

# **PLAYING CONDITIONS**

## **CARIB BEER CRICKET SERIES 2003**

### **1. Laws of Cricket**

Except as varied hereunder the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code) shall apply.

### **2. Duration of Matches**

Matches shall be of four days scheduled duration.

### **3. Hours of Play, Intervals and Minimum Overs in the Day**

The hours of play shall be from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm, with intervals for lunch and tea from 12:00 – 12:40 pm and 2:40 – 3:00 pm respectively, and subject to:

#### **3.1 Minimum Overs in the Day**

(a) Play shall continue on each day until the completion of a minimum number of overs or until the scheduled or re-scheduled cessation time, whichever is the later.

The minimum number of overs to be completed, unless an innings ends or an interruption occurs shall be:

(i) on days other than the last day - a minimum of 90 overs (or a minimum of 15 overs per hour)

(ii) on the last day - a minimum of 75 overs (or 15 overs per hour) for playing time other than the last hour when Clause (e) below shall apply.

(iii) Additional Hour: Subject to weather and light, 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 one hour. In these circumstances, the minimum number of overs to be bowled shall be in accordance with the provisions of this clause i.e. a minimum of 15 overs per hour and the cessation time shall be rescheduled accordingly.

(iv) If play has been suspended for 30 minutes or more prior to the commencement of the scheduled tea interval, the tea interval shall be delayed for half an hour.

(v) If any time is lost and cannot be made up under (iii) above, additional time of up to a maximum of one hour per day shall be added to the scheduled playing hours for the next day, and subsequent day(s) as required (to make up as much lost time as possible). Where appropriate the first 30 minutes (or less) of this additional time shall be added prior to the scheduled start of the first session, and the remainder shall be added to the last session.

In circumstances where it is not possible to add this additional time prior to the scheduled start of the first session, the timing of the lunch and tea intervals will be adjusted to provide a scheduled 2½ hour session and not affect the start time.

(vi) On any day's play, except the last day, when the scheduled hours of play have been completed, but the required number of overs have not been bowled and weather or bad light causes play for that day to be abandoned, the remaining overs on that day shall be made up on the next or subsequent days (refer (v) above for timings). On any one day, a maximum of 15 additional overs shall be permitted.

(vii) When additional time is added to subsequent day(s), no scheduled day's play shall exceed 7 hours. The length of each session of play is subject to the provisions of Law 15.

(viii) Under Law 15.5 timings can be altered at any time on any day if playing time is lost, not necessarily on that day. The captains, umpires and the referee can agree different timings under those circumstances before play starts on any day.

**(b)** When an innings ends, a minimum number of overs shall be bowled from the start of the new innings. The number of overs to be bowled shall be calculated at the rate of one over for each full four minutes to enable a minimum of 90 overs to be bowled in a day, and the time for close of play shall be rescheduled accordingly. The last hour of the match shall be excluded from this calculation when Clause (e) shall apply.

Where a change of innings occurs during a day's play, in the event of the team bowling second being unable to complete its overs by the scheduled cessation time, play shall continue until the required number of overs have been completed.

Where there is a change of innings during a day's play (except at lunch or tea), 2 overs will be deducted from the minimum number of overs to be bowled.

**(c)** Except in the last hour of the match, for which Clause (e) makes provision, if play is suspended due to adverse weather or light for more than one hour in aggregate on any day, the minimum number of overs shall be reduced by one over for each full 4 minutes of the aggregate playing time lost.

**(d)** On the last day, if any of the minimum 75 overs, or as recalculated, have not been bowled when one hour of scheduled playing time remains, the last hour of the match for the purposes of Clause (e) shall be the hour immediately following the completion of these overs.

**(e)** Law 16.6, 16.7 and 16.8 will apply except that a minimum of 15 (six ball) overs shall be bowled in the last hour and all calculations with regard to suspensions of play or the start of a new innings shall be based on one over for each full 4 minutes (refer (i) below). If, however, at any time after 30 minutes of the last hour have elapsed both Captains (the batsmen at the wicket may act for their Captain) accept that there is no prospect of a result to the match, they may agree to cease play at that time.

**(f)** Notwithstanding any other provision, there shall be no further play on any day, other than the last day, if a wicket falls or a batsman retires or if the players have occasion to leave the field during the last minimum over within 2 minutes of the scheduled or re-scheduled cessation time or thereafter.

**(g)** An over completed on resumption of a new day's play shall be disregarded in calculating minimum overs for that day.

**(h)** Except on the final day, if in the event of ground, weather or light conditions causing a suspension and/or if the players are already off the field at the re-scheduled cessation time or any time thereafter, stumps shall be drawn.

**(i)** Fractions are to be ignored in all calculations re the number of overs except where there is a change of innings in a day's play, when the over in progress at the conclusion shall be rounded up.

**(j)** The scoreboard shall show:

The total number of overs bowled with the ball currently in use; and The minimum number of overs remaining to be bowled in a day.

## 3.2 Extra Time

The umpires may decide to play 30 minutes (a minimum of eight overs) extra time at the end of any day (other than the last day) if requested by either captain if, in the umpires opinion, it would bring about a definite result on that day (this is in addition to the maximum one hour's extra time provided for in 3.1 (a) (iii) above). 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 on one or more of these days, 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 30 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 match shall end earlier on the final day by the amount of time by which play was previously extended under this clause.

## 3.3 Luncheon Interval

**Law 15.6 shall be replaced by the following:**

- of 40 minutes duration from or at the conclusion of the over in progress at the agreed time for the luncheon interval. Where an innings concludes, or there is a break in play within 10 minutes of the scheduled or rescheduled interval, the interval will commence at that time and be limited to 40 minutes.

## 3.4 Tea Interval:

of 20 minutes duration from or at the conclusion of the over in progress at the agreed time for the tea interval subject to the provisions of Law 15.

**Law 15.8 shall be replaced by the following:**

If at the scheduled time for the tea interval, the ninth wicket of the innings in progress is already down, or it falls at, or after that time, or falls when less than two minutes remain before that time, play will continue for a period of 30 minutes unless the players have cause to leave the field of play, or the innings is concluded earlier.

## 3.5 Intervals for Drinks:

The provisions of Law 15.9 shall be strictly observed except that under conditions of extreme heat the umpires may permit extra intervals 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.

## 3.6 Time Keeping

**Add the following paragraph to Law 3.4:**

The host country may provide for the ringing of a bell and shall inform the visiting country at the start of the tour. The bell will be rung 5 minutes before the termination of an interval, when the umpires shall go to the wickets.

## 4. Appointment of umpires

**The following shall apply in place of Laws 3.1 and 3.2:**

(a) A panel of Umpires shall be set up by the West Indies Cricket Board, Inc.. From this panel, the Umpires Sub- Committee of the Board shall appoint Umpires to stand in each match, including stand-by Umpires.

(b) The Managers, Captains and Players of both teams shall not make any statement to the press, nor in public, regarding the appointment and performance of the Umpires.

(c) Neither team will have the right of objection to any Umpire's appointment.

(d) Both Umpires shall report themselves to the Ground Authority not less than one and a half hours before the start of play on each day.

(e) Both Umpires shall remain on the ground unless released by the Ground Authority until half an hour after the agreed time for drawing stumps. If adverse weather conditions bring about an abandonment of play for the day, they must remain to supervise any drying of the pitch which may be possible. If there is likely to be a long period of waiting before conditions become suitable for drying the pitch, they may be released by the Ground Authority, but hold themselves subject to recall.

Their addresses and telephone numbers for the duration of the match, must be left with the Ground Authority so that they may be available on call at any time.

## 5. Substitutes

**Law 2.1 will apply as modified:**

(b) The umpires shall have discretion, for other wholly acceptable reasons, to allow a substitute for a fielder, or a runner for a batsman, at the start of the match or at any subsequent time subject to consent being given by the opposing captain.

**Law 2.5 - Fielder absent or leaving the Field**

**Law 2.5 shall apply as modified**

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: 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. In the event of a follow-on, this restriction will, if necessary, continue into the second innings.

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 (i) and (ii) above shall not apply if a player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to an internal injury such as a pulled muscle) while 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) and consent for a substitute has been granted by the opposing Captain.

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, he shall be allowed to count 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.

#### **Law 2.6 - Player returning without permission**

**Law 2.6 shall apply**, the reference to ‘Governing Body’ shall be replaced by ‘Match Referee’ in 2.6 (iii).

### **6. Law 3.8 and 3.9 - Fitness of Ground, Weather and Light**

#### **Add the following to Law 3.8:**

If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires must consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If both on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. In these circumstances the provisions of Laws 3.9 (b) (i) and 3.9 (c) (i) shall not apply.

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

If a shadow from the fielder falls across the striker’s half the pitch, the fielder must remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal ‘dead ball’ if he considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action.

### **7. Law 5 - The Ball**

#### **The following shall apply in place of Law 5.2:**

The Home Board shall provide cricket balls of an approved standard for first class cricket and spare used balls for changing during a match, which shall also be of the same brand. The fielding Captain or his nominee may select the ball with which he wishes to bowl from the supply provided by the Home Board. The third umpire shall take a box containing at least 6 new balls to the dressing room and supervise the selection of the ball.

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

#### **Law 5.4 - New Ball in match of more than one day’s duration**

#### **The following shall apply in place of Law 5.4:**

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. The umpires shall indicate to the batsman and the scorers whenever a new ball is taken into play.

#### **Law 5.5 - Ball Lost or Becoming Unfit for Play**

#### **The following shall apply in addition to Law 5.5:**

However, if the ball needs to be replaced after 110 overs for any of the reasons above, it shall be replaced by a new ball. If the ball is to be replaced, the umpire shall inform the batsmen.

#### **Law 5.6 - Specifications**

Law 5.6 shall not apply.

## **8.Law 6 - The Bat**

**Add the following sentence to Law 6.1:**

The blade of the bat shall have a conventional “flat” face.

## **9. Law 7 - The Pitch**

**In addition to the Law 7.3, the following will apply:**

Captains, umpires, the referee and Groundsmen should 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 on any day, only the Captain and team Coach may walk on the pitch to assess its condition. Spiked footwear is not permitted.

Prior to the commencement of a day’s play, one TV commentator and camera crew of the official licensed TV broadcaster/s (but not news crew) may be permitted to inspect the pitch and surrounds subject to the following:

a ball must not be bounced on the pitch 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 referee in consultation with the Home Board will rule and his ruling will be final.

### **Law 7.4 Changing the Pitch**

**The following shall apply in place of Law 7.4:**

- 1) In the event of a pitch being considered too dangerous for play to continue in the estimation of the match umpires, they shall stop play and immediately advise the match referee.
- 2) The match umpires and referee shall consult with both captains.
- 3) If the captains agree instead to continue, play shall resume.
- 4) If the decision is not to resume play, the match umpires shall consider one of the following options:
  - (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 the alternative pitch can be used (but see above);
  - (c) whether the match has to be abandoned.
- 5) When such a decision is made, the ground authority shall make a public announcement as soon as possible following that decision.
- 6) In the event of a decision being taken in favour of 4(a) or 4(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.
- 7) The rescheduled starting time and the rescheduled cessation time, together with any make-up procedures in either the existing or experimental regulations, shall be the responsibility of the match umpires.
- 8) In the event that the existing pitch can be made playable after suitable remedial work (4(a) above) the match shall continue from the point stopped.
- 9) If a new pitch is prepared (4(b) above), the match shall be restarted from the first ball (but see above).

10) If the decision is to abandon the match (4 © above), the relevant officials from the Boards involved shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing tour schedule.

#### **Law 7.5 Non-turf Pitches**

Law 7.5 shall not apply.

### **10. Law 8 The Wickets**

**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.

### **11. Law 9.3 - The Popping Crease**

**Law 9.3 shall apply**, except that the reference to “a minimum of 6ft” shall be replaced by “a minimum of 15 yards”.

### **12. Law 10 - Preparation and maintenance of the playing area**

**Law 10.6 - Maintenance of Foot Holes - Law 10.6 will apply but add:**

The umpires shall see that whenever possible and whenever it is considered necessary, action is taken during all intervals in play to do whatever is practicable to improve the bowlers' foot holes. As soon as possible after the conclusion of each day's play, bowlers foot holes will be repaired.

### **13. Law 11 - Covering the Pitch - Before and During a Match**

**In place of Law 11.2, 11.3 and 11.4 the following shall apply:**

In all matches, 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 shall be removed no earlier than 5.00am and no later than 7.00am on each morning of the match provided it is not raining at the time, but they will be replaced if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

Note: the covers must totally protect the pitch and also the pitch surroundings, a minimum of 5 metres either side of the pitch and any worn or soft areas in the outfield, as well as the bowlers run-ups to a distance of at least 10 x 10 metres.

### **14. Drying of Pitch and Ground**

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

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

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

## **15. Law 12 – Innings**

**Law 12.1 (a) shall apply as modified:**

(a) A match shall be two innings per side subject to the provisions of Law 13.1

Law 12.1 (b) and 12.3 (e) shall not apply.

## **16. Law 13 - The Follow On**

**Add the following to Law 13.1:**

If the provision of clause 3.1 (a) (v) is applied the additional time is regarded as part of that day's play for the purpose of Law 13.3, i.e. it is the number of days remaining and not the total number of hours available.

## **17. Law 17 - Practice on the Field**

**Add the following to Law 17.1:**

The use of the square for practice on any day of any match will be restricted to any netted practice area on the square set aside for that purpose

## **18. Law 18 - Scoring Runs**

**Law 18.5 shall apply**, except that the reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by ' Match Referee' in 18.5 (b) (iv) .

## **19. Law 19 - Boundaries**

**Add the following to Law 19.1:**

The playing area shall be a minimum of 140 yards from boundary to boundary square of the pitch. The pitch shall be a minimum 60 yards from one boundary square of the pitch. When this minimum distance is used, the pitch has to be a minimum 80 yards from the opposite square boundary. The straight boundary at both ends of the pitch shall be a minimum of 60 yards. Distances shall be measured from the centre of the pitch to be used.

If an unauthorised 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 unauthorised person handling the ball. See Law 19.1 ©.

Sight screens shall be provided at both ends of all grounds. Advertising shall be permitted on the sight screen behind the striker, providing it is removed for the subsequent over from that end.



## **20. Law 21 - The Result**

**Law 21 shall apply with the following:**

Any query on the result of the match as defined in Law 21.1, 21.3, 21.4, 21.5, 21.8 and 21.10 shall be resolved as soon as possible and a final decision made by the umpires at close of play.

## **21. Law 24 - No Ball**

**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.

## **22. Law 24.2 - Fair Delivery - The Arm**

**Law 24.2 shall apply**, except that the reference to ‘Governing Body’ shall be replaced by ‘ Match Referee’.

## **23. Law 25.1 - Judging a Wide**

**Law 25.1 will apply, but in addition:**

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

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

## **24. Law 32 - Caught**

**Add the following to Law 32.1:**

The striker is out under this Law if the ball is deflected from his bat onto the helmet he is wearing and a fair catch is taken. Runs may be scored off deflections from the batsman’s or fielder’s helmet

## **25. Helmets**

**The following will apply to the batsman:**

A batsman may call for a helmet to be brought out to him at any time. He must then wear or carry it personally all the time while play is in progress, or can have it taken off the field at the fall of a wicket, or at the end of an over, or at any drinks interval.

In all cases, no actions involving helmets are to waste playing time. Umpires are not to hold helmets.

## **26. Law 41 - The Fielder**

**Law 41 shall apply with the following:**

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. A batsman may only change other items of protective equipment (e.g. batting gloves, etc.) provided that there is no waste of playing time.

Law 41.2 shall apply, except that the reference to ‘Governing Body’ shall be replaced by ‘Match Referee’ in 41.2 ( c ).

## **27. Law 42.3 - The Match Ball - changing its condition**

**Law 42.3 shall apply, and penalty runs shall be awarded, as defined in this Law.**

In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the referee under the Code of Conduct. Law 42.3 shall apply as modified:

(1) that the reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'Match Referee' in Law 42.3 (d) (vi)

(2) Delete Law 42.3 (e) (ii) and replace with the following:

inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.

**And in addition to Law 42.3:**

In the event that a ball has been interfered with and requires replacement 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.

## **28. Law 42.4 - Deliberate attempt to distract striker**

**Law 42.4 shall apply, and penalty runs shall be awarded, as defined in this Law.**

In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the referee under the Code of Conduct. Law 42.4 shall apply as modified:

(1) that the reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'Match Referee' in Law 42.4 (b) (iii)

Neither batsman shall be dismissed from that delivery and the ball shall not count as one of the over.

## **29. Law 42.5 - Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batsman**

**Law 42.5 shall apply, and penalty runs shall be awarded, as defined in this Law.**

In addition, the umpire shall report the incident to the referee under the Code of Conduct. Law 42.5 shall apply as modified:

(1) that the reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'Match Referee' in Law 42.5 (b) (vi)

## **30. Law 42.6 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling**

### **The Bowling of Fast Short Pitched Balls**

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

1.

(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 Batsman standing upright at the crease, but not clearly above the batsman's head so that it is so high it prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke.

(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, a ball that passes clearly above head height of the batsman, other than a fast short-pitched ball as defined in (b) above, that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be a no ball.

2.

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than two fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is his final warning for the innings.

(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 nor be allowed to bowl the next over.

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

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

(g) The umpires will then report the matter to the ICC Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

The above is not a substitute for Playing Condition 31 below which umpires are able to apply at any time.

### **31. Dangerous and Unfair Bowling**

Regardless of any action taken by the umpire as a result of a breach of clauses 30, 32 or 33 the following shall apply at any time during the match.

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

In the event of such unfair bowling, the umpire at the Bowler’s end shall adopt the following procedure:

(a) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball, caution the Bowler and inform the other umpire, the Captain of the fielding side and the Batsmen of what has occurred.

(b) If this caution is ineffective, he shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the Bowler that this is a final warning.

(c) Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply even though the Bowler may later change ends.

(d) Should the above warnings prove ineffective the umpire at the Bowler’s end shall:

(i) At the first repetition call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the Captain to take the Bowler off forthwith and to complete the over with another Bowler, provided that the Bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively. See Law 22.8. (Bowler Incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).

- (ii) Not allow the Bowler, thus taken off, to bowl again in the same innings.
- (iii) Report the occurrence to the Captain of the batting side as soon as the Players leave the field for an interval.
- (iv) Report the occurrence to the Executive of the fielding side and to the ICC match referee responsible for the match who shall take any further action which is considered to be appropriate against the Captain and the Bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

### **32. Law 42.6 (b) - The Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls**

**Law 42.6 (b) shall apply as modified:**

- (a) Any delivery, other than a slow paced one, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the crease is deemed dangerous and unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- (b) A slow delivery which passes or would have passed on the full above shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease, is to be deemed dangerous and unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- (c) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in (a) and (b) above (i.e. a beamer), the umpire at the bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure:
- (d) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead, caution the Bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, captain of the fielding side and the Batsman of what has occurred.
- (e) At the first repetition call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain of the fielding side to take the Bowler off forthwith and to complete the over with another Bowler, provided that the Bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.
- (f) Not allow the Bowler, thus taken off, to bowl again in the same innings.
- (g) At the first opportunity report the occurrence, with the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and the ICC match referee responsible for the match who shall take any further action which is considered to be appropriate against the Captain and the Bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

### **33. Law 42.8 - Deliberate bowling of High Full Pitched Balls**

**Law 42.8 shall apply as modified:**

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch, which is deemed dangerous and unfair as defined in clause 32, was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with. The umpire at the bowlers end shall:

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

### **34. Action by the umpires**

**Law 42.7 shall be replaced by the following:**

Please note that should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in Clauses 30, 32, and 33, such cautions and warnings are to be cumulative.

Should a bowler be cautioned under clause 30 (More than 2 deliveries above shoulder height in an over) and then infringe under clause 32 (Dangerous and Unfair Bowling) or clause 33 (High Full Pitched Balls) he will not be started again on a first caution - it will be his final warning.

### **35. Law 42.9 - Time Wasting by the Fielding Side**

**Law 42.9 shall apply, and penalty runs shall be awarded, as defined in this Law.**

In addition, the umpires may report the incident to the referee under the Code of Conduct.

**Law 42.9 shall apply as modified:**

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

- (1) Delete Law 42.9 (b) (ii)
- (2) Call and signal Dead Ball
- (3) That reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'Match Referee in 42.9 (b) (iv)

### **36. Law 42.10 - Batsman Wasting Time**

**Law 42.10 shall apply, and penalty runs shall be awarded, as defined in this Law.**

In addition, the umpires may report the incident to the referee under the Code of Conduct.

**Law 42.10 (b) shall apply as modified:**

(b) If there is any further time wasting by any batsman in that innings, the umpire shall, at the appropriate time while the ball is dead:

- (1) Call and signal dead ball
- (2) That the reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by ' Match Referee' in 42.10 (b) (iii).

### **37. Law 42.12 - Bowler running on the protected area after delivering the ball**

**Law 42.12 shall apply**, except that the reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'Match Referee'.

### **38. Law 42.13 - Fielder damaging the pitch**

**Law 42.13 shall apply**, except that the reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'Match Referee' in 42.13 (b) (iii).

### **39. Law 42.14 - Batsman damaging the pitch**

**Law 42.14 shall apply**, except that the reference to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced by 'Match Referee' in 42.14 ( c ) (iv).

#### **40. Law 42.16 - Batsmen stealing a run**

**Law 42.16 shall apply**, except that the reference to ‘Governing Body’ shall be replaced by ‘Match Referee’ in 42.16 (v).

#### **41. Law 42.18 - Players’ conduct**

**Law 42.18 shall apply**, except that the reference to ‘Governing Body’ shall be replaced by ‘Match Referee’ in 42.18 (iii).

#### **42. “Hitting Up”**

Teams are required to observe Ground Authority regulations and to exercise the utmost care and caution when engaging in practice and pre-match warm-up and “hitting-up” activities so as to avoid the risk of injury to members of the public, damage to the centre wicket region and to perimeter fencing.

#### **43. Player Conduct**

These matches are played under the aegis of the West Indies Cricket Board, Inc., and are governed, where applicable, by the WICB Code of Conduct, and its regulations. The conduct of all players is bound by these.