
- It was intended to provide the player's team with an unfair advantage
- The consequences of the action were serious (for example, if a player is seriously injured).

4.2 NEW OR AMENDED OFFENCES

These changes will appear in the offences section of the revised Code of Conduct once approved.

- a) Split the existing “catch all” clause into an offence for:
 - i. Conduct contrary to the Spirit of the Game (Levels 1-4), and
 - ii. Conduct unbecoming (Levels 1-4)
- Used to be combined in one, “catch-all” offence
- Separated to assist umpires in being more specific when charging, and to more clearly inform players of the offence they have allegedly committed.

- b) Re-draft the Send-Off offence (Level 1)
- Offence used to only relate to pointing or gesturing towards the pavilion
 - Now expanded to include abusive language or gestures towards the batsman while leaving the field after dismissal.
 - Intention is not to punish behavior that was not previously reported, but to capture all such behavior directed towards a dismissed batsman in one offence.
- c) Introduce more specific Law 42 offences to reduce the chances of players attracting repeat offence penalties for different behaviors:
- i. Law 42 – Dangerous and Unfair Bowling (Level 2),
 - ii. Law 42 – Deliberate Time Wasting (Level 2), and
 - iii. Law 42 – Damaging the Pitch (Level 2)

Comment

- The intention of these changes is not to punish behavior that was not previously reported, indeed there are some breaches of Law 42 that are no longer being reported.
- The aim was to make the Code clearer for umpires when laying reports, and clearer for players to understand what they have been charged with.

4.3 REPEAT OFFENCES

- Any player who has been guilty of committing a Code of Conduct offence is liable for an escalated penalty if he commits the same offence for a second time within 12 months of the original offence.
- Even if there have been changes to the numbering and the details of some offences, this principle will still apply.
- Each offence committed in the past 12 months has been assessed and re-classified to assign the closest offence number in the revised Code to the behavior that was penalized originally.
- Any repeat of that re-classified offence within 12 months will result in an escalated penalty.