

PLAYING CONDITIONS – 50 OVER FORMAT

Except as varied hereunder the Laws of Cricket “THE LAWS OF CRICKET 2000 CODE (5TH EDITION 2013)

1. Law 1 The Players

1.1 Law 1.2 - Nomination of Players

Law 1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

Each captain shall provide a list of the names of the 11 players in writing to the Umpires before the toss. No player may be changed after the nomination without the consent of the opposing captain.

1.3 Law 1.3 – Captain

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

The deputy must be one of the 11 nominated starting players.

2. LAW 2 SUBSTITUTES AND RUNNERS; BATSMAN OR FIELDER LEAVING THE FIELD; BATSMAN RETIRING; BATSMAN COMMENCING INNINGS

Law 2 shall apply subject to the following:

2.1 Law 2.1 Substitutes and Runners

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

Law 2.1 (b) shall be amended as follows:

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

2.2 Law 2.5 Fielder absent or leaving the field

Law 2.5 shall be replaced by the following:

If a fielder fails to take the field with his side at the start of the match or at any later time, or leaves the field during a session of play, the umpire shall be informed of

the reason for his absence, and he shall not thereafter come on to the field during a session of play without the consent of the umpire. (See Law 2.6 as modified). The umpire shall give such consent as soon as practicable.

If the player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes:

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

2.2.2 the player shall not be permitted to bat unless or until, in the aggregate, he has returned to the field and/or his side's innings has been in progress for at least that length of playing time for which he has been absent or, if earlier, when his side has lost five wickets.

The restriction in Clauses 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 above shall not apply if the player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to an internal injury such as a pulled muscle) whilst participating earlier in the match and consequently been forced to leave the field. Nor shall it apply if the player has been absent for very exceptional and wholly acceptable reasons (other than injury or illness).

In the event of a fieldsman already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, he shall be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided that he personally informs the umpires when he is fit enough to take the field had play been in progress. Similarly, if at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, a player is on the field but still has some unexpired penalty time remaining from a previous absence, he shall automatically be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time.

2.2.3 Substitute fielders shall only be permitted in cases of injury, illness or other wholly acceptable reasons. 'Wholly acceptable reasons' should be limited to extreme circumstances and should not

include what is commonly referred to as a 'comfort break'.

3. LAW 3 THE UMPIRES

3.1 Law 3.1 Appointment and attendance

The following shall apply in place of Law 3.1:

The umpires shall be present at the ground at least **60 minutes** before the scheduled start of play.

Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire's appointment.

4. LAW 5 THE BALL

The balls as provided by CSA will be used.

Law 5 shall apply subject to the following:

4.1 Law 5.2 Approval and control of balls

Law 5.2 shall be replaced by the following:

Each fielding team shall have one new ball for its innings.

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play the umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval, or any other disruption in play.

4.2 Law 5.4 New ball in match of more than one day's duration

Law 5.4 shall not apply.

4.3 Law 5.5 Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

Law 5.5 shall be replaced by the following:

In the event of a ball during play being lost or in the opinion of the umpires, being unfit for play through normal use, the umpires shall allow it to be replaced

by one that in their opinion has had a similar amount of wear.

In the event of the ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced for a ball that has similar amount of wear, even though it has not gone out of shape.

If the ball is to be replaced, the umpire shall inform the batsman.

5. LAW 7 THE PITCH

Law 7 shall apply subject to the following:

5.1 Law 7.3 Selection and preparation

The following will apply in addition to Law 7.3:

Captains, umpires and groundsmen shall co-operate to ensure that, prior to the start of any day's play, no one bounces a ball on the pitch or strikes it with a bat to assess its condition or for any other reason, or causes damage to the pitch in any other way.

Prior to the start of play, only the captain and team coach may walk on the pitch to assess its condition. Spiked footwear is not permitted.

5.1.1 a ball must not be bounced on the pitch.

5.1.2 a key or knife may only be inserted in the pitch in the area between the popping and bowling creases.

In the event of any dispute, the umpires in consultation with the Tournament Director will rule and its ruling will be final.

5.2 Law 7.4 Changing the pitch

Law 7.4 shall be replaced by the following:

5.2.1 If, in the opinion of the umpires, a pitch is considered too dangerous for play or unfit to continue, they shall stop play immediately.

5.2.2 If, an alternate pitch is available at the same venue the match shall be re-started on that alternate pitch.

5.2.3 In the event of a venue being unfit for play the Tournament Director will re-schedule the match on an alternate venue on that day where possible. Starting and cessation times to be adjusted where required.

5.3 Law 7.5 Non-turf pitches

Law 7.5 shall not apply.

6 LAW 12 INNINGS

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

6.1 Law 12.1 Number of innings

Law 12.1 shall be replaced by the following:

All matches will consist of one innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of 50 overs.

6.2 Length of Innings

8.4.1 Uninterrupted Matches.

(a) Each team shall bat for **50 overs** unless all out earlier.

(b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings. The umpires will stop the match and add sixteen (16) runs for each over not bowled, they will consider all stop pages during the game for example if there was an injury for two minutes, two minutes will be added to playing time. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of **50 overs** irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.

(c) If the team batting first is dismissed in less than **50 overs**, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for **50 overs**.

- (d) If the team fielding second fails to bowl **50 overs** by the scheduled cessation time, the umpires will stop the match and add sixteen (16) runs for each over not bowled.
- (e) Penalties shall apply for slow over rates.
 - i. If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time the umpire shall call time upon the completion of the over in progress when the scheduled time has been reached. (16 penalty runs)
 - ii. If the team fielding second fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time the umpire shall call time upon the completion of the over in progress when the scheduled time has been reached. (16 penalty runs)
 - iii Both umpires shall agree on any justified credit of time wasted, if any, for whatever reason. In absence of Official Umpires, the two captains shall dispute.

6.3 Extra Time

No extra time is permitted where the start of play is delayed or play is suspended.

6.4 Number of Overs per Bowler

No bowler shall bowl more than 10 overs in an innings.

In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed.

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

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

If a bowler is injured during an over and another bowler finishes the over for him, that over will count as one of

the allotted overs for the bowler that finished the over, irrespective of the number of balls bowled.

6.5 Minimum number of overs required to be bowled

6.5.1 The minimum number of overs to be bowled to be achieved by the fielding team shall be 15 overs per hour.

6.5.2. In calculating the minimum number of overs required to be bowled, the following time allowances shall be made:

- (a) the actual time taken where treatment is given by authorised medical personnel to a player on the field of play;
- (b) the actual time taken for a player to leave the field of play in the event of a serious injury;
- (c) the actual time lost due to any other circumstances beyond the control of the players.

6.5.3 The minimum number of overs required to be bowled will be calculated at the end of the match by the umpires. If the overs is calculated as being under the minimum number of overs required to be bowled the hour, the following shall apply:

- (a) As soon as reasonably practicable the umpires shall inform the team captain and / or team manager of the relevant fielding team that the regulations have been breached and that the prescribed sanction in accordance with Clause 12.7.4 shall be applied.
- (b) If, the umpires are of the opinion that the minimum number of overs required was not achieved by the fielding team by reason of events beyond its control, including (but not limited to) time wasting by the batting team, the umpires shall be entitled to amend the over rate calculation as they deem appropriate.
- (c) In the event of the umpires being of the opinion that the conduct of the batting team has prevented the fielding team from bowling the

minimum required number of overs, the umpires will add extra time to the fielding side.

6.5.4 Sanction

No sanction may be imposed in respect of minimum over rates in the event of the batting team being bowled out, or when a result is achieved within the time determined for that innings under these conditions.

In the event of the umpires having determined the over rate being below that required, the umpires shall impose the following sanctions at the end of the match:

- (a) For each over short of the minimum overs required – 16 penalty runs per over

7. LAW 15 INTERVALS

Law 15 shall apply subject to the following:

7.1 Law 15.5 Changing agreed times for intervals - Interval between Innings

7.1.1 The innings of the team batting second shall not commence before the scheduled time for commencement of the second session unless the team batting first has completed its innings at least 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval, in which case a ten minute break will occur and the team batting second will commence its innings and the interval will occur as scheduled.

7.1.2 If the innings of the team batting first is completed in less than 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier.

Where playing time has been lost, the length of the interval shall be reduced proportionately in relation to the amount of playing lost subject to a minimum of 10 minutes.

Notwithstanding Clauses 9.4.1.b) and 9.4.2.a) (iv) the interval shall in all cases be a minimum of 10 minutes.

7.2 Law 15.9 Intervals for drinks

One drinks break of 5 minutes duration per session is permitted. The provisions of Law 15.9 shall be strictly observed except that under conditions of extreme heat the umpires may permit an extra interval for drinks.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the 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 onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire.

8. LAW 16 START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

Law 16 shall apply subject to the following:

8.1 Start and Cessation Times

There will be 2 sessions of 3 hours and 30 minutes, each separated by a 30 minute interval between innings.

First Session	10h00 – 13h30
Interval	13h30 – 14h00
Second Session	14h00 – 17h30

9. LAW 21 THE RESULT

Law 21 shall apply subject to the following:

9.1 Law 21.1 A win – two innings match

Law 21.1 shall not apply.

9.2 Law 21.2 A win – one innings match

Law 21.2 shall apply in addition to the following:

21.2.1 A result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 20 overs, unless one team has been all out in less than 20 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 20 overs.

All matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 20 overs, shall be declared no result.

9.3 Law 21.4 A Tie

Law 21.4 shall apply in addition to the following:

21.3.1 If the scores are equal, the result shall be a tie and no account shall be taken of the number of wickets, which have fallen.

9.4 Law 21.5 (b) A Draw

Law 21.5 (b) shall not apply.

9.5 Delayed or Interrupted Matches – calculation of the Target Score

If, due to suspension of play after the start of the match, the number of overs in the innings of either team has to be revised to a lesser number than originally allotted minimum of 20 overs, then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. This revised target is to be calculated using the current Duckworth/Lewis method. The target set will always be a whole number and one run less will constitute a Tie.

After the first innings and after any stoppage of play thereafter, the Umpires will give the match details through to a certain point whereby the Duckworth/Lewis formula will be calculated and send back to the umpires to provide the teams with such information.

9.6 Correctness of result

Any query on the result of the match as defined in Laws 21.2, 21.3, 21.4, 21.8 and 21.10 (as modified by these regulations) shall be resolved as soon as possible and a final decision made by the umpires at close of play.

10. LAW 24 NO BALL

Law 24 shall apply subject to the following:

10.1 Law 24.1 (b) Mode of delivery

Law 24.1 (b) shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm the umpire shall call and signal no ball, and the ball is to be re-bowled overarm.

10.2 Free Hit after a no ball (all modes of no-ball)

24 LAW 24 - NO BALL

Law 24 shall apply subject to the following:

24.1 Law 24.1 (b) Mode of delivery

Law 24.1 (b) shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm the umpire shall call and signal no ball, and the ball is to be re-bowled overarm.

24.2 Free Hit after a foot-fault no ball

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

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

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

a) There is a change of striker (the provisions of clause 41.2 shall apply),

or

b) The No Ball was the result of a fielding restriction breach, in which case the field may be changed to the extent of correcting the breach.

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

24.3 Fair Delivery - the feet

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

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

11. LAW 25 WIDE BALL

14.1 Law 25.1 Judging a Wide

Law 25 shall apply with the following addition to Law 25.1:

Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent

negative bowling wide of the wicket. If the strike reverse hit the wide line will move to the other side of the pitch.

12. LAW 41 – THE FIELDER

12.1 Law 41.1 - Protective equipment

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41.1:

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

12.2 Restrictions on the placement of fieldsmen

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

12.2.1. In addition to the restriction contained in clause 41.2.1 above, further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs

12.2.3 The following fielding restrictions shall apply:

- a) Two semi-circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The semi-circles shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi-circles shall be 30 yards (27.43 metres). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. The fielding restriction areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or 'dots' at 5 yard (4.57 metres) intervals, each 'dot' to be covered by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter.

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

Changes to Clause 41.2 of the ODI Playing Condition:

- 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

At the instant of delivery:

- a) Powerplay 1 - no more than two (2) fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 50 overs, these are overs 1 to 10 inclusive.
- b) Powerplay 2 - no more than four (4) fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 50 overs, these are overs 11 to 40 inclusive
- c) Powerplay 3 - no more than five (5) fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 50 overs, these are overs 41 to 50 inclusive

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

Innings duration	Powerplay 1	Powerplay 2	Powerplay 3
20	4	12	4
21	4	13	4
22	5	13	4
23	5	14	4
24	5	14	5
25	5	15	5
26	5	16	5
27	6	16	5
28	6	17	5
29	6	17	6
30	6	18	6
31	6	19	6
32	7	19	6
33	7	20	6
34	7	20	7
35	7	21	7
36	7	22	7
37	8	22	7
38	8	23	7
39	8	23	8
40	8	24	8
41	8	25	8
42	9	25	8

43	9	26	8
44	9	26	9
45	9	27	9
46	9	28	9
47	10	28	9
48	10	29	9
49	10	29	10

If play is interrupted during an innings and the table above applies, the Powerplay take immediate effect. For the avoidance of doubt this applies even if the interruption has occurred mid-over.

When there is no demarcation of the restricted areas mentioned above, the Umpires' shall be the sole judges of these imaginary areas.

13. LAW 42 FAIR AND UNFAIR PLAY

13.1 Law 42.3 The Match Ball – changing its condition

Law 42.3 shall apply, subject to the following:

13.1.1 Law 42.3 (e) (ii) shall be replaced with the following:

- (a) Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.

13.1.2 And in addition to Law 42.3:

- (a) The Umpires shall report the incident to the Tournament Director under the Rules and Code of Conduct.
- (b) In the event that a ball has been interfered with and requires replacement the batsman at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

13.2 Law 42.4 Deliberate attempt to distract striker

Law 42.4 shall apply, subject to the following:

13.2.1 In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the Tournament Director under the Rules and Code of Conduct.

1.3 Law 42.5 Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batsman

Law 42.5 shall apply subject to the following:

13.3.1 In addition, the umpire shall report the incident to the Tournament Director under the Rules and Code of Conduct.

13.4 Law 42.6 Dangerous and Unfair Bowling

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

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

- (a) A bowler shall be limited to two fast short-pitched delivery 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 Clause 42.4.1 (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 the allowable short pitched delivery in that over
- (f) In the event of a bowler bowling more than two fast short-pitched delivery in an over as defined in Clause 42.4.1 (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 an over, the umpire, after the call of no ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- (h) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than two fast short pitched delivery 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 I innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- (j) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- (k) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.

The above is not a substitute for Clause 17.5 below which umpires are able to apply at any time.

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

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

- (a) Any delivery, (slow and fast) which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the crease is deemed unfair, whether or not is it likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- (b) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in Clause 17.4.2 (a) above (i.e. a beamer), the umpire at the

bowler's end shall, in the first instance, call and signal no ball.

In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in Clause 17.4.2 (a) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal no ball.

If, in the opinion of the umpire, such a delivery is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman, the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred.

- (c) Should there be any further instance (where a high full pitched ball is bowled and is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman) by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- (d) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- (e) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsman at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- (f) The umpires will report the matter to the Tournament Director who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of the Captains.)

13.5 Law 42.7 Dangerous and Unfair Bowling – Action by the umpire

Law 42.7 shall be replaced by the following:

Regardless of any action taken by the umpire as a result of a breach of Clauses 17.4.1, 17.4.2 and 17.6 the following shall apply at any time during the match.

13.5.1 The bowling of fast short pitched balls is unfair if in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's end he considers that by their repetition and taking into account their length, height and direction, they are likely to inflict physical injury on the striker, irrespective of the protective clothing and equipment he may be wearing. The relative skill of the striker shall also be taken into consideration.

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

- (a) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred.
- (b) If this caution is ineffective, he shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning.
- (c) Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply even though the bowler may later change ends.
- (d) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof. See Law 22.8. (Bowler Incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).
- (e) The bowler thus taken off shall not be able to bowl again in that innings.
- (f) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as

soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.

- (g) The umpires will report the matter to the Tournament Director who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of the captains.)

13.6 Law 42.8 Deliberate bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.8 shall be replaced with the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch, which is deemed unfair as defined in Clause 17.4.2 was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with.

The umpire at the bowlers end shall:

13.6.1 Call and signal no ball.

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

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

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

13.7 Action by the umpires for dangerous and unfair Bowling

Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in Clauses 17.4.1, 17.4.2 17.5 and 17.6 such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

13.8 Law 42.9 Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

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

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

- (a) Call and signal dead ball if necessary, and;
- (b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 42.17).
- (c) Inform the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

13.9 Law 42.10 Batsman Wasting Time

Law 42.10 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 42.10 shall apply.

13.10 Law 42.14 Batsman damaging the pitch

Law 42.14 shall apply.

13.11 Law 42.15 – Bowler attempting to run non-striker before delivery.

Law 42.15 shall be replaced by the following: