SHRIRAM Capital

TNPL

STRENGTH PARTNER sharon PLY

TNPL 2024

TOURNAMENT HANDBOOK

SHRIRAM Capital

TNPL

STRENGTH PARTNER sharon PLY

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From the Secretary's Desk | **TNPL 2024**

Dear All,

The TNPL, launched in 2016, provides a platform for young and upcoming cricketers of the State to showcase their skills and is known for its high-quality cricket. It is not just about entertainment, but also about talent development. The league has produced many talented local cricketers who have gone on to represent their country and franchisees in IPL.

It was conceived by our beloved former President Shri N. Srinivasan, the tournament has come a long way and since has moved out of Chennai to Tirunelveli, Salem, Coimbatore and Natham over the years. Today, TNPL is one of the most popular cricket tournaments in the State attracting a huge spectatorship in all the venues.

Another feather in the TNPL cap was the initiation of one-time payment for former cricketers, match officials and groundsmen who had served the TNCA with distinction. They received cash awards as a one-time benefit out of the surplus earned from the TNPL Tournament, yet another initiative of Shri N Srinivasan.

The 2024 Edition of the TNPL will witness a total number of 28 league matches and 4 Playoff games. This edition will commence on 5th July 2024 at Salem Cricket Foundation Ground, Vazhapadi, with Lyca Kovai Kings clashing with Chepauk Super Gillies.

The dream continues and on a larger scale every year. I wish all the teams and players good luck.

Yours truly,

R I Palani
Hon. Secretary

From the Chairman's Desk | **TNPL 2024**

Dear Friends,

It gives me great pleasure to announce the launch of yet another edition of the highly successful TNPL on 5th July 2024. We are also happy to note that many of the inspirational performances of players in TNPL have been noticed and paving way for their entry to bigger league.

We are also thrilled to see big crowds, especially families and students, flocking the stadium at all our District centres.

We are enormously grateful for the work of everyone who has contributed to the success of TNPL over the years. TNPL is here to stay.

With warm regards and wishes,

Sanjay Kumbhat
Chairman

SHRIRAM CAPITAL TNPL 2024

GOVERNING COUNCIL

SHRI SANJAY KUMBHAT	Chairman
SHRI S. DINESH KUMAR	Member
SHRI M. SENTHILNATHAN	Cricketer Representative
SHRI ABRAHAM JUDAH CEPHAS A	AG's Representative
SHRI R I PALANI	Hon Secretary
SHRI T J SRINIVASARAJ	Hon Treasurer
SHRI PRASANNA KANNAN	CEO – TNPL

TNPL 2024

VENUE CONTACT DETAILS

SHRIRAM CAPITAL TNPL 2024

VENUE CONTACT DETAILS

CHENNAI

M.A.CHIDAMBARAM STADIUM
Chepauk, Chennai 600005.

TIRUNELVELI
SHRI S. RAMKUMAR
P: 94422-01608
E: ramkumar.s@indiacements.co.in

ICL-SANKAR NAGAR GROUND
Hon. Secretary
Tirunelveli District Cricket Association,
Care: India Cements Ltd.,
Sankarnagar – 627 357,
Tirunelveli District.

DINDIGUL
V . AMARANATH
P: 98428-77275
E: maggedurai@gmail.com

NPR COLLEGE GROUND NATHAM,
Hon. Secretary
Dindigul District Cricket Association,
C/o Vignesh Sports,
8, Servite Convent Complex,
Dindigul – 624 001.

SALEM
SHRI V. BABUKUMAR
P: 88252-43543
E: salemdca@gmail.com

SALEM CRICKET FOUNDATION VAZHAPADI
Hon. Secretary
The Salem District Cricket Association,
Iyyangaran Apts., 112/2-G3 Flat,
Brindavan Road, 3rd Cross,
Fairlands, Salem – 636 016.

COIMBATORE
SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN
P: 94439-34833
E: sgoudhaman@gmail.com

SRI RAMAKRISHNA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE GROUND
Hon.Secretary
The Coimbatore District Cricket Assn.,
C/o Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts & Science,
(Formerly S.N.R. Sons College)
Avarampalayam,
Coimbatore – 641 006

TNPL PLAYERS AND SUPPORT STAFF 2024

CHEPAUK SUPER GILLIES

S. No.	Player Name	Proficiency	Batting	Bowling
1	**ABHISHEK TANWAR**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-MID	RH - MEDIUM
2	**ANDRE SIDDARTH C**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-TOP	RAOS
3	**APARAJITH B**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-TOP	RAOS
4	**ARUNACHALAM V**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-MID	RH - MEDIUM
5	**ASWIN CRIST A**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-MID	RH - MEDIUM
6	**DARYL S FERRARIO**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-TOP	RAOS
7	**IYYAPAN**	LA BOWLER	LH-LOW	LAOS
8	**JAGADEESAN**	RHB-WK	RH-OPEN	
9	**JITENDRA KUMAR**	RHB	RH-TOP	
10	**LOKESH RAJ TD**	BOWLER	RH-LOW	RH - MEDIUM
11	**MATHAN KUMAR S**	RHB - WK	RH-TOP	
12	**PERIYASAMY G**	RA BOWLER	RH-LOW	RM - MEDIUM
13	**PRADOSH RANJAN PAUL**	LHB	LH-OPEN	
14	**RAHIL S SHAH**	BOWLER	RH-BAT	LAOS
15	**SANTHOSH KUMAR D**	LH- BATTER	LH-OPEN	RAOS
16	**SATHISH R**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-MID	RH - MEDIUM
17	**SHAJAHAN M**	LH- BATTER	LH-MID	
18	**SIBI R**	RH-BATTER	RH-TOP	
19	**SILAMBARASAN .M**	ALL ROUNDER	LH-LOW	LAOS
20	**SURYA B**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-LOW	RALS

SUPPORT STAFF		
S. No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	**AVINASH. A**	HEAD COACH
2	**SANTHANASEKAR. V**	MANAGER
3	**ARUN KUMAR**	BOWLING COACH
4	**VARUN**	FIELDING COACH
5	**NARASIMHAN**	THROWDOWN SPECIALIST SPECIALIST
6	**DANASEKARA PANDIAN**	S & C COACH (TRAINER)
7	**KARTHIK DASAN**	HEAD PHYSIO THERAPIST
8	**JIGNESH GANESH MAHERIYA**	MASSEUR
9	**DHANASEKAR. D**	PERFORMANCE ANALYST
10	**SATESH S**	ASST PHYSIO THERAPIST

DINDIGUL DRAGONS

S.No.	PLAYER NAME	PROFICIENCY	BATTING	BOWLING
1	**R.ASHWIN**	ALL ROUNDER	RH	RA OFF BREAK
2	**CV VARUN**	ALL ROUNDER	RH	RA- LEG SPIN
3	**BABA INDRAJITH**	BATTING ALL ROUNDER-WICKET KEEPER	RH	NIL
4	**SUBODH KUMAR BHATI**	ALL ROUNDER	RH	RA - PACE
5	**SHIVAM SINGH**	ALL ROUNDER	RH	RA OFF BREAK
6	**KISHOOR.G**	ALL ROUNDER	RH	RA - FAST
7	**VIMAL KHUMAR R**	BATSMAN	LH	LEFT ARM OFF SPIN
8	**V.P.DIRAN**	RIGHT ARM FAST	RH	RA - FAST
9	**BOOPATHI VAISHNA KUMAR**	BATSMAN	LH	RA - OFF SPIN
10	**C.SARATH KUMAR**	ALL ROUNDER	RH	RA - OFF SPIN
11	**P.VIGNESH**	ALL ROUNDER	LH	LA - SPINNER
12	**AFFAN KHADER**	ALL ROUNDER	RH	RA - OFF SPIN
13	**K AASHIQ**	ALL ROUNDER	LH	RA - OFF SPIN
14	**ELAYARAJA**	ALL ROUNDER	RH	RA - MEDIUM PACE
15	**OM NITHIN**	ALL ROUNDER	RH	RA - MEDIUM PACE
16	**ROCKY**	BOWLER	RH	RA - OFF SPIN
17	**ROHAN M RAJU**	ALL ROUNDER	RH	RA - FAST
18	**SANDEEP WARRIER**	BOWLER	RH	RA - FAST

SUPPORT STAFF		
S. No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	**GURU KEDAR NATH V R S**	COACH
2	**R SRINIVASAN**	COACH
3	**N VENKATARAMAN**	TEAM MANAGER
4	**L ASHOK KUMAR**	COACH
5	**RUPESH**	PHYSIOTHERAPIST
6	**REMESHAN K**	MASSEUR
7	**MOHAN SELVAM**	KIT HANDLER
8	**S I VASUDEVAN**	VIDEO ANALYST
9	**KARTHIK RAJA**	TRAINER

IDREAM TIRUPPUR THAMIZHANS

S.No.	PLAYER NAME	PROFICIENCY	BATTING	BOWLING
1	**AJITH RAM .S**	BOWLER	LH - MIDDLE	LH - SPIN
2	**AMITH SATHVIK V P**	BATSMAN / WK	RH - OPEN	NIL
3	**ANIRUDH SITA RAM .B**	BATSMAN	LH - TOP	NIL
4	**ANOVANKAR V**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MIDDLE	RH - OFFIE
5	**BHUVANESWARAN .P**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MIDDLE	RH - MEDIUM
6	**GANESH .S**	BATSMAN / WK	RH - MIDDLE	NIL
7	**JEEVANANDHAM J**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MIDDLE	RH - MEDIUM
8	**KARTHIK SARAN M**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MIDDLE	RH - MEDIUM
9	**KARUPPUSAMY .A**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MIDDLE	RH - MEDIUM
10	**MAAN K BAFNA**	ALL ROUNDER	LH - TOP	LH - SPIN
11	**MANIGANDAN .S**	BOWLER	RH - LOWER	RH - LEGGIE
12	**MATHIVANAN M**	ALL ROUNDER	LH - MIDDLE	LH - SPIN
13	**MOHAMED ALI .S**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - TOP	RH - OFFIE
14	**NATARAJAN T**	BOWLER	LH - LOWER	LH - MEDIUM
15	**RADHAKRISHNAN .S**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - TOP	RH - LEGGIE
16	**RAM KUMAR R**	BATSMAN / WK	RH - OPEN	NIL
17	**ROHIT R**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MIDDLE	RH - MEDIUM
18	**SAI KISHORE R**	ALL ROUNDER	LH - TOP	LH - SPIN
19	**TUSHAR RAHEJA**	BATSMAN / WK	LH - OPEN	NIL
20	**VIJAY SHANKAR - Captain**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - TOP	RH - MEDIUM

SUPPORT STAFF		
S. No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	**S ASHOK ANAND**	MANAGER
2	**R MURALIDHAR**	HEAD COACH
3	**PRASANTH PARAMESWARAN**	BOWLING COACH
4	**M SHIYAM SUNDAR**	FIELDING COACH
5	**SHAJIN MON**	PHYSIO
6	**M VARUNKUMAR**	STRENGTH & CONDITION COACH
7	**P VIJAIKUMAR**	ASST MANAGER
8	**G SARATHKUMAR**	CO-ORDINATOR
9	**ALDRIN**	MASSEUR
10	**MATHESH**	SIDE ARM
11	**TBC**	VIDEO ANALYST

LYCA KOVAI KINGS

S.No.	PLAYER NAME	PROFICIENCY	BATTING	BOWLING
1	**SURESH KUMAR .J**	WICKET KEEPER	RH - OPEN	NIL
2	**SHAHRUKH KHAN .M**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - TOP	RH - OFF SPIN
3	**SIDDHARTH .M**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MID	LH - ORTHODOX
4	**SAI SUDHARSAN .B**	ALL ROUNDER	LH - OPEN	RH - LEG SPIN
5	**MOHAMMED .M**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MID	RH - MEDIUM
6	**SACHIN .B**	BATTER	LH - OPEN	
7	**GOWTHAM THAMARAI KANNAN .K**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MID	RH - MEDIUM
8	**MUKILESH .U**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - TOP	RH - OFF SPIN
9	**ATHEEQ UR RAHMAN .M .A**	ALL ROUNDER	LH - OPEN	LH - ORTHODOX
10	**VIDYUTH .P**	ALL ROUNDER	LH - TOP	LH - ORTHODOX
11	**YUDHEESWARAN .V**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MID	RH - MEDIUM
12	**RAM ARVINDH .R**	WICKET KEEPER	RH - OPEN	NIL
13	**HEMCHARAN .P**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - TOP	RH - MEDIUM
14	**DIVAKAR .R**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MID	RH - MEDIUM
15	**JHATHAVEDH SUBRAMANYAN**	BOWLER	RH - MID	RH - LEG SPIN
16	**SUJAY .S**	BATTER	LH - TOP	RH - LEG SPIN
17	**OM PRAKASH .K .M**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - TOP	RH - MEDIUM
18	**MANISH GR**	BOWLER	RH - MID	RH - MEDIUM
19	**VIGNESH GV**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - OPEN	AMPHIDEXTROUS
20	**MEERAN RAHIL REHMAN**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MID	RH - LEG SPIN

SUPPORT STAFF

S. No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	**HARI VAGEESAN**	MENTOR
2	**J HARIESH**	HEAD COACH
3	**S SURESH KUMAR**	ASST.COACH
4	**M K SIVAKUMAR**	FIELDING COACH
5	**AZARIA PRABAKAR**	TRAINER
6	**BALASUBRAMANIAN**	PHYSIO
7	**C SIVAKUMAR**	MANAGER
8	**KONDAPPARAJ K**	SIDE ARM
9	**ASHWIN VENKATARAMAN**	BATTTING COACH
10	**KARTHIK BASKARAN**	ASST.PHYSIO
11	**HARISH K**	ANALYST

NELLAI ROYAL KINGS

S. No.	Player Name	Proficiency	Batting	Bowling
1	**AJITESH .G**	WICKET KEEPER	RH - TOP	NIL
2	**MOHAN PRASATH .S**	BOWLER	LH - LOWER	LH - ORTHODOX
3	**SONU YADAV .R**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MID	RH - MEDIUM
4	**ARUN KARTHICK .K .B.**	WICKET KEEPER	RH - OPEN	NIL
5	**NIDHISH S RAJAGOPAL**	ALL ROUNDER	LH - TOP	RH - MEDIUM
6	**RITHIK EASWARAN .S**	WICKET KEEPER	LH - TOP	NIL
7	**SURYAPPRAKASH .L**	BATTER	RH - OPEN	NIL
8	**KABILAN .N**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MID	RH - MEDIUM
9	**HARISH .N .S**	ALL ROUNDER	LH - MID	LH - ORTHODOX
10	**EMMANUEL CHERIAN .B**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MID	RH - MEDIUM
11	**ROHAN .J**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MID	LH - ORTHODOX
12	**SUGENDHIRAN .P**	ALL ROUNDER	LH - OPEN	RH - MEDIUM
13	**ARUN KUMAR .S .J**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - TOP	RH - OFF SPIN
14	**LAKSHAY JAIN**	ALL ROUNDER	LH TOP	RH - OFF SPIN
15	**SILAMBARASAN R**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - LOWER	RH - MEDIUM
16	**MOKIT HARIHARAN R S**	ALL ROUNDER	LH - OPEN	RH - OFF SPIN & LH - ARM SPIN
17	**GOHUL MOORTHI .S**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - MIDDLE	RH - OFFBREAK
18	**KIRUBAKAR .R**	ALL ROUNDER	RH - LOWER	RH - LS
19	**V.GOWTHAM**	ALL ROUNDER	LH - LOWER	LH - MED
20	**ABILASH .AV**	BATTER	RH - TOP	NIL

SUPPORT STAFF		
S. No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	**RAJEEL ABDUL RAHMAN**	MANAGER/ DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS
2	**TARUN RAMESH**	COACH
3	**A G GURUSWAMY**	MENTOR
4	**ASHOK KUMAR**	ASST. COACH
5	**SHYAM SUNDER**	HEAD PHYSIO
6	**RAJAKAMAL S**	PHYSIO
7	**ARJUN**	TRAINER
8	**S VARUN ATHREYA**	ANALYST
9	**SURESH BABU**	JR. COACH
10	**SAKTHI NARAYANAN E**	JUNIOR COACH

SKM SALEM SPARTANS

S.No.	PLAYER NAME	PROFICIENCY	BATTING	BOWLING
1	**ABISHEK S**	BATTER	RH-TOP ORDER	-
2	**GURUSAYEE S**	BOWLER	RH-TAILENDER	RH-FAST
3	**HARISH KUMAR S**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-MIDDLE ORDER	RH-FAST
4	**JAGANATH SINIVAS R S**	ALL ROUNDER	LH-LOWER ORDER	RH-MEDIUM
5	**K. VISHAL VAIDHYA**	ALL ROUNDER	LH-OPENER	-
6	**KAVIN R**	WICKET KEEPER	RH-OPENER	-
7	**M GANESH MOORTHI**	ALL ROUNDER	LH-TAILENDER	LAO
8	**MUHAMMED ADNAN KHAN**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-MIDDLE ORDER	-
9	**POIYAMOZHI**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-TAILENDER	RH-MEDIUM
10	**R AUSHIK SRINIVAS**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-TAILENDER	LAO
11	**RAJAN R**	WICKET KEEPER	RH-TOP ORDER	-
12	**ROBIN SINGH BIST**	BATTER	RH-TOP ORDER	-
13	**S SUDHAN SANJEEVI KANDEPAN**	BATTER	LH-MIDDLE ORDER	-
14	**SACHIN RATHI**	BOWLER	RH-TAILENDER	LAO
15	**SELVAKUMARAN N**	ALL ROUNDER	LH-TAILENDER	LAO
16	**SHIJIT CHANDRAN P**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-MIDDLE ORDER	RAOS
17	**SUNNY SANDHU**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-MIDDLE ORDER	RH-MEDIUM
18	**THARUN KUMAR V**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-MIDDLE ORDER	LAO
19	**VIVEK R**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-MIDDLE ORDER	RH-MEDIUM
20	**YAZH ARUN MOZHI**	BOWLER	RH-TAILENDER	RH- LS

SUPPORT STAFF		
S. No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	**SUBRAMANIA SIVA**	HEAD COACH
2	**TAMILKUMARAN**	ASST.COACH
3	**MURUGESH P**	FEILDING COACH
4	**VIGANESH S**	FEILDING COACH
5	**R LAKSHMI NARYANAN**	BOWLING COACH
6	**R KARTHIKEYAN**	TRAINNER / FIELDING COACH
7	**SARAVANA KUMAR S**	PHYSIOTHERAPIST
8	**MANIRAJ R**	VIDEO ANALYST
9	**HARI KRISHNAN**	SPORTS THERAPIST
10	**MURUGESH T**	MANAGER
11	**KANNAN K**	S&C COACH

SIECHEM MADURAI PANTHERS

S. No.	Player Name	Proficiency	Batting	Bowling
1	**ADITHYA VARADARAJAN**	All ROUNDER	LH	RAOS
2	**AJAY KRISHNA**	FAST BOWLER	RH	RAFB
3	**AYUSH**	All ROUNDER	RH	RALS
4	**AJAY CHETTAN**	WK-BATSMAN	RH	NIL
5	**AKRAM KHAN**	All ROUNDER	RH	RAOS
6	**ASHWIN MURUGAN**	All ROUNDER	RH	RALS
7	**ALEXANDER**	All ROUNDER	LH	LAOS
8	**CHATHURVEDH**	BATSMAN	RH	NIL
9	**GURU JAPNEETH**	FAST BOWLER	RH	LAFB
10	**HARI NISHANTH**	All ROUNDER	LH	RAOS
11	**KOUSIK**	All ROUNDER	RH	RAMP
12	**KARTHICK MANIKANDAN**	All ROUNDER	RH	RALS
13	**KIRAN AKASH**	FAST BOWLER	RH	RAFB
14	**LOKESHWAR**	WK-BATSMAN	RH	NIL
15	**RAHUL DEV**	FAST BOWLER	RH	RAFB
16	**SWAPNIL SINGH**	All ROUNDER	RH	LAOS
17	**SRI ABISHEK**	BATSMAN	LH	NIL
18	**SARAVANAN**	All ROUNDER	LH	LAOS
19	**SASI DEV**	BATSMAN	LH	NIL
20	**WASHINGTON SUNDAR**	All ROUNDER	LH	RAOS

SUPPORT STAFF		
S. No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	**HANUMAN VIHARI**	MENTOR
2	**AC PRATHIBAN**	ASST. COACH
3	**VELU MURUGAN**	FIELDING COACH
4	**ABISHEK SAVANTH**	PHYSIO
5	**AKHIL SRINATH**	S&C
6	**GABRIEL BEN**	SIDEARMER
7	**SELVA GANAPATHY**	MENTAL CONDITIONING

TRICHY GRAND CHOLAS

S.No.	PLAYER NAME	PROFICIENCY	BATTING	BOWLING
1	**ANTONY DHAS .W**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-MID	RH - MEDIUM
2	**ARJUN P MURTHY**	BATTER	RA-TOP	RA- OFF SPIN
3	**ARYA YOHAN MENON**	BOWLER	RA-LOW	LA-MEDIUM FAST
4	**ATHISAYARAJ DAVIDSON .V**	BOWLER	RH-LOW	RA-FAST MEDIUM
5	**EASWARAN .K**	BOWLER	RH-LOW	RA-MEDIUM FAST
6	**FRANCIS ROKINS .P**	BATTER	RH-MID	RA-OFF SPIN
7	**GODSON .G**	BOWLER	RH-LOW	RA-OFF SPIN
8	**JAFAR JAMAL**	BATTER	RH-TOP	RA-OFF SPIN
9	**MOHAMMED ASHIK N**	BATTER (WK)	RH-TOP	
10	**NIRMAL KUMAR P**	BATTER	RH-MID	RA-OFF SPIN
11	**RAJKUMAR.R**	BATTER	RH-MID	RA-MEDIUM FAST
12	**REJIN J**	BOWLER	RH-LOW	RA-MEDIUM FAST
13	**SARAVANAKUMAR P**	ALL ROUNDER	RH-MID	RA-MEDIUM FAST
14	**VINOOD .S .P**	BATTER	RH-TOP	RA-MYSTERY
15	**WASEEM AHMED H.I**	BATTER (WK)	RH-MID	
16	**GANGA SRIDHAR RAJU .V**	BATTER	LH-TOP	RA-LEG SPIN
17	**RAJKUMAR K**	BATTER	LH-TOP	RA-OFF SPIN
18	**SANJAY YADAV**	ALL ROUNDER	LH-MID	LA-ORTHODOX
19	**SHYAM S SUNDAR**	BATTER	LH-TOP	LA-ORTHODOX
20	**VIGNESH K**	BOWLER	LH-LOW	LA-ORTHODOX

SUPPORT STAFF		
S. No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	**RAMASUBRAMANIAN.K.C**	HEAD OF OPERATIONS / STRATEGY ANALYST
2	**SUSIUNTH T**	DIRECTOR OF CRICKET
3	**JESUBABU HONEYMEN**	HEAD COACH
4	**SAMUEL S**	FIELDING COACH
5	**NATHAN SP**	BATTING COACH
6	**EDWARD KENNEDY. A**	BOWLING COACH
7	**MOHAMED ASWAN A**	PHYSIO
8	**GURU PRASAD S**	S&C
9	**SRIVATHSAN S**	PERFORMANCE ANALYST
10	**MITHRU BABU B.**	MENTAL CONDITIONING COACH
11	**T.MARIMUTHU**	ASST. FIELDING COACH
12	**ARUN T**	MASSUER

TNPL SCHEDULE 2024

SHRIRAM CAPITAL TNPL 2024

Match No.	Date	Day	Team - 1	Team - 2	Time	Venue
1	05-07-2024	Friday	LKK	CSG	19:15	SCF Cricket Ground, Salem
2	06-07-2024	Saturday	DD	TGC	15:15	
3	06-07-2024	Saturday	SS	SMP	19:15	
4	07-07-2024	Sunday	NRK	CSG	15:15	
5	07-07-2024	Sunday	LKK	IDTT	19:15	
6	08-07-2024	Monday	DD	SS	19:15	
7	09-07-2024	Tuesday	SMP	TGC	19:15	
8	10-07-2024	Wednesday	CSG	IDTT	19:15	
9	11-07-2024	Thursday	NRK	SS	19:15	
	12-07-2024	Friday	Break Day			
10	13-07-2024	Saturday	SMP	IDTT	15:15	Sri Ramakrishna College Ground, Coimbatore
11	13-07-2024	Saturday	LKK	NRK	19:15	
12	14-07-2024	Sunday	SS	TGC	15:15	
13	14-07-2024	Sunday	CSG	DD	19:15	
14	15-07-2024	Monday	SMP	NRK	19:15	
15	16-07-2024	Tuesday	TGC	LKK	19:15	
16	17-07-2024	Wednesday	IDTT	DD	19:15	
17	18-07-2024	Thursday	SS	CSG	19:15	
	19-07-2024	Friday	Break Day			
18	20-07-2024	Saturday	TGC	NRK	19:15	ICL Sankar Nagar Cricket Ground, Tirunelveli
19	21-07-2024	Sunday	DD	LKK	15:15	
20	21-07-2024	Sunday	IDTT	SS	19:15	
21	22-07-2024	Monday	TGC	CSG	19:15	
22	23-07-2024	Tuesday	SMP	LKK	19:15	
23	24-07-2024	Wednesday	NRK	IDTT	19:15	
	25-07-2024	Thursday	Break Day			
24	26-07-2024	Friday	DD	SMP	19:15	NPR College Ground, Dindigul
25	27-07-2024	Saturday	SS	LKK	15:15	
26	27-07-2024	Saturday	IDTT	TGC	19:15	
27	28-07-2024	Sunday	CSG	SMP	15:15	
28	28-07-2024	Sunday	NRK	DD	19:15	
	29-07-2024	Monday	Break Day			
29	30-07-2024	Tuesday	QUALIFIER - 1		19:15	NPR College Ground, Dindigul
30	31-07-2024	Wednesday	ELIMINATOR		19:15	
	01-08-2024	Thursday	Break Day			
31	02-08-2024	Friday	QUALIFIER - 2		19:15	MAC Stadium, Chennai
	03-08-2024	Saturday	Break Day			
32	04-08-2024	Sunday	FINALS		19:15	MAC Stadium, Chennai

TNPL
MATCH OFFICIALS
2024

MATCH OFFICIALS

Sl.No	Match Referees
1	SURESH
2	ARJAN KRIPAL SINGH
3	VASANTH SARAVANAN
4	VIJEY LAXMI
5	HEMANTH
6	SRINIVASON

Sl.No	Umpires
1	J R MADANAGOPAL
2	K SRINIVASAN
3	G R SADASHIV IYER
4	SAIDHARSHAN KUMAR
5	KUPPURAJ MADANAGOPAL
6	S NISHANTH
7	RAKESH RAGHAVAN
8	KRISHNARAJ SRINATH
9	RAJESH KANNAN
10	M ASHWIN KUMAR
11	N JANANI
12	M MADHU
13	M MOHAMMED RAFI
14	M M SRINIVASA RANGAN
15	G S ANANTHARAMAKRISHNAN
16	K RAGHURAM
17	KAUSHIK GANDHI
18	K MANOHARAN
19	ANAND S
20	KRITHIKA V

SCORERS
(ONLINE, VJD, MANUAL, PRESS BOX)

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 (which are incorporated within these Playing Conditions), 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 in junior cricket, teachers, coaches and parents.

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.

INTRODUCTION

These playing conditions are applicable to all TNPL matches from 05 July 2024 and supersede any previous playing conditions applicable to TNPL.

Note: All references to 'Governing Body responsible for the match' within the Laws of Cricket shall be replaced by 'TNPL Match Referee'

1 THE PLAYERS

1.1 Number of players

A match is played between two sides, each of eleven players, one of whom shall be captain.

1.2 Nomination and replacement of players

1.2.1 Each captain shall nominate 11 players plus a maximum of 4 substitute fielders in writing to the TNPL Match Referee after the toss. Other than set out in clause 1.2.6 no player (member of the playing eleven) may be changed after the nomination and prior to the start of play without the consent of the opposing captain.

1.2.2 Only those nominated as substitute fielders shall be entitled to act as substitute fielders during the match, unless the TNPL Match Referee, in exceptional circumstances, allows subsequent additions.

1.2.3 All those nominated including those nominated as substitute fielders, as well as any Concussion Replacements must be eligible to play for that particular team and have been included in the teams registered squad of players as announced to TNCA as per the Player Regulations and by such nomination the nominees shall warrant that they are so eligible.

1.2.4 In addition, by their nomination, the nominees shall be deemed to have agreed to abide by all the applicable TNPL Regulations and in particular, the Clothing and Equipment Regulations, the Code of Conduct for Players and Team Officials (hereafter referred to as the TNPL Code of Conduct), the TNPL Anti-Discrimination Codefor Players and Team Officials, the TNPL Anti-Doping code and the TNPL Anti-Corruption Code for Participants.

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

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

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

A player who has been suspended from participating in a match shall, from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter, be permitted to enter the players' dressing room provided that the players' dressing room (or any part thereof) for the match is not within the playing area described in 1.2.5.2 (for example, the player is not permitted to enter the on-field 'dug-out')

1.2.6 Concussion Replacement

1.2.6.1 If a player sustains a concussion or suspected concussion, as a result of a head or neck injury during the course of the relevant match, a Concussion Replacement may be permitted in the following circumstances:

1.2.6.1.1 the head or neck injury must have been sustained during play and within the playing area described in clause 1.2.5.2 above;

1.2.6.1.2 A concussion or suspected concussion must have been formally diagnosed by the Players' Medical Team Doctor

1.2.6.1.3 The Team Manager shall submit a Concussion Replacement Request to the TNPL Match Referee on a standard form, which shall:

1.2.6.1.3.1 Identify the player who has sustained the concussion or suspected concussion;

1.2.6.1.3.2 Specify the incident in which the concussion or suspected concussion was sustained, including the time at which it occurred;

1.2.6.1.3.3 Confirm that, following an examination, the Players' Team Medical Doctor believes or suspects that the player has sustained a concussion as a result of the incident specified in clause 1.2.6.1.3.2 above; and

1.2.6.1.3.4 Identify the requested Concussion Replacement, who shall be like-for-like replacement for the player who has sustained the concussion or suspected concussion.

1.2.6.2 The Concussion Replacement Request must be submitted to the TNPL Match Referee as soon as possible after the incident specified in clause 1.2.6.1.3.2 if a Concussion Replacement is to be permitted

The TNPL Match Referee should ordinarily approve a Concussion Replacement Request if the replacement is a like-for-like player whose inclusion will not excessively advantage his/her team for the remainder of the match.

Note: It is not mandatory that the concussion replacement comes from the nominated substitutes for that match. However, all concussion replacements must fall within category 1.2.3 and 1.2.4 as far as eligibility to play for that team is concerned.

1.2.6.4 In assessing whether the nominated Concussion Replacement should be considered a like-for-like player, the TNPL Match Referee should consider the likely role that the concussed player would have played during the remainder of the match, and the normal role that would be performed by the nominated Concussion Replacement.

1.2.6.5 If the TNPL Match Referee believes that the inclusion of the nominated Concussion Replacement, when performing their normal role, would excessively advantage their team, the TNPL Match Referee may impose such conditions upon the identity and involvement of the Concussion Replacement as he/she sees fit, in line with the overriding objective of facilitating a like-for-like replacement for the concussed player.

For clarity, a concussion replacement will not be permitted to bowl during the innings and/or for the remainder of the match if the replaced player was suspended from bowling for any reason at the time they were replaced.

1.2.6.6 The TNPL Match Referee may, in reviewing a Concussion Replacement Request made in accordance with clause 1.2.6.1.3 request any such further information as may be required in order to make the determination required under clauses 1.2.6.4 and 1.2.6.5.

1.2.6.7 The decision of the TNPL Match Referee in relation to any Concussion Replacement Request shall be final and neither team shall have any right of appeal.

1.2.6.8 Once the Concussion Replacement has been approved by the TNPL Match Referee, the replaced player shall take no further part in the match

1.2.6.9 Both the Concussion Replacement and the replaced player shall be considered to have played in the match for records and statistical purposes.

1.2.7 Any replacement player (including Concussion replacement) shall be considered the same player as the nominated player he/she replaced for the purposes of these Playing Conditions.

1.2.7.1 A replacement shall not bat in an innings in which the nominated player he/she is replacing has completed his/her innings.

1.2.7.2 Any unserved Penalty time, warnings or suspensions, that applied to the original nominated player will be inherited by his/her replacement.

1.3 Captain

1.3.1 If at any time the captain is not available, a deputy shall act for him/her.

1.3.2 If a captain is not available to nominate the players, then any person associated with that team may act as his/her deputy to do so. See clause 1.2.

1.3.3 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 Playing Conditions, including at the toss. See clause 13.4 (The toss).

1.3.4 Each Team must nominate its 'Team Captain' to the TNPL at the beginning of the season.

1.3.5 If the 'Team Captain' is not participating in a match, the relevant Team must nominate a replacement 'Team Captain' for the match. The Team shall advise the TNPL Match Referee.

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

1.4 Responsibility of captains

The captains are always responsible for ensuring that play is conducted within the Spirit of Cricket as well as within these Playing Conditions.

2 THE UMPIRES

2.1 Appointment and attendance

The following rules for the selection and appointment of umpires shall be followed as far as it is practicable to do so:

2.1.1 The umpires shall control the game as required by these Playing Conditions, with absolute impartiality and shall be present at the ground at least two hours before the scheduled start of play.

2.1.2 TNCA shall establish a panel of umpires who shall be contracted to the TNPL and shall officiate at TNPL Matches.

2.1.3 TNPL shall appoint both umpires to stand in each match. Such umpires shall be selected from the group referred to in paragraph 2.1.2

2.1.4 TNPL shall appoint a third umpire for each match who shall officiate in regards to TV replays, adjudicate front foot and back foot No ball decisions and act as the emergency on-field umpire. Such appointments shall be selected from the group referred to in paragraph 2.1.2.

The playing conditions governing the use of the third umpire and DRS are included in Appendix D.

2.1.5 TNPL shall also appoint a fourth umpire for each match. The fourth umpire shall act as the emergency third umpire. Such appointments shall be selected from the group referred to in paragraph 2.1.2

2.1.6 TNPL shall also appoint a match referee for all matches.

2.1.7 Neither team will have a right of objection to the appointment of any umpire or match referee.

2.2 Change of umpire

An umpire shall not be changed during the match, other than in exceptional circumstances, unless he/ she is injured or ill.

2.3 Consultation with Relevant Ground Authority

Before the match the umpires shall consult with the relevant ground authority of the Venue to determine;

2.3.1 The balls to be used during the match. See clause 4 (The ball).

2.3.2 The hours of play and the times and durations of any agreed intervals.

2.3.3 Which clock or watch and back-up time piece is to be used during the match.

2.3.4 The boundary of the field of play. See clause 19 (Boundaries).

2.3.5 The use of covers. See clause 10 (Covering the pitch).

2.3.6 Any special conditions of play affecting the conduct of the match.

inform the scorers of agreements in 2.3.2, 2.3.3, 2.3.4 and 2.3.6.

2.4 The wickets, creases and boundaries

Before the toss and during the match, the umpires shall satisfy themselves that

2.4.1 The wickets are properly pitched. See clause 8 (The wickets).

2.4.2 The creases are correctly marked. See clause 7 (The creases).

2.4.3 the boundary of the field of play complies with the requirements of clauses 19.1 (Determining the boundary of the field of play), 19.2 (Identifying and marking the boundary) and 19.3 (Restoring the boundary).

2.5 Conduct of the match, implements and equipment

Before the toss and during the match, the umpires shall satisfy themselves that

2.5.1 the conduct of the match is strictly in accordance with these Playing Conditions.

2.5.2 The implements used in the match conform to the following

2.5.2.1 clause 4 (The ball).

2.5.2.2 externally visible requirements of clause 5 (The bat) and paragraph 1 of Appendix B.

2.5.2.3 Either clauses 8.2 (Size of stumps) and 8.3 (The bails).

2.5.3 No player uses equipment other than that permitted. See paragraph 2 of Appendix A. Note particularly therein the interpretation of 'protective helmet'.

2.5.4 The wicket-keeper's gloves comply with the requirements of clause 27.2 (Gloves).

2.6 Fair and unfair play

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

2.7 Fitness for play

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.

2.7.2 Conditions shall be regarded as dangerous if there is actual and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire.

2.7.3 Conditions shall be regarded as unreasonable if, although posing no risk to safety, it would not be sensible for play to proceed.

2.7.4 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 batters 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 dangerous and unreasonable for play to take place.

2.8 Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable circumstances

2.8.1 All references to ground include the pitch. See clause 6.1 (Area of pitch).

2.8.2 If at any time the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light, or any other circumstances are dangerous or unreasonable, they shall immediately suspend play, or not allow play to start or to recommence. 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 TNPL Match Referee.

2.8.3 If circumstances are warranted, the umpires shall stop play and instruct the Ground Authority 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.

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

2.8.5 Light Meters

Light Meters are not used in TNPL

2.8.6 Use of artificial lights

For the afternoon matches, TNPL Match Referee and Umpires in consultation with the relevant ground authority will decide when the artificial lights will be switched on.

However in the opinion of the Umpires, Natural light is deteriorating to an unsafe level, they will authorize the lights to be switched on earlier.

For the night matches, TNPL Match Referee and Umpires in consultation with the relevant ground authority will decide when the artificial lights will be switched on at a suitable time before the toss.

In the event of power failure or lights malfunction, the provisions relating to the delay or interruption of play due to bad weather apply.

2.8.7 When there is a suspension of play, it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor conditions. They shall make inspections as often as appropriate, unaccompanied by any players or officials. Immediately the umpires together agree that the conditions are no longer dangerous or unreasonable they shall call upon the players to resume play.

2.8.8 The safety of all persons within the ground is of paramount importance to the TNPL. In the event that of any threatening circumstance, whether actual or perceived (including for example weather, pitch invasions, act of God, etc.), then the umpires, on the advice of the TNPL Match Referee, should suspend play and all players and officials should immediately be asked to leave the field of play in a safe and orderly manner and to relocate to a secure and safe area (depending on each particular threat) pending the satisfactory passing or resolution of such threat or risk to the reasonable satisfaction of the umpires, TNPL Match Referee, the head of the relevant Ground Authority, the head of ground security and/or the police as the circumstances may require.

2.8.9 Where play is suspended under clause 2.8.8 above the decision to abandon or resume play shall be the responsibility of the TNPL Match Referee who shall act only after consultation with the head of ground security and the police.

2.9 Position of umpires

The umpires shall stand where they can best see any act upon which their decision may be required.

Subject to this over-riding consideration, the bowler's end umpire shall stand in a position so as not to interfere with either the bowler's run-up or the striker's view.

The striker's end umpire may elect to stand on the off side instead of the on side of the pitch, provided he/she informs the captain of the fielding side, the striker and the other umpire.

2.10 Umpires changing ends

Shall not apply.

2.11 Disagreement and dispute

Where there is disagreement or dispute about any matter, the umpires together shall make the final decision. See also clause 31.6 (Consultation by umpires).

2.12 Umpire's decision

An umpire may alter any decision provided that such alteration is made promptly and does not contradict clause 20.6 (Dead ball not to be revoked). This apart, an umpire's decision, once made, is final.

2.13 Signals

2.13.1 The following code of signals shall be used by umpires.

2.13.1.1 Signals made while the ball is in play :

No ball - by extending one arm horizontally.

Out - by raising an index finger above the head. (If not out, the umpire shall call Not out.)

Wide - by extending both arms horizontally.

Dead ball - by crossing and re-crossing the wrists below the waist.

2.13.1.2 When the ball is dead, the bowler's end umpire shall repeat the signals in clause 2.13.1.1, with the exception of the signal for Out, to the scorers.

2.13.1.3 The signals listed below shall be made to the scorers only when the ball is dead.

Boundary 4 - by waving an arm from side-to-side finishing with the arm across the chest

Boundary 6 - by raising both arms above the head.

Bye - by raising an open hand above the head.

Five Penalty runs awarded to the batting side - by repeated tapping of one shoulder with the opposite hand.

Five Penalty runs awarded to the fielding side - by placing one hand on the opposite shoulder.

Leg bye - by touching a raised knee with the hand.

Revoke last signal - by touching both shoulders, each with the opposite hand.

Short run - by bending one arm upwards and touching the nearer shoulder with the tips of the fingers.

Free Hit – after signaling the no ball, the bowler's end umpire extends one arm straight upwards and moves it in a circular motion.

IMORP - The bowler's end umpire will make the Power Play signal (by rotating his/her wrist in a large circle) followed by number 5 with open palm and split fingers with same hand at the commencement of the over the fielding penalty is applied

2.13.1.4 All the signals in clause 2.13.1.3 are to be made by the bowler's end umpire except that for Short run, which is to be signaled by the umpire at the end where short running occurs. However, the bowler's end umpire shall be responsible both for the final signal of Short run to the scorers and, if more than one run is short, for informing them as to the number of runs to be recorded.

2.13.2 The umpire shall wait until each signal to the scorers has been separately acknowledged by a scorer before allowing play to proceed.

If several signals are to be used, they should be given in the order that the events occurred.

2.14 Informing the umpires

Wherever the umpires are to receive information from captains or other players under these Playing Conditions, it will be sufficient for one umpire to be so informed and for him/her to inform the other umpire.

2.15 Correctness of scores

Consultation between umpires and scorers on doubtful points is essential. The umpires shall, throughout the match, satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the number of runs scored, the wickets that have fallen and, where appropriate, the number of overs bowled.

The umpires shall ensure that they are able to contact the scorers at any time during the match and at its conclusion to address any issues relating to the correctness of scores.

3 THE SCORERS

3.1 Appointment of scorers

Two scorers shall be appointed to record all runs scored, all wickets taken and, where appropriate, number of overs bowled. One of these scorers will use the official TNPL scoring App.

3.2 Correctness of scores

The scorers shall frequently check to ensure that their records agree and consult with the umpires if necessary. See clause 2.15 (Correctness of scores).

3.3 Acknowledging signals

The scorers shall accept all instructions and signals given to them by the umpires and shall immediately acknowledge each separate signal.

4 THE BALL

4.1 Weight and size

The ball, when new, shall weigh not less than 5.5 ounces/155.9 g, nor more than 5.75 ounces/163 g, and shall measure not less than 8.81 in/22.4 cm, nor more than 9 in/22.9 cm in circumference.

4.2 Approval and control of balls

4.2.1 TNPL shall provide White Kookuburra Regulation Turf balls of an approved standard for T20 cricket and spare used balls for changing during a match, which shall also be of the same brand.

4.2.2 The fielding captain or his/her nominee may select the ball with which he/she wishes to bowl from the supply provided by the TNPL. The fourth umpire shall take a box containing at least 6 new balls to the dressing room and supervise the selection of the ball.

4.2.3 The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place.

4.2.4 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, or any other disruption in play.

4.3 New ball

One new ball shall be used at the start of each innings.

4.4 Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

If, during play, the ball cannot be found or recovered or the umpires agree that it has become unfit for play through normal use, the umpires shall replace it with a ball which has had wear comparable with that which the previous ball had received before the need for its replacement. When the ball is replaced, the umpire shall inform the batters and the fielding captain.

5 THE BAT

5.1 The bat

5.1.1 The bat consists of two parts, a handle and a blade.

5.1.2 The basic requirements and measurements of the bat are set out in this clause with detailed specifications in paragraph 1 of Appendix B.

5.2 The handle

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

5.2.2 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.

5.2.3 The upper portion of the handle may be covered with a grip as defined in paragraph 1.2.2 of Appendix B.

5.3 The blade

5.3.1 The blade comprises the whole of the bat apart from the handle as defined in clause 5.2 and in paragraph 1.3 of Appendix B.

5.3.2 The blade shall consist solely of wood.

5.4 Protection and repair

Subject to the specifications in paragraph 1.4 of Appendix B and providing clause 5.5 is not contravened,

5.4.1 Solely for the purposes of either protection from surface damage to the face, sides and shoulders of the blade or, repair to the blade after surface damage, material that is not rigid, either at the time of its application to the blade or subsequently, may be placed on these surfaces.

5.4.2 For repair of the blade after damage other than surface damage

5.4.2.1 solid material may be inserted into the blade.

5.4.2.2 The only material permitted for any insertion is wood with minimal essential adhesives.

5.4.3 To prevent damage to the toe, material may be placed on that part of the blade but shall not extend over any part of the face, back or sides of the blade.

5.5 Damage to the ball

5.5.1 For any part of the bat, covered or uncovered, the hardness of the constituent materials and the surface texture thereof shall not be such that either or both could cause unacceptable damage to the ball.

5.5.2 Any material placed on any part of the bat, for whatever purpose, shall similarly not be such that it could cause unacceptable damage to the ball.

5.5.3 For the purpose of this clause, unacceptable damage is any change that is greater than normal wear and tear caused by the ball striking the uncovered wooden surface of the blade.

5.6 Contact with the ball

In these clauses,

5.6.1 Reference to the bat shall imply that the bat is held in the batter's hand or a glove worn on his/her hand,
unless stated otherwise.

5.6.2 Contact between the ball and any of 5.6.2.1 to 5.6.2.4

5.6.2.1 The bat itself

5.6.2.2 The batter's hand holding the bat

5.6.2.3 Any part of a glove worn on the batter's hand holding the bat

5.6.2.4 Any additional materials permitted under 5.4

Shall be regarded as the ball striking or touching the bat or being struck by the bat.

5.7 Bat size limits

5.7.1 The overall length of the bat, when the lower portion of the handle is inserted, shall not be more than 38 in/96.52 cm.

5.7.2 The blade of the bat shall not exceed the following dimensions: Width: 4.25in / 10.8 cm

Depth: 2.64in / 6.7 cm Edges: 1.56in / 4.0cm.

Furthermore, it should also be able to pass through a bat gauge as described in paragraph 1.6 of Appendix B.

5.7.3 The handle shall not exceed 52% of the overall length of the bat.

5.7.4 The material permitted for covering the blade in clause 5.4.1 shall not exceed 0.04 in/0.1 cm in thickness.

5.7.5 The maximum permitted thickness of protective material placed on the toe of the blade is 0.12 in/0.3 cm.

5.8 Categories of bat

5.8.1 Type A bats conform to clauses 5.1 to 5.7 inclusive.

5.8.2 Only Type A bats may be used in TNPL matches.

6 THE PITCH

6.1 Area of pitch

The pitch is a rectangular area of the ground 22 yards/20.12 m in length and 10 ft/3.05 m in width. It is bounded at either end by the bowling creases and on either side by imaginary lines, one each side of the imaginary line joining the centres of the two middle stumps, each parallel to it and 5 ft/1.52 m from it. See clauses 8.1 (Description, width and pitching) and 7.2 (The bowling crease).

6.2 Fitness of pitch for play

The umpires shall be the sole judges of the fitness of the pitch for play. See clauses 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.

6.3.1 The Ground Authority 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 unauthorized access. (The pitch area shall include an area at least 2 metres beyond the rectangle made by the crease markings at both ends of the pitch).

6.3.2 The fourth umpire shall ensure that, prior to the start of play and during any intervals, only authorized staff, the TNPL match officials, players, team coaches and authorized television personnel shall be allowed access to the pitch area. Such access shall be subject to the following limitations:

6.3.2.1 Only captains and team coaches may walk on the actual playing surface of the pitch area (outside of the crease markings).

6.3.2.2 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).

6.3.2.3 No spiked footwear shall be permitted.

6.3.2.4 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.

6.3.2.5 Access shall not interfere with pitch preparation.

6.3.3 In the event of any dispute, the TNPL Match Referee will rule and his/her ruling will be final.

6.4 Changing the pitch

6.4.1 If the on-field umpires decide that it is dangerous or unreasonable for play to continue on the match pitch, they shall stop play and immediately advise the TNPL Match Referee.

6.4.2 The on-field umpires and the TNPL Match Referee shall then consult with both captains.

6.4.3 If the captains agree to continue, play shall resume.

6.4.4 If the decision is not to resume play, the on-field umpires together with the TNPL Match Referee shall consider whether the existing pitch can be repaired and the match resumed from the point it was stopped. In considering whether to authorize such repairs, the TNPL Match Referee must consider whether this would place either side at an unfair advantage, given the play that had already taken place on the dangerous pitch.

6.4.5 If the decision is that the existing pitch cannot be repaired, then the match is to be abandoned with the following consequences:

6.4.5.1 In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match having been completed at the time the match is abandoned, the result shall be determined according to the provisions of clause 16.4.2.

6.4.5.2 In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match not having been completed, the match will be abandoned as a no result.

6.4.6 If the abandonment occurs on the day of the match, the TNPL Match Referee shall consult with the TNPL with the objective of finding a way for a new match (including a new nomination of teams and toss) to commence on the same date and venue. Such a match may be played either on the repaired pitch or on another pitch, subject to the TNPL Match Referee and the relevant Ground Authority both being satisfied that the new pitch will be of the required TNPL standard. The playing time lost between the scheduled start time of the original match and the actual start time of the new match will be covered by the provisions of clause 12.

6.4.7 If it is not possible to start a new match on the scheduled day of the match (including any reserve day for the Play-offs and Final), the TNPL shall determine whether the match can be replayed within the existing league schedule.

6.4.8 Throughout the above decision making processes, the TNPL Match Referee shall keep informed both captains and the head of the Ground Authority. The head of the Ground Authority shall ensure that suitable and prompt public announcements are made.

6.5 Non-turf pitches

All TNPL matches shall be played on natural turf pitches. The use of PVA and other adhesives in the preparation of pitches is not permitted.

7 THE CREASES

7.1 The creases

The positions of a bowling crease, a popping crease and two return creases shall be marked by white lines, as set out in clauses 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4, at each end of the pitch. See paragraph 1 of Appendix C.

7.2 The bowling crease

The bowling crease, which is the back edge of the crease marking, is the line that marks the end of the pitch, as in clause 6.1 (Area of pitch). It shall be 8 ft 8 in/2.64 m in length.

7.3 The popping crease

The popping crease, which is the back edge of the crease marking, shall be in front of and parallel to the bowling crease and shall be 4 ft/1.22 m from it. The popping crease shall be marked to a minimum of 15 yards/13.71 m on either side of the imaginary line joining the centres of the two middle stumps and shall be considered to be unlimited in length.

7.4 The return creases

The return creases, which are the inside edges of the crease markings, shall be at right angles to the popping crease at a distance of 4 ft 4 in/1.32 m either side of the imaginary line joining the centres of the two middle stumps. Each return crease shall be marked from the popping crease to a minimum of 8 ft/2.44 m behind it and shall be considered to be unlimited in length.

7.5 Additional Crease Markings

As a guideline to the umpires for the calling of wides on the offside, the crease markings detailed in paragraph 1 of Appendix C shall be marked in white (or another acceptable colour as at the discretion of the TNPL Match Referee) at each end of the pitch.

8 THE WICKETS

8.1 Description, width and pitching

Two sets of wickets shall be pitched opposite and parallel to each other in the centres of the bowling creases. Each set shall be 9 in/22.86 cm wide and shall consist of three wooden stumps with two wooden bails on top. See paragraph 2 of Appendix B.

8.2 Size of stumps

The tops of the stumps shall be 28 in/71.12 cm above the playing surface and shall be dome shaped except for the bail grooves. The portion of a stump above the playing surface shall be cylindrical apart from the domed top, with circular section of diameter not less than 1.38 in/3.50 cm nor more than 1.5 in/3.81 cm. See paragraph 2 of Appendix B.

TNPL will 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 The bails

8.3.1 The bails, when in position on top of the stumps,

- shall not project more than 0.5 in/1.27 cm above them.

- shall fit between the stumps without forcing them out of the vertical.

8.3.2 Each bail shall conform to the following specifications (see paragraph 2 of Appendix B). Overall length 4.31 in/10.95 cm

Length of barrel 2.13 in /5.40 cm Longer spigot 1.38 in/3.50 cm Shorter spigot 0.81 in/2.06 cm.

8.3.3 The two spigots and the barrel shall have the same centre line.

8.4 Dispensing with bails

The umpires may agree to dispense with the use of bails, if necessary. If they so agree then no bails shall be used at either end. The use of bails shall be resumed as soon as conditions permit. See clause 29.5 (Dispensing with bails).

8.5 LED Wickets

The use of approved LED Wickets is permitted. Refer paragraphs 3.8.1.5 and 4.2 of Appendix D.

9 PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA

9.1 Rolling

The pitch shall not be rolled during the match except as permitted in clauses 9.1.1 and 9.1.2.

9.1.1 Frequency and duration of rolling

During the match the pitch may be rolled at the request of the captain of the side batting second, for a period of not more than 7 minutes, before the start of the second innings.

9.1.2 Rolling after a delayed start

In addition to the rolling permitted above, if, after the toss and before the first innings of the match, the start is delayed, the captain of the batting side may request that the pitch be rolled for not more than 7 minutes. However, if the umpires together agree that the delay has had no significant effect on the state of the pitch, they shall refuse such request for rolling of the pitch.

9.1.3 Choice of rollers

If there is more than one roller available the captain of the batting side shall choose which one is to be used.

The following shall apply in addition to clause 9.1:

9.1.4 Prior to the scheduled time for the toss, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the Ground Authority. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the Ground Authority, 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.

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

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

9.2 Clearing debris from the pitch

9.2.1 The pitch shall be cleared of any debris

9.2.1.1 between innings. This shall precede rolling if any is to take place.

9.2.2 The clearance of debris in clause 9.2.1 shall be done by sweeping, except where the umpires consider that this may be detrimental to the surface of the pitch. In this case the debris must be cleared from that area by hand, without sweeping.

9.2.3 In addition to clause 9.2.1, debris may be cleared from the pitch by hand, without sweeping and whenever either umpire considers it necessary.

9.3 Mowing

9.3.1 Responsibility for mowing

All mowings which are carried out before the match shall be the sole responsibility of the Ground Authority.

9.4 Watering the pitch

The pitch shall not be watered during the match.

9.5 Re-marking creases

Creases shall be re-marked whenever either umpire considers it necessary.

9.6 Maintenance of footholes

The umpires shall ensure that the holes made by the bowlers and batters are cleaned out and dried whenever necessary to facilitate play.

The umpires shall allow, if necessary, the returfing of footholes made by the bowlers in their delivery strides, or the use of quick-setting fillings for the same purpose.

In addition, 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 footholes.

9.7 Securing of footholds and maintenance of pitch

During play, umpires shall allow the players to secure their footholds by the use of sawdust provided that no damage to the pitch is caused and that clause 41 (Unfair play) is not contravened.

9.8 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:

9.8.1 Such measures will only be possible if requested by the Ground Authority and approved by the umpires before the start of the match.

9.8.2 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.

9.8.3 The preparation work shall be carried out under the supervision of the fourth umpire.

9.8.4 The consent of the captains is not required but the umpires shall advise both captains and the TNPL Match Referee before the start of the match on what has been agreed.

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 if required.

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

However, the Ground Authority shall grant suitable facility to the captains to inspect the pitch before the nomination of their players and to the umpires to discharge their duties as laid down in clauses 2 (The umpires), 6 (The pitch), 7 (The creases), 8 (The wickets), and 9 (Preparation and maintenance of the playing area).

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.

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

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

10.3 Removal of covers

All covers (including "hessian" or "scrim" covers used to protect the pitch against the sun) shall be removed not later than 1 hour before the scheduled start of play provided it is not raining at the time, but the pitch will be covered again if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

11 INTERVALS

11.1 An interval

11.1.1 The following shall be classed as intervals.

- Intervals between innings.
- Any other agreed interval.

11.1.2 Only these intervals shall be considered as scheduled breaks for the purposes of clause 24.2.6.

11.2 Duration of interval

11.2.1 There shall be a 15 minutes interval between innings, taken from the call of Time before the interval until the call of Play on resumption after the interval. If a match is reduced to less than 10 overs, then the interval between innings shall be 10 minutes.

11.3 Allowance for interval between innings

Law 11.3 shall not apply.

11.4 Changing agreed times of intervals

11.4.1 If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier. In circumstances where the side bowling first has not completed the allotted number of overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled cessation time for the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The interval duration in an uninterrupted match will be 15 minutes.

11.4.2 However, following a lengthy delay or interruption prior to the completion of the innings of the team batting first, the TNPL Match Referee may, at his/her discretion, reduce the interval between innings from 15 minutes to not less than 10 minutes.

11.4.3 Such discretion should only be exercised after determining the adjusted overs per side based on a 15-minute interval. If having exercised this discretion, the rescheduled finishing time for the match is earlier than the latest possible finishing time, then these minutes should be deducted from the length of any interruption during the second innings before determining the overs remaining.

11.5 Intervals for drinks

11.5.1 No drinks intervals shall be permitted.

11.5.2 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 on to the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire (subject to the wearing of bibs – refer to the note in clause 24.1.4).

11.6 Scorers to be informed

The umpires shall ensure that the scorers are informed of all agreements about hours of play and intervals and of any changes made thereto as permitted under this clause.

12 START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

12.1 Call of Play

The bowler's end umpire shall call Play before the first ball of the match and on the resumption of play after any interval or interruption.

12.2 Call of Time

The bowler's end umpire shall call Time, when the ball is dead, at the end of any session of play or as required by these Playing Conditions. See also clause 20.3 (Call of Over or Time).

12.3 Removal of bails

After the call of Time, the bails shall be removed from both wickets.

12.4 Starting a new over

Another over shall always be started at any time during the match, if the umpire, walking at normal pace, has arrived at the position behind the stumps at the bowler's end before the time agreed for the next interval has been reached.

12.5 Conclusion of match

12.5.1 The match is concluded

12.5.1.1 as soon as a result as defined in clauses 16.1 to 16.5 (The result) is reached.

12.5.1.2 as soon as the prescribed number of overs have been completed

12.5.2 The match is concluded if, without a conclusion having been reached under 12.5.1, the players leave the field for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light, or in exceptional circumstances, and no further play is possible.

12.6 Hours of Play; Minimum Overs Requirement

There will be 2 sessions of 1 hour 25 minutes each, separated by 15 minutes interval between innings.

Evening Games: 3:10 PM.

Night Games: 7:10 PM.

Where 2 matches are played at any venue on any day then the second match will start either at the scheduled time or 20 minutes from the time of completion of the first match whichever is later.

12.7 Minimum Over Rates

12.7.1 The minimum over rate to be achieved in TNPL Matches shall be 14.11 overs per hour.

In an uninterrupted match, this means that the 20th over should start within 85 minutes from the start of the innings. For delayed or interrupted matches where an innings is scheduled to be less than 20 overs, the maximum time of 85 minutes shall be reduced by 4 minutes 15 seconds for every over by which the innings is reduced.

12.7.2 The actual over rate shall be calculated at the end of each innings by the umpires.

12.7.3 In calculating the actual over rate for the match, allowances shall be given as follows:

12.7.3.1 The time lost as a result of treatment given to a player by authorized medical personnel on the field of play;

12.7.3.2 The time lost as a result of a player being required to leave the field as a result of a serious injury;

12.7.3.3 The time taken for all consultations and any umpire or player reviews;

12.7.3.4 The time lost as a result of time wasting by the batting side; and

12.7.3.5 The time lost due to all other circumstances that are beyond the control of the fielding side.

12.7.4 In the event of any time allowances being granted to the fielding team under clause 12.7.3.4 above (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. The fourth umpire should ensure that the batting captain (if not at the wicket) and the team manager are both aware of any warnings.

12.7.5 In addition to the allowances as provided for above,

12.7.5.1 an additional allowance of 1 minute will be given for each of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th wickets taken during an innings, except when it falls just before a stoppage in play.

12.7.6 If a batting team is bowled out within the time determined for that innings pursuant to these playing conditions (taking into account all of the time allowances set out above), the fielding side shall be deemed to have complied with the required minimum over rate.

13 INNINGS

13.1 Number of innings

A match shall be one innings for each side.

13.2 Alternate innings

Each side shall take their innings alternately.

13.3 Completed innings

A side's innings is to be considered as completed if any of the following applies

13.3.1 The side is all out.

13.4 The toss

The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play and under the supervision of the TNPL Match Referee, not earlier than 40 minutes, nor later than 10 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play. Note, however, the provisions of clause 1.3 (Captain).

13.5 Decision to be notified

As soon as the toss is completed, the captain of the side winning the toss shall decide whether to bat or to field and shall notify the opposing captain and the TNPL Match Referee of his/her decision. Once notified, the decision cannot be changed.

13.6 Duration of Match

13.6.1 All matches will consist of one innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of 20 overs. All matches shall be of one day's scheduled duration.

13.6.2 The Play-off matches and Final shall have a reserve day allocated on which an incomplete match shall be continued from the scheduled day. No other matches shall have a reserve day allocated.

13.6.3 If the reserve day is allocated, every effort will be made to complete the match on the scheduled day with any necessary reduction in overs taking place and only if the minimum number of overs necessary to constitute a match cannot be bowled on the scheduled day will the match be completed on the reserve day.

13.6.4 If the match has started on the scheduled day and overs are subsequently reduced following an interruption, but no further play is possible, the match will resume on the reserve day at the point where the last ball was played. Refer Appendix G.

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13.6.4 If the match has started on the scheduled day and overs are subsequently reduced following an interruption, but no further play is possible, the match will resume on the reserve day at the point where the last ball was played. Refer Appendix G.

13.7 Length of Innings

13.7.1 Uninterrupted Matches.

13.7.1.1 Each team shall bat for 20 overs unless all out earlier.

13.7.1.2 If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The second session shall commence 15 minutes from the cessation of the first innings. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of 20 overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.

13.7.1.3 If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 20 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 20 overs.

13.7.1.4 If the team fielding second fails to bowl 20 overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result is achieved.

13.7.1.5 Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer to the TNPL Code of Conduct).

13.7.2 Delayed or Interrupted Matches

13.7.2.1 Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First (see Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix E)

13.7.2.1.1 When playing time has been lost the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 14.11 overs per hour in the total remaining time available for play.

13.7.2.1.2 The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs. To constitute a match, a minimum of 5 overs have to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to a result not being achieved earlier.

13.7.2.1.3 As soon as the total minutes of playing time remaining is less than the completed overs faced by Team 1 multiplied by 4.25, then the first innings is terminated and the provisions of 13.7.2.2 below take effect.

13.7.2.1.4 A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and also the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of 14.11 overs per hour. When calculating the length of playing time available for the match, or the length of either innings, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours, interruptions in play and the intervals will be taken into consideration. This calculation must not cause the match to finish earlier than the original or rescheduled time for cessation of play on the final scheduled day for play. If required the original time shall be extended to allow for one extra over for each team.

13.7.2.1.5 If the team fielding first fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue until the required number of overs have been bowled or the innings is completed.

13.7.2.1.6 Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer to the TNPL Code of Conduct).

13.7.2.2 Delay or Interruption to the innings of the Team Batting Second (see Tables 3 and 4 of Appendix E)

13.7.2.2.1 When playing time has been lost and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 14.11 overs per hour, in respect of the lost playing time. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.

13.7.2.2.2 In addition, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or re-scheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.

13.7.2.2.3 To constitute a match, a minimum of 5 overs have to be bowled to the team batting second subject to a result not being achieved earlier.

13.7.2.2.4 The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.

13.7.2.2.5 A fixed time will be specified for the close of play by applying a rate of 14.11 overs per hour. The timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours and interruptions in play, will be taken into consideration in specifying this time.

13.7.2.2.6 If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.

13.7.2.2.7 Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer TNPL Code of Conduct).

13.8 Extra Time

Where the start of play is delayed or play is suspended for any reason then extra time (i) up to sixty minutes shall be available for each TNPL regular season match; and (ii) up to ninety minutes for any of the play-off matches and final (including on reserve days).

For the avoidance of doubt, if extra time is required to be used, it will be taken in the following sequence. In the event of a delayed start or interruption, the provision of sixty minutes (or ninety minutes for play-off matches and final) extra time is to be used first, and then the reduction in the interval between the innings (if applicable).

For clarity, the changeover period (maximum 10 minutes) for a Super Over after the main match is not to be taken into account when applying any permitted extra time available.

13.9 Over-Rate Penalties

13.9.1 The fielding side shall be in position to bowl the first ball of the final over of the innings by the scheduled (or re-scheduled) cessation time for the innings (calculated in accordance with clause 13.7).

13.9.2 Where this requirement is not met, clause 28.7.5 shall be varied and from the start of the next over after the point in time at which the cessation time is reached (and for the remainder of the innings) no more than 4 fielders shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in clause 28.7.3. The bowler's end umpire will make the PowerPlay signal (by rotating his/her wrist in a large circle) followed by number 5 with open palm and split fingers with same hand at the commencement of the over the fielding penalty is applied. If the scheduled or rescheduled end time of the innings is arrived after the start of the last over then the in-game penalty for allowing maximum 4 fielders outside the fielding restriction area, referred to in clause 28.7.3, will not be applicable (for clarity, the start time of the last over will be considered for in-field penalty and over-rate penalty under CoC breaches).

13.9.3 Clause 13.9.2 shall not apply where:

13.9.3.1 a side's innings is reduced to less than 10 overs, unless the over-rate penalty has been applied prior to such reduction; or

13.9.3.2 a side's innings is completed prior to the scheduled (or re-scheduled) cessation time for the innings.

13.9.4 The bowler's end umpire shall inform the captain of the fielding side, the batter and the other umpire of:

13.9.4.1 the scheduled cessation time for the innings prior to the start of the innings, and of any re-scheduled cessation time following any subsequent interruption in play; and

13.9.4.2 any time allowances pursuant to clause 12.7.3 as and when they arise.

13.9.5 Over-rate penalties pursuant to clause 13.9 shall be applied in addition to the relevant provisions under the TNPL Code of Conduct.

13.10 Number of Overs per Bowler

13.10.1 No bowler shall bowl more than 4 overs in an innings in an uninterrupted match.

13.10.2 In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second;

13.10.2.1 for innings of rescheduled length of at least 10 overs, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed. Where the total overs is not divisible by 5, one additional over shall be allowed to the maximum number per bowler necessary to make up the balance.

13.10.2.2 for innings of rescheduled length of less than 10 overs, no bowler may bowl more than two overs. i.e. 5 Overs – 2,2,1; 6 Overs – 2,2,2; 7 Overs – 2,2,2,1; 8 Overs – 2,2,2,2 & 9 Overs - 2,2,2,2,1.

13.10.3 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.

13.10.4 The scoreboard shall show the total number of overs bowled and the number of overs bowled by each bowler.

14 THE FOLLOW-ON

Shall not apply.

15 DECLARATION AND FORFEITURE

Shall not apply.

16 THE RESULT

16.1 A Win

16.1.1 Unless the winner is determined by DLS (see clause 16.4), the side which has scored in its one innings a total of runs in excess of that scored by the opposing side in its one completed innings shall win the match. See clause 13.3 (Completed innings). Note also clause 16.5 (Winning hit or extras).

16.1.2 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing team's refusal to play (Clause 16.2), a result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 5 overs, unless one team has been all out in less than 5 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 5 overs.

16.1.3 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing team's refusal to play (Clause 16.2), all matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 5 overs, shall be declared a No Result.

16.2 TNPL Match Referee awarding a match

16.2.1 A match shall be lost by a side which either

16.2.1.1 concedes defeat or

16.2.1.2 in the opinion of the TNPL Match Referee refuses to play and the TNPL Match Referee shall award the match to the other side.

16.2.2 If an umpire considers that an action by any player or players might constitute a refusal by either side to play then the umpires together shall inform the TNPL Match Referee of this fact. The TNPL Match Referee shall together with the umpires ascertain the cause of the action. If the TNPL Match Referee, after due consultation with the umpires, then decides that this action does constitute a refusal to play by one side, he/she shall so inform the captain of that side. If the captain persists in the action the TNPL Match Referee shall award the match in accordance with clause 16.2.1.2 above.

16.2.3 If action as in clause 16.2.2 above takes place after play has started and does not constitute a refusal to play the delay or interruption in play shall be dealt with in the same manner as provided for in clauses 13.7.2 (Delayed and Interrupted Matches) and 11.4 (Changing agreed times for intervals) above.

Note: In addition to the consequences of any refusal to play prescribed under this clause, any such refusal, whether temporary or final, may result in disciplinary action being taken against the captain and team responsible under the TNPL Code of Conduct.

16.3 All other matches – A Tie or No Result

16.3.1 A Tie

If the teams' scores are equal after both innings have been completed (if applicable under DLS – see clause 16.4) then a Super Over shall be played.

During the league stage, if the Super Over is tied, the match shall be declared a tie and points allocated as in Clause 16.10.1. During the playoffs and the final, if the Super Over is tied, then unless exceptional circumstances arise, subsequent Super Overs shall be played until a winner is determined. Refer to Appendix F. The Match Referee will inform the teams as to when the last super over will start. Should it not be possible to play or complete the Super Overs needed to determine a winner, the match shall be tied.

16.3.2 No Result

See 16.1.3 above.

16.4 Calculation of the Target Score

16.4.1 Interrupted Matches

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 5 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 DLS method. The target set will always be a whole number and one run less will constitute a Tie. (Refer DLS Regulations)

16.4.2 Prematurely Terminated Matches

If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least 5 overs bowled) and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison with the DLS

'Par Score' determined at the instant of the suspension by the DLS method (refer DLS Regulations). If the score is equal to the par score, the match is a Tie. Otherwise the result is a victory, or defeat, by the margin of runs by which the score exceeds, or falls short of, the Par Score.

16.5 Winning hit or extras

16.5.1 As soon as a result is reached as defined in clauses 16.1, 16.2 or 16.3.1, the match is at an end. Nothing that happens thereafter, except as in clause 41.17.2 (Penalty runs), shall be regarded as part of it. Note also clause 16.8.

16.5.2 The side batting last will have scored enough runs to win only if its total of runs is sufficient without including any runs completed by the batters before the completion of a catch, or the obstruction of a catch, from which the striker could be dismissed.

16.5.3 If a boundary is scored before the batters have completed sufficient runs to win the match, the whole of the boundary allowance shall be credited to the side's total and, in the case of a hit by the bat, to the striker's score.

16.6 Statement of result

If the side batting last wins the match without losing all its wickets, the result shall be stated as a win by the number of wickets still then to fall, unless clause 16.4.2.1 (Prematurely Terminated Matches) applies.

If, without having scored a total of runs in excess of the total scored by the opposing side, the innings of the side batting last has been completed, but as the result of an award of 5 Penalty runs its total of runs is then sufficient to win, the result shall be stated as a win to that side by Penalty runs.

If the side fielding last wins the match, the result shall be stated as a win by runs.

If the match is decided by one side conceding defeat or refusing to play, the result shall be stated as Match Conceded or Match Awarded, as the case may be.

16.7 Correctness of result

Any decision as to the correctness of the scores shall be the responsibility of the umpires. See clause

2.15 (Correctness of scores).

16.8 Mistakes in scoring

If, after the players and umpires have left the field in the belief that the match has been concluded, the umpires discover that a mistake in scoring has occurred which affects the result then, subject to clause 16.9, they shall adopt the following procedure.

16.8.1 If, when the players leave the field, the side batting last has not completed its innings and, either the number of overs to be bowled in that innings has not been completed, or the end of the innings has not been reached

Then, unless one side concedes defeat, the umpires shall order play to resume.

Unless a result is reached sooner, play will then continue, if conditions permit, until the prescribed number of overs has been completed. The number of overs shall be taken as they were at the call of Time for the supposed conclusion of the match. No account shall be taken of the time between that moment and the resumption of play.

16.8.2 If, at this call of Time, the overs have been completed and no Playing time remains, or if the side batting last has completed its innings, the umpires shall immediately inform both captains of the necessary corrections to the scores and to the result.

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 – see clauses 2.15 (Correctness of scores) and 3.2 (Correctness of scores) – the result cannot thereafter be changed.

16.10 League Table

16.10.1 The league competition table for the League shall be compiled by TNPL, the positions in which shall be determined by the number of points gained with points being awarded as follows:

- 2 points for each match won;
- 1 point per team taking part in any match with no result or any match which is tied (where it was not possible to complete a Super Over at the end of play or where the Super Over itself is tied);
- 1 point per team for any match involving such team which does not commence for any reason (other than where the reason for such non-commencement is a breach of the Operational Rules by one Franchisee which results in such Franchisee forfeiting such match); and
- 0 points for any match lost or forfeited.

The team with the highest number of points shall be at the top of the table and the team with the lowest shall be at the bottom.

16.10.2 Where teams have an equal number of points their relative positions shall be determined by the following:

16.10.2.1 The team with the most wins in matches in the League during the season will be placed in the higher position;

16.10.2.2 If there are teams with equal points and equal wins during the season, then in such case the team with the higher net run rate (as calculated in clause 16.12 below) will be placed in the higher position;

16.10.2.3 If following the net run rate calculation above there are teams which are still equal, then the team with the higher number of wickets taken per fair balls bowled in the matches played that season in which results were achieved will be placed in the higher position;

16.10.2.4 If still equal at the end of the regular season, then the team position will be determined by drawing lots.

16.10.3 References in clause 16.10 to 'matches' shall not include the play-off matches.

16.11 Play-off matches

If any of the Eliminator, Qualifier 1 or Qualifier 2 matches are tied, the following shall apply:

16.11.1 If the match ends in a tie, the relevant teams shall compete in a Super Over / Multiple Super Overs to determine which team is the winner of the match in question; and

16.11.2 if conditions do not permit a Super Over / Multiple Super Overs within the time available to determine the winner or if the Super Over / Multiple Super Overs is tied following the completion of all mechanisms as described in Appendix F or

16.11.3 if both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 5 overs,

then the team which, at the end of the relevant regular Season, finished in the higher position in the League table (in accordance with clause 16.10 above) will be deemed the winner of the relevant play-off match.

16.11.4 In the final, if the match ends in a tie and if conditions do not permit a Super Over / Multiple Super Overs within the time available to determine the winner or if the Super Over / Multiple Super Overs is tied following the completion of all mechanisms as described in Appendix F or if both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 5 overs, then both the teams will be declared as joint winners.

The procedure for any Super Over shall be as set out in Appendix F.

16.12 Net Run Rate

16.12.1 A team's net run rate is calculated by deducting from the average runs per over scored by that team throughout the season, the average runs per over scored against that team throughout the season.

16.12.2 In the event of a team being all out in less than its full quota of overs, the calculation of its net run rate shall be based on the full quota of overs to which it would have been entitled and not on the number of overs in which the team was dismissed.

16.12.3 Only those matches where results are achieved will count for the purpose of net run rate calculations. Where a match is abandoned, but a result is achieved under DLS, for net run rate purposes, team 1 will be accredited with team 2's Par Score on abandonment off the same number of overs faced by team 2. Where a match is concluded but with DLS having been applied at an earlier point in the match, team 1 will be accredited with 1 run less than the final Target Score for team 2 off the total number of overs allocated to team 2 to reach the target.

17 THE OVER

17.1 Number of balls

The ball shall be bowled from each end alternately in overs of 6 balls.

17.2 Start of an over

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

17.3 Validity of balls

17.3.1 A ball shall not count as one of the 6 balls of the over unless it is delivered, even though, as in clause 38.3 (Non-striker leaving his/her ground early) a batter may be dismissed or some other incident occurs without the ball having been delivered.

17.3.2 A ball delivered by the bowler shall not count as one of the 6 balls of the over

17.3.1.1 if it is called dead, or is to be considered dead, before the striker has had an opportunity to play it. See clause 20.6 (Dead ball; ball counting as one of over).

17.3.1.2 if it is called dead in the circumstances of clause 20.4.2.6. Note also the special provisions of clause 20.4.2.5. (Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball).

17.3.1.3 if it is a No ball. See clause 21 (No ball).

17.3.1.4 if it is a Wide. See clause 22 (Wide ball).

17.3.1.5 When any of clauses 24.4 (Player returning without permission), 28.2 (Fielding the ball), 41.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker), or 41.5 (Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of batter) is applied.

17.3.3 Any deliveries other than those listed in clause 17.3.1 and 17.3.2 shall be known as valid balls. Only valid balls shall count towards the 6 balls of the over.

17.4 Call of Over

When 6 valid balls have been bowled and when the ball becomes dead, the umpire shall call Over before leaving the wicket. See also clause 20.3 (Call of Over or Time).

17.5 Umpire miscounting

17.5.1 If the umpire miscounts the number of valid balls, the over as counted by the umpire shall stand.

17.5.2 If, having miscounted, the umpire allows an over to continue after 6 valid balls have been bowled, he/she may subsequently call Over when the ball becomes dead after any delivery, even if that delivery is not a valid ball.

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

17.6 Bowler changing ends

A bowler shall be allowed to change ends as often as desired, provided he/she does not bowl two overs consecutively, nor bowl parts of each of two consecutive overs, in the same innings.

17.7 Finishing an over

17.7.1 Other than at the end of an innings, a bowler shall finish an over in progress unless incapacitated or suspended under these Playing Conditions.

17.7.2 If for any reason, other than the end of an innings, an over is left uncompleted at the start of an interval or interruption, it shall be completed on resumption of play.

17.8 Bowler incapacitated or suspended during an over

If for any reason a bowler is incapacitated while running up to deliver the first ball of an over, or is incapacitated during an over, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball.

If a bowler is incapacitated or suspended during an over, another bowler shall complete the over from the same end, provided that he/she does not bowl two overs consecutively, nor bowl parts of each of two consecutive overs, in that innings.

17.9 Bowler's taping on hand

No taping is allowed for the bowler on his/her bowling hand for any reason. The bowler has to remove all kind of taping from his/her bowling hand if he/she wants to bowl. This is non-negotiable. If any plaster is worn on the back of their bowling hand it must be flesh coloured or thereabouts which will not distract the batter.

18 SCORING RUNS

18.1 A run

The score shall be reckoned by runs. A run is scored

18.1.1 So often as the batters, at any time while the ball is in play, have crossed and made good their ground from end to end.

18.1.2 When a boundary is scored. See clause 19 (Boundaries).

18.1.3 When Penalty runs are awarded. See clause 18.6.

18.2 Runs disallowed and runs not scored

Wherever in these Playing Conditions provision is made for the scoring of runs or awarding of penalties, such runs and penalties will be subject to any provisions that may be applicable for the disallowance of runs or a run not to be scored (see Appendix A 11) or for the non-award of penalties.

When runs are disallowed, the one run penalty for No ball or Wide shall stand and 5 run penalties shall be allowed, except for Penalty runs under clause 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side).

18.3 Short runs

18.3.1 A run is short if a batter fails to make good his/her ground in turning for a further run.

18.3.2 Although a short run shortens the succeeding one, the latter if completed shall not be regarded as short. A striker setting off for the first run from in front of the popping crease may do so also without penalty.

18.4 Unintentional short runs

Except in the circumstances of clause 18.5,

18.4.1 if either batter runs a short run, the umpire concerned shall, unless a boundary is scored, call and signal Short run as soon as the ball becomes dead and that run shall not be scored. In accordance with paragraph 2.7 of Appendix D, the umpire concerned, when the ball is dead, shall consult with the third umpire who shall check and communicate his/her decision back to the on-field umpire.

18.4.2 if, after either or both batters run short, a boundary is scored the umpire concerned shall disregard the short running and shall not call or signal Short run, unless the boundary is a result of an overthrow or willful act of a fielder (See law 19.8 – Overthrow or willful act of fielder).

18.4.3 if both batters run short in one and the same run, this shall be regarded as only one short run.

18.4.4 if more than one run is short then, subject to clauses 18.4.2 and 18.4.3, all runs called as short shall not be scored.

18.4.5 if there has been more than one short run, the umpire shall inform the scorers as to the number of runs to be recorded.

18.5 Deliberate short runs

18.5.1 If either umpire considers that one or both batters deliberately ran short at that umpire's end, the umpire concerned shall, when the ball is dead, call and signal Short run and inform the other umpire of what has occurred and apply clause 18.5.2.

18.5.2 The bowler's end umpire shall

- disallow all runs to the batting side
- return any not out batter to his/her original end
- signal No ball or Wide to the scorers, if applicable
- repeat the Short run signal to the scorers
- award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side
- award any other 5-run Penalty that is applicable except for Penalty runs under clause 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side)
- inform the scorers as to the number of runs to be recorded, and

- inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.
- The umpires together may report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the TNPL Match Referee.

18.6 Runs awarded for penalties

Runs shall be awarded for penalties under clause 18.5 (Deliberate short runs), 24.4 (Player returning without permission), 26.4 (Penalties for contravention), 21 (No ball), 22 (Wide ball), 28.2(Fielding the ball), 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side) and 41 (Unfair play). Note, however, the restrictions on the award of Penalty runs in clauses 18.5 (Deliberate short runs), 23.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded), 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side), 34 (Hit the ball twice), 41.14 (Batter damaging the pitch) and 41.15 (Striker in the protected area).

18.7 Runs scored for boundaries

Runs shall be scored for boundary allowances under clause 19 (Boundaries).

18.8 Runs scored when a batter is dismissed

When a batter is dismissed, any runs for penalties awarded to either side shall stand. No other runs shall be credited to the batting side, except as follows.

18.8.1 If a batter is dismissed Obstructing the field, the batting side shall also score any runs completed before the offence.

If, however, the obstruction prevented a catch being made, no runs other than penalties shall be scored.

18.8.2 If a batter is dismissed Run out, the batting side shall also score any runs completed before the wicket was put down.

18.9 Runs scored when the ball becomes dead other than at the fall of a wicket

When the ball becomes dead for any reason other than the fall of a wicket, or is called dead by an umpire, unless there is specific provision otherwise in these Playing Conditions, any runs for penalties awarded to either side shall be scored.

Note however the provisions of clauses 23.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded) and 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side).

Additionally, the batting side shall be credited with all runs completed by the batters before the incident or call of Dead ball and the run in progress if the batters had already crossed at the instant of the incident or call of Dead ball. Note specifically, however, the provisions of clause 41.5.7 (Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of batter).

18.10 Crediting of runs scored

Unless stated otherwise in these Playing Conditions,

18.10.1 if the ball is struck by the bat, all runs scored by the batting side shall be credited to the striker, except for the following:

- an award of 5 Penalty runs, which shall be scored as Penalty runs
- the one run penalty for a No ball, which shall be scored as a No balls extra.

18.10.2 if the ball is not struck by the bat, runs shall be scored as Penalty runs, Byes, Leg byes, No ball extras or Wides as the case may be. If Byes or Leg byes accrue from a No ball, only the one run penalty for No ball shall be scored as such, and the remainder as Byes or Leg byes as appropriate.

18.10.3 the bowler shall be debited with:

- all runs scored by the striker
- all runs scored as No ball extras
- all runs scored as Wides.

18.11 Batter returning to original end

18.11.1 When the striker is dismissed in any of the circumstances in clauses 18.11.1.1 to 18.11.1.7, the not out batter shall return to his/her original end.

18.11.1.1 Bowled.

18.11.1.2 Stumped.

18.11.1.3 Hit the ball twice.

18.11.1.4 LBW.

18.11.1.5 Hit wicket.

18.11.1.6 Caught

18.11.1.7 Obstructing the field, where the obstruction or distraction prevents the striker being out Caught

18.11.2 The batters shall return to their original ends in any of the cases of clauses 18.11.2.1 to 18.11.2.3.

18.11.2.1 A boundary is scored unless as a result of an overthrow or willful act of a fielder (see clause 19.8)

18.11.2.2 Runs are disallowed for any reason.

18.11.2.3 A decision by the batters at the wicket to do so, under clause 41.5 (Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of batter).

18.12 Batter returning to wicket he/she has left

18.12.1 When a batter is dismissed in any of the ways in clauses 18.12.1.1 to 18.12.1.2, the not out batter shall return to the wicket he/she has left but only if the batters had not already crossed at the instant of the incident causing the dismissal. If runs are to be disallowed, however, the not out batter shall return to his/her original end.

18.12.1.1 Obstructing the field, where the obstruction or distraction does not prevent the striker being out Caught.

18.12.1.2 Run out.

18.12.2 If, while a run is in progress, the ball becomes dead for any reason other than the dismissal of a batter, the batters shall return to the wickets they had left, but only if they had not already crossed in running when the ball became dead. If, however, any of the circumstances of clauses

18.11.2.1 to 18.11.2.3 apply, the batters shall return to their original ends.

19 BOUNDARIES

19.1 Determining the boundary of the field of play

19.1.1 Before the toss, the umpires shall determine the boundary of the field of play, which shall be fixed for the duration of the match. See clause 2.3.4 (Consultation with relevant Ground Authority).

19.1.2 The boundary shall be determined such that no part of any sight-screen, will, at any stage of the match, be within the field of play.

19.1.3 The aim shall be to maximize the size of the playing area at each venue. 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.

In all cases the aim shall be to provide the largest playing area, subject to no boundary exceeding 85 yards (77.71 metres) from the centre of the pitch to be used.

19.1.4 TNPL shall determine the dimensions for any ground which is unable to conform to the above minimum dimensions.

19.1.5 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.

Such advertising shall not contain flashing or flickering images and operators should take particular care that the advertising is not changed at a time which is distracting to the umpire.

In addition, advertising on perimeter boards placed in front of the sight screens is permitted save that the predominant colour of such advertising shall be of a contrasting colour to that of the ball.

19.1.6 At all times, there must be 3 yards (2.74 meters) from the boundary rope to the first solid object (advertising boards/LEDs, photographers, cameramen, dug outs, covers, perimeter fence) for the player's safety run off.

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 TNPL 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 the toss. See clause 2.3.2 (Consultation with Relevant Ground Authority).

19.2.4 A person, animal or object coming onto the field of play while the ball is in play shall not be regarded as a boundary unless the umpires determine otherwise at the time that contact between the ball and such a person, animal or object is made.

The decision shall be made for each separate occurrence. See also clause 20.4.2.12 (Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball).

19.3 Restoring the boundary

If a solid object used to mark the boundary is disturbed for any reason, then:

19.3.1 the boundary shall be considered to be in its original position.

19.3.2 the object shall be returned to its original position as soon as is practicable; if play is taking place, this shall be as soon as the ball is dead.

19.3.3 if some part of a fence or other marker has come within the field of play, that part shall be removed from the field of play as soon as is practicable; if play is taking place, this shall be as soon as the ball is dead.

19.4 Ball grounded beyond the boundary

19.4.1 The ball in play is grounded beyond the boundary if it touches

- the boundary or any part of an object used to mark the boundary;
- the ground beyond the boundary;
- any object that is grounded beyond the boundary.

19.4.2 The ball in play is to be regarded as being grounded beyond the boundary if

- a fielder, grounded beyond the boundary as in clause 19.5, touches the ball;
- a fielder, after catching the ball within the boundary, becomes grounded beyond the boundary while in contact with the ball, before completing the catch.

19.5 Fielder grounded beyond the boundary

19.5.1 A fielder is grounded beyond the boundary if some part of his/her 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/her final contact with the ground, before his/her first contact with the ball after it has been delivered by the bowler, was not entirely within the boundary.

19.6 Boundary allowances

6 runs shall be allowed for a boundary 6; and 4 runs for a boundary 4. See also clause 19.7.

19.7 Runs scored from boundaries

19.7.1 A boundary 6 will be scored if and only if the ball has been struck by the bat and is first grounded beyond the boundary without having been in contact with the ground within the field of play. This shall apply even if the ball has previously touched a fielder.

19.7.2 A boundary 4 will be scored when a ball that is grounded beyond the boundary

- whether struck by the bat or not, was first grounded within the boundary, or
- has not been struck by the bat.

19.7.3 When a boundary is scored, the batting side, except in the circumstances of clause 19.8, shall be awarded whichever is the greater of

19.7.3.1 The allowance for the boundary

19.7.3.2 The runs completed by the batters together with the run in progress if they had already crossed at the instant the boundary is scored.

19.7.4 When the runs in clause 19.7.3.2 exceed the boundary allowance they shall replace the boundary allowance for the purposes of clause 18.12.

19.7.5 The scoring of Penalty runs by either side is not affected by the scoring of a boundary.

19.8 Overthrow or willful act of fielder

If the boundary results from an overthrow or from the willful act of a fielder, the runs scored shall be any runs for penalties awarded to either side and the allowance for the boundary and the runs completed by the batters, together with the run in progress if they had already crossed at the instant of the throw or act.

Clause 18.12.2 (Batter returning to wicket he/she has left) shall apply as from the instant of the throw or act.

20 DEAD BALL

20.1 Ball is dead

20.1.1 The ball becomes dead when

20.1.1.1 It is finally settled in the hands of the wicket-keeper or of the bowler.

20.1.1.2 A boundary is scored. See clause 19.7 (Runs scored from boundaries).

20.1.1.3 A batter is dismissed. The ball will be deemed to be dead from the instant of the incident causing the dismissal.

20.1.1.4 Whether played or not it becomes trapped between the bat and person of a batter or between items of his/her clothing or equipment.

20.1.1.5 Whether played or not it lodges in the clothing or equipment of a batter or the clothing of an umpire.

20.1.1.6 There is an award of Penalty runs under either of clauses 24.4 (Player returning without permission) or 28.2 (Fielding the ball). The ball shall not count as one of the over.

20.1.1.7 There is a contravention of clause 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side).

20.1.1.8 The match is concluded in any of the ways stated in clause 12.5 (Conclusion of match).

20.1.2 The ball shall be considered to be dead when it is clear to the bowler's end umpire that the fielding side and both batters at the wicket have ceased to regard it as in play.

20.1.3 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 batter 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 shall be applied. No other runs (including penalty runs) apart from the No ball penalty shall be scored.

20.1.4 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 batters have already crossed.

20.1.5 Refer also to paragraph 2.6 of Appendix D.

20.2 Ball finally settled

Whether the ball is finally settled or not is a matter for the umpire alone to decide.

20.3 Call of Over or Time

Neither the call of Over (see clause 17.4), nor the call of Time (see clause 12.2) is to be made until the ball is dead, either under clauses 20.1 or 20.4.

20.4 Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball

20.4.1 When the ball has become dead under clause 20.1, the bowler's end umpire may call and signal Dead ball if it is necessary to inform the players.

20.4.2 Where either umpire is required to call and signal Dead ball under 20.4.2.1 to 20.4.2.14, the ball will be considered to be dead at the instant of the incident causing the ball to become dead. However, where the Playing Conditions specifically provides for the call to be delayed, so as not to disadvantage the non-offending side, under clause 34.4 (Runs permitted from the ball lawfully struck more than once), clause 41.2.1 (Unfair actions) and clause 42.1.2 (Unacceptable conduct), the ball will be considered to be dead at the point of the call.

Either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball when

20.4.2.1 Intervening in a case of unfair play.

20.4.2.2 A possibly serious injury to a player or umpire occurs.

20.4.2.3 Leaving his/her normal position for consultation.

20.4.2.4 One or both bails fall from the striker's wicket before the striker has had the opportunity of playing the ball.

20.4.2.5 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.

20.4.2.6 The striker is distracted by any noise or movement or in any other way while preparing to receive, or receiving a delivery. This shall apply whether the source of the distraction is within the match or outside it. Note also clause 20.4.2.7. The ball shall not count as one of the over.

20.4.2.7 There is an instance of a deliberate attempt to distract under either of clauses 41.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker) or 41.5 (Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of batter). The ball shall not count as one of the over.

20.4.2.8 The bowler drops the ball accidentally before delivery.

20.4.2.9 The bowler throws the ball towards the striker's end before entering his/her delivery stride.

20.4.2.10 The ball does not leave the bowler's hand for any reason other than an attempt to run out the non-striker under clause 38.3 (Non-striker leaving his/her ground early).

20.4.2.11 Satisfied that the ball in play cannot be recovered.

20.4.2.12 He/she considers that either side has been disadvantaged by a person, animal or other object within the field of play. However, if both umpires consider the ball would have reached the boundary regardless of the intervention, the boundary should stand (see Law 19.2.4 – Identifying and marking the boundary).

20.4.2.13 The striker attempts to play the ball and no part of his/her person, whether grounded or raised, remains within the pitch as defined in clause 6.1 (Area of pitch). If bowler's end umpire is unable to decide, he/she shall first consult with the striker's end umpire. Even after consultation, if doubt remains, the bowler's end umpire shall take assistance from the third umpire.

20.4.2.14 Required to do so under any of the Playing Conditions not included above.

20.5 Ball ceases to be dead

The ball ceases to be dead – that is, it comes into play – when the bowler starts his/her run-up or, if there is no run-up, starts his/her bowling action.

20.6 Dead Ball not to be revoked

Once the ball is dead, no revoking of any decision can bring the ball back into play for that delivery.

20.7 Dead ball; ball counting as one of over

20.7.1 When a ball which has been delivered is called dead or is to be considered dead then, other than as in clause 20.7.2,

20.7.1.1 It will not count in the over if the striker has not had an opportunity to play it.

20.7.1.2 Unless No ball or Wide ball has been called, it will be a valid ball if the striker has had an opportunity to play it, except in the circumstances of clauses 20.4.2.6 and 24.4 (Player returning without permission), 28.2 (Fielding the ball), 41.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker) and 41.5 (Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of batter).

20.7.2 In clause 20.4.2.5, the ball will not count in the over only if both conditions of not attempting to play the ball and having an adequate reason for not being ready are met. Otherwise the delivery will be a valid ball.

21 NO BALL

21.1 Mode of delivery

21.1.1 The umpire shall ascertain whether the bowler intends to bowl right handed or left handed, over or round the wicket, and shall so inform the striker.

It is unfair if the bowler fails to notify the umpire of a change in his/her mode of delivery. In this case the umpire shall call and signal No ball.

21.1.2 Underarm bowling shall not be permitted.

21.2 Fair delivery – the arm

For a delivery to be fair in respect of the arm the ball must not be delivered with an Illegal Bowling Action.

An Illegal Bowling Action is defined as a bowling action where a bowler's Elbow Extension exceeds 15 degrees, measured from the point at which the bowling arm reaches the horizontal until the point at which the ball is released (any Elbow Hyperextension shall be discounted for the purposes of determining an Illegal Bowling Action).

Should either umpire or the TNPL Match Referee suspect that a bowler has used an Illegal Bowling Action, they shall complete the TNPL Match Officials report of suspected illegal bowling action report form at the conclusion of the match, as set out in the Illegal Bowling Regulations.

21.3 Ball thrown or delivered underarm – action by umpires

21.3.1 If, in the opinion of either umpire, the ball has been delivered underarm, he/she shall consult with the other umpire. If they require assistance from the third umpire to make a decision, they will follow the procedure as listed in paragraph 2.7 of Appendix D.

If the third umpire determines that the delivery was not a fair delivery, he/she shall communicate this via two way radio to the bowler's end umpire who shall then take action as per the clauses 21.3.2 and 21.3.3.

21.3.2 If, in the opinion of either umpire, the ball has been thrown (where such mode of delivery does not correspond to the bowler's normal bowling action) or delivered underarm, he/she shall call and signal No ball and, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire of the reason for the call.

The bowler's end umpire shall then

- warn the bowler, indicating that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.
- inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action.
- inform the batters at the wicket of what has occurred.

21.3.3 If either umpire considers that, in that innings, a further delivery by the same bowler is thrown (where such mode of delivery does not correspond to the bowler's normal bowling action) or delivered underarm, he/she shall call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead inform the other umpire of the reason for the call.

The bowler's end umpire shall then

- Direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling. The over shall, if applicable, be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over or part thereof nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over. The bowler thus suspended shall not bowl again in that innings.

- inform the batters at the wicket and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.

Where the on-field umpires are unable to decide on the above, they shall seek assistance of the

third umpire.

21.3.4 The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the TNPL Match Referee, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

21.4 Bowler throwing towards striker's end before delivery

If the bowler throws the ball towards the striker's end before entering the delivery stride, it is not a No ball and the procedure stated in 21.3 shall not apply. However, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball under Law 20.4.2.9.

21.5 Fair delivery – the feet

For a delivery to be fair in respect of the feet, in the delivery stride

21.5.1 The bowler's back foot must land within and not touching the return crease appertaining to his/her stated mode of delivery.

21.5.2 The bowler's front foot must land with some part of the foot, whether grounded or raised on the same side of the imaginary line joining the two middle stumps as the return crease described in clause 21.5.1, and behind the popping crease.

The third umpire shall use technology to monitor every delivery bowled and to check front foot and back foot fairness. If the third umpire is satisfied that any of these three conditions have not been met, he/she shall communicate with the bowler's end umpire to call and signal No ball.

21.6 Bowler breaking wicket in delivering ball

If the ball is delivered and if the non-striker is not dismissed under Clause 38.3 (Non-striker leaving his/her ground early), either umpire shall call and signal No ball if the bowler breaks the wicket at any time after the ball comes into play and before completion of the stride after the delivery stride. This shall include any clothing or other object that falls from his/her person and breaks the wicket. See paragraph 12 of Appendix A. Clauses 20.4.2.8, 20.4.2.9 (Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball) and 21.12 will apply.

21.7 Ball bouncing more than once, rolling along the ground or pitching off the pitch

The umpire shall call and signal No ball if a ball which he/she considers to have been delivered, without having previously touched bat or person of the striker,

- bounces more than once

- or rolls along the ground before it reaches the popping crease.

- or pitches wholly or partially off the pitch as defined in clause 6.1 (Area of pitch) before it reaches the line of the striker's wicket.

Where the bowler's end umpire is unable to decide on the ball pitching wholly or partially off the pitch, he/she shall first consult with the striker's end umpire. Even after consultation, if doubt remains, the bowler's end umpire shall take assistance from the third umpire.

21.8 Ball causing the striker to leave the pitch, or ball coming to rest in front of striker's wicket

If a ball delivered by the bowler comes to rest in front of the line of the striker's wicket or is so far from the pitch that the striker would need to leave the pitch to attempt to play the ball (See clause 25.6 – Striker's right to play the ball) without having previously touched the bat or person of the striker, the umpire shall call and signal No ball and immediately call and signal Dead ball.

Where the bowler's end umpire is unable to decide on whether the striker had any part of his/her person, either grounded or raised, within the pitch, he/she shall first consult with the striker's end umpire. Even after consultation, if doubt remains, the bowler's end umpire shall take assistance from the third umpire.

21.9 Fielder intercepting a delivery

If, except in the circumstances of clause 27.3 (Position of wicket-keeper) a ball delivered by the bowler, makes contact with any part of a fielder's person before it either makes contact with the striker's bat or

Person, or it passes the striker's wicket, the umpire shall call and signal No ball and immediately call and signal Dead ball.

21.10 Ball bouncing over head height of striker

See clauses 22.1.1.2 and 41.6.1.7.

21.11 Call of No ball for infringement of other Playing Conditions

In addition to the instances above, No ball is to be called and signaled as required by the following clauses:

Clause 27.3 – Position of wicket-keeper Clause 28.4 – Limitation of on side fielders

Clause 28.5 – Fielders not to encroach on pitch

Clause 41.6 – Bowling of dangerous and unfair short pitched deliveries Clause 41.7 – Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries Clause 41.8 – Bowling of deliberate front foot No ball.

21.12 Revoking a call of No ball

An umpire shall revoke the call of No ball if Dead ball is called under any of clauses 20.4.2.4, 20.4.2.5, 20.4.2.6, 20.4.2.8 and 20.4.2.10 (Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball).

21.13 No ball to over-ride Wide

A call of No ball shall over-ride the call of Wide ball at any time. See clauses 22.1 (Judging a Wide) and 22.2 (Call and signal of Wide ball).

21.14 Ball not dead

The ball does not become dead on the call of No ball.

21.15 Penalty for a No ball

A penalty of one run shall be awarded instantly on the call of No ball. Unless the call is revoked, the penalty shall stand even if a batter is dismissed. It shall be in addition to any other runs scored, any boundary allowance and any other runs awarded for penalties.

21.16 Runs resulting from a No ball – how scored

The one run penalty shall be scored as a No ball extra and shall be debited against the bowler. If other Penalty runs have been awarded to either side these shall be scored as stated in clause 41.17 (Penalty runs). Any runs completed by the batters or any boundary allowance shall be credited to the striker if the ball has been struck by the bat; otherwise they shall also be scored as Byes or Leg byes as appropriate.

21.17 No ball not to count

A No ball shall not count as one of the over. See clause 17.3 (Validity of balls).

21.18 Out from a No ball

When No ball has been called, neither batter shall be out under any of the Playing Conditions except clause 34 (Hit the ball twice), clause 37 (Obstructing the field) or clause 38 (Run out).

21.19 Free Hit

21.19.1 In addition to the above, the delivery following a no ball called (all modes of no ball) shall be a free hit for whichever batter 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 batter is facing it.

21.19.2 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.

21.19.3 Neither field changes nor the exchange of individuals between fielding positions are permitted for free hit deliveries unless:

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

21.19.3.2 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.

21.19.4 For clarity, the bowler can change his/her mode of delivery for the free hit delivery. In such circumstances Clause 21.1 shall apply.

21.19.5 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.

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 batting 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/her to be able to hit it with the bat by means of a normal cricket stroke.

22.1.3 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.

22.1.4 Any ball going outside the return crease shall be called a wide irrespective of the position of the striker.

22.2 Call and signal of Wide ball

If the umpire adjudges a delivery to be a Wide he/she shall call and signal Wide ball as soon as the ball passes the striker's wicket. It shall, however, be considered to have been a Wide from the instant that the bowler entered his/her delivery stride, even though it cannot be called Wide until it passes the striker's wicket.

22.3 Revoking a call of Wide ball

22.3.1 The umpire shall revoke the call of Wide ball if there is then any contact between the ball and the striker's bat or person before the ball comes into contact with any fielder.

22.3.2 The umpire shall revoke the call of Wide ball if a delivery is called a No ball. See clause 21.13 (No ball to over-ride Wide).

22.4 Delivery not a Wide

22.4.1 The umpire shall not adjudge a delivery as being a Wide, if the striker, by moving, either causes the ball to pass wide of him/her, as defined in clause 22.1.2 or brings the ball sufficiently within reach to be able to hit it by means of a normal cricket stroke.

22.4.2 The umpire shall not adjudge a delivery as being a Wide if the ball touches the striker's bat or person, but only as the ball passes the striker.

22.5 Ball not dead

The ball does not become dead on the call of Wide ball.

22.6 Penalty for a Wide

A penalty of one run shall be awarded instantly on the call of Wide ball. Unless the call is revoked, see clause 22.3, this penalty shall stand even if a batter is dismissed, and shall be in addition to any other runs scored, any boundary allowance and any other runs awarded for penalties.

22.7 Runs resulting from a Wide – how scored

All runs completed by the batters or a boundary allowance, together with the penalty for the Wide, shall be scored as Wide balls. Apart from any award of 5 Penalty runs, all runs resulting from a Wide shall be debited against the bowler.

22.8 Wide not to count

A Wide shall not count as one of the over. See clause 17.3 (Validity of balls).

22.9 Out from a Wide

When Wide ball has been called, neither batter shall be out under any of the Playing Conditions except clause 35 (Hit wicket), clause 37 (Obstructing the field), clause 38 (Run out) or clause 39 (Stumped).

23 BYE AND LEG BYE

23.1 Byes

If the ball, delivered by the bowler, not being a Wide, passes the striker without touching his/her bat or person, any runs completed by the batters from that delivery, or a boundary allowance, shall be credited as Byes to the batting side. Additionally, if the delivery is a No ball, the one run penalty for such a delivery shall be incurred.

23.2 Leg byes

23.2.1 If a ball delivered by the bowler first strikes the person of the striker, runs shall be scored only if the umpire is satisfied that the striker has either attempted to play the ball with the bat or tried to avoid being hit by the ball.

23.2.2 If the umpire is satisfied that either of these conditions has been met runs shall be scored as follows.

23.2.2.1 If there is either no subsequent contact with the striker's bat or person, or only inadvertent contact with the striker's bat or person any runs completed by the batters or a boundary allowance shall be credited to the striker in the case of subsequent contact with his/her bat but otherwise to the batting side as in clause 23.2.3.

23.2.2.2 If the striker willfully makes a lawful second strike, clause 34.3 (Ball lawfully struck more than once) and clause 34.4 (Runs permitted from ball lawfully struck more than once) shall apply.

23.2.3 The runs in clause 23.2.2.1, unless credited to the striker, shall be scored as Leg byes. Additionally, if the delivery is a No ball, the one run penalty for the No ball shall be incurred.

23.3 Leg byes not to be awarded

If in the circumstance of clause 23.2.1 the umpire considers that neither of the conditions therein has been met, then Leg byes shall not be awarded.

If the ball does not become dead for any other reason, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon as the ball reaches the boundary or at the completion of the first run.

The umpire shall then:

- disallow all runs to the batting side;
- return any not out batter to his/her original end;
- signal No ball to the scorers if applicable;
- award any 5-run Penalty that is applicable except for Penalty runs under clause 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side).

24 FIELDER'S ABSENCE; SUBSTITUTES

24.1 Substitute fielders

24.1.1 The umpires shall allow a substitute fielder

24.1.1.1 If they are satisfied that a fielder has been injured or become ill and that this occurred during the match, or

24.1.1.2 For any other wholly acceptable reason.In all other circumstances, a substitute is not allowed.

24.1.2 A substitute shall not bowl or act as captain but may act as wicket-keeper only with the consent of the umpires.

24.1.3 A nominated player may bowl or field even though a substitute has previously acted for him/her, subject to clauses 24.2 and 24.3.

24.1.4 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).

24.2 Fielder absent or leaving the field of play

24.2.1 A player going briefly outside the boundary while carrying out any duties as a fielder is not absent from the field of play nor, for the purposes of this clause, is he/she to be regarded as having left the field of play.

24.2.2 If a fielder fails to take the field at the start of play or at any later time, or leaves the field during play,

24.2.2.1 An umpire shall be informed of the reason for this absence.

24.2.2.2 He/she shall not thereafter come on to the field of play during a session of play without the consent of the umpire. See clause 24.4. The umpire shall give such consent as soon as it is practicable.

24.2.3 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:

24.2.3.1 The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until he/she has either been able to field, or his/her team has subsequently been batting, for the total length of playing time for which the player was absent (hereafter referred to as Penalty time). A player's unexpired Penalty time shall be limited to a maximum of 40 minutes. If any unexpired Penalty time remains at the end of an innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.

24.2.3.2 The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until his/her team's batting innings has been in progress for the length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired Penalty time carried forward from the previous innings. However, once his/her side has lost five wickets in its batting innings, he/she may bat immediately. If any unexpired penalty time remains at the end of that batting innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.

24.2.4 If the player leaves the field before having served all of his/her Penalty time, the balance is carried forward as unserved Penalty time.

24.2.5 On any occasion of absence, the amount of playing time for which the player is off the field shall be added to any Penalty time that remains unserved, subject to a maximum cumulative Penalty time of 40 minutes, and that player shall not bowl until all of his/her Penalty time has been served.

24.2.6 For the purposes of clauses 24.2.3.1 and 24.2.3.2, playing time shall comprise the time play is in progress excluding intervals described in clause 11.1.1. For clarity, a player's Penalty time will continue to expire after he/she is dismissed, for the remainder of his/her team's batting innings.

24.2.7 If there is an unscheduled break in play, the stoppage time shall count as Penalty time served, provided that,

24.2.7.1 The fielder who was on the field of play at the start of the break either takes the field on the resumption of play, or his/her side is now batting.

24.2.7.2 The fielder who was already off the field at the start of the break notifies an umpire in person as soon as he/she is able to participate, and either takes the field on the resumption of play, or his/her side is now batting. Stoppage time before an umpire has been so notified shall not count towards unserved Penalty time.

24.2.8 Any unserved Penalty time shall be carried forward into the next innings of the match and to the super over, as applicable.

24.2.9 If a player is seriously injured or any kind of injury (batter/bowler/fielder) happens on the field of play and requires medical attention, The maximum time allowed for that player to recover from the injury and to be ready to participate in the match is Four minutes. The player has to leave the field if he/she needs more time to recover.

24.3 Penalty time not incurred

A nominated player's absence will not incur Penalty time if,

24.3.1 He/she has suffered an external blow during the match and, as a result, has justifiably left the field or is unable to take the field.

24.3.2 in the opinion of the umpires, the player has been absent or has left the field for other wholly acceptable reasons, which shall not include illness or internal injury.

24.3.3 The player is absent from the field for a period of 8 minutes or less.

24.4 Player returning without permission

If a player comes on to the field of play in contravention of clause 24.2.2 and comes into contact with the ball while it is in play, the ball shall immediately become dead.

- The umpires shall signal No ball or Wide ball to scorers, if applicable
- The umpire shall award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.
- Runs completed by the batters shall be scored together with the run in progress if they had already crossed at the instant of the offence.
- The ball shall not count as one of the over.
- The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side, the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.

25 BATTER'S INNINGS

25.1 Eligibility to act as a batter

Only a nominated player may bat and, subject to clause 25.3, may do so even though a substitute fielder has previously acted for him/her.

25.2 Commencement of a batter's innings

The innings of the first two batters, and that of any new batter on the resumption of play after a call of Time, shall commence at the call of Play. At any other time, a batter's innings shall be considered to have commenced when that batter first steps onto the field of play.

25.3 Restriction on batter commencing an innings

25.3.1 If a member of the batting side has unserved Penalty time, (see clause 24.2.7), that player shall not be permitted to bat until that Penalty time has been served. However, even if the unserved Penalty time has not expired, that player may bat after his/her side has lost 5 wickets.

25.3.2 A member of the batting side's Penalty time is served during Playing time. In the event of an unscheduled stoppage, the stoppage time after the batter notifies an umpire in person that he/she is able to participate shall count as Penalty time served.

25.4 Batter retiring

25.4.1 A batter may retire at any time during his/her innings when the ball is dead. The umpires, before allowing play to proceed, shall be informed of the reason for a batter retiring.

25.4.2 If a batter retires because of illness, injury or any other unavoidable cause, that batter is entitled to resume his/her innings. If for any reason this does not happen, that batter is to be recorded as 'Retired - not out'.

25.4.3 If a batter retires for any reason other than as in clause 25.4.2, the innings of that batter may be resumed only with the consent of the opposing captain. If for any reason his/her innings is not resumed, that batter is to be recorded as 'Retired - out'.

25.4.4 If after retiring a batter resumes his/her innings, subject to the requirements of clauses 25.4.2 and 25.4.3, it shall be only at the fall of a wicket or the retirement of another batter.

25.5 Runners

Runners shall not be permitted.

25.6 Striker's right to play the ball

The striker has a right to play the ball, or to make a legitimate second strike, after it has been delivered, without interference from the wicket-keeper or any other fielder (see clause 27.5 – Restrictions on actions of wicket-keeper and clause 27.6 – Interference with wicket-keeper by striker).

However, the striker may only attempt to play the ball if some of his/her bat or person, whether grounded or raised, remains within the pitch, as defined in clause 6.1 (Area of pitch). Should no part of the striker's bat or person remain within the pitch, whilst the striker is playing the ball, either umpire shall immediately call and signal Dead Ball.

26 PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

26.1 Practice on the pitch or the rest of the square

26.1.1 There shall not be any practice on the pitch at any time.

26.1.2 There shall not be any practice on the rest of the square at any time except with the approval of the umpires.

26.1.2.1 If approved by the umpires, 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.

26.1.2.2 Bowling practice on the bowling strips referred to 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 Practice on the outfield

26.2.1 On any day of the match, all forms of practice are permitted on the outfield

- before the start of play;
- after the close of play; and
- during the interval or between innings

providing the umpires are satisfied that such practice will not cause significant deterioration in the condition of the outfield.

26.2.2 Between the call of Play and the call of Time, practice shall be permitted on the outfield, providing that all of the following conditions are met:

- only the fielders as defined in paragraph 7 of Appendix A participate in such practice.
- no ball other than the match ball is used for this practice.

- no bowling practice takes place in the area between the square and the boundary in a direction parallel to the match pitch.

- the umpires are satisfied that it will not contravene either of clauses 41.3 (The match ball changing its condition) or 41.9 (Time wasting by the fielding side).

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 other conditions in this clause.

26.3 Trial run-up

A bowler is permitted to have a trial run-up provided the umpire is satisfied that it will not contravene either of clauses 41.9 (Time wasting by the fielding side) or 41.12 (Fielder damaging the pitch).

26.4 Penalties for contravention

All forms of practice are subject to the provisions of clauses 41.3 (The match ball – changing its condition), 41.9 (Time wasting by the fielding side) and 41.12 (Fielder damaging the pitch).

26.4.1 If there is a contravention of any of the provisions of clause 26.1 or 26.2, the umpire shall

- warn the player that the practice is not permitted;

- inform the other umpire and, as soon as practicable, both captains of the reason for this action.

26.4.1.1 If the contravention is by a batter at the wicket, the umpire shall inform the other batter and each incoming batter that the warning has been issued. The warning shall apply to the team of that player throughout the match.

26.4.2 If during the match there is any further contravention by any player of that team, the umpire shall

- award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing side;

- inform the other umpire, the scorers and, as soon as practicable, both captains, and, if the contravention is during play, the batters at the wicket.

27 THE WICKET-KEEPER

27.1 Protective equipment

The wicket-keeper is the only fielder permitted to wear gloves and external leg guards. If these are worn, they are to be regarded as part of his/her person for the purposes of clause 28.2 (Fielding the ball). If by the wicket-keeper's actions and positioning when the ball comes into play it is apparent to the umpires that he/she will not be able to carry out the normal duties of a wicket-keeper, he/she shall forfeit this right and also the right to be recognized as a wicket-keeper for the purposes of clauses 33.2 (A fair catch), 39 (Stumped), 28.1 (Protective equipment), 28.4 (Limitation of on-side fielders) and 28.5 (Fielders not to encroach on pitch).

27.2 Gloves

27.2.1 If, as permitted under clause 27.1, the wicket-keeper wears gloves, they shall have no webbing between the fingers except joining index finger and thumb, where webbing may be inserted as a means of support.

27.2.2 If used, the webbing shall be a single piece of non-stretch material which, although it may have facing material attached, shall have no reinforcements or tucks.

27.2.3 The top edge of the webbing shall not protrude beyond the straight line joining the top of the index finger to the top of the thumb and shall be taut when a hand wearing the glove has the thumb fully extended. See paragraph 3 of Appendix B.

27.3 Position of wicket-keeper

27.3.1 The wicket-keeper shall remain wholly behind the wicket at the striker's end from the moment the ball comes into play until a ball delivered by the bowler touches the bat or person of the striker; or passes the wicket at the striker's end; or the striker attempts a run.

27.3.2 In the event of the wicket-keeper contravening this clause, the striker's end umpire shall call and signal No ball as soon as applicable after the delivery of the ball.

27.4 Movement by wicket-keeper

27.4.1 After the ball comes into play and before it reaches the striker, it is unfair if the wicket-keeper significantly alters his/her position in relation to the striker's wicket, except for the following:

27.4.1.1 Movement of a few paces forward for a slower delivery, unless in so doing it brings him/her within reach of the wicket.

27.4.1.2 Lateral movement in response to the direction in which the ball has been delivered.

27.4.1.3 Movement in response to the stroke that the striker is playing or that his/her actions suggest he/she intends to play. However the provisions of clause 27.3 shall apply.

27.4.2 In the event of unfair movement by the wicket-keeper, either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball and inform the other umpire of the reason for doing so. The bowler's end umpire shall then:

27.4.2.1 Award the one-run penalty for Wide or No ball, if applicable

27.4.2.2 Award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side

27.4.2.3 Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action.

27.4.2.4 Inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the TNPL Match Referee, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the wicket-keeper concerned.

27.5 Restriction on actions of wicket-keeper

If, in the opinion of either umpire, the wicket-keeper interferes with the striker's right to play the ball and to guard his/her wicket, clause 20.4.2.6 (Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball) shall apply.

If, however, either umpire considers that the interference by the wicket-keeper was willful, then clause

41.1 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker) shall also apply.

27.6 Interference with wicket-keeper by striker

If, in playing at the ball or in the legitimate defence of his/her wicket, the striker interferes with the wicket- keeper, he/she shall not be out except as provided for in clause 37.3 (Obstructing a ball from being caught).

28 THE FIELDER

28.1 Protective equipment

No fielder other than the wicket-keeper shall be permitted to wear gloves or external leg guards. In addition, protection for the hand or fingers may be worn only with the consent of the umpires.

28.2 Fielding the ball

28.2.1 A fielder may field the ball with any part of his/her person (see paragraph 12 of Appendix A), except as in clause 28.2.1.2. However, he/she will be deemed to have fielded the ball illegally if, while the ball is in play he/she willfully

28.2.1.1 Uses anything other than part of his/her person to field the ball.

28.2.1.2 Extends his/her clothing with his/her hands and uses this to field the ball.

28.2.1.3 Discards a piece of clothing, equipment or any other object which subsequently makes contact with the ball.

28.2.2 It is not illegal fielding if the ball in play makes contact with a piece of clothing, equipment or any other object which has accidentally fallen from the fielder's person or been dropped by an umpire.

28.2.3 If a fielder illegally fields the ball, the ball shall immediately become dead and

- the penalty for a No ball or a Wide shall stand.
- any runs completed by the batters shall be credited to the batting side, together with the run in progress if the batters had already crossed at the instant of the offence.
- the ball shall not count as one of the over.

In addition, the umpire shall:

- award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.
- inform the other umpire and the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action.
- inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

28.3 Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side

28.3.1 Protective helmets, when not in use by fielders, may not be placed on the ground, above the surface except behind the wicket-keeper and in line with both sets of stumps.

28.3.2 If the ball while in play strikes a protective helmet, placed as described in clause 28.3.1, the ball shall immediately become dead and unless 28.3.3 applies:

- the umpire shall signal No ball or Wide to the scorers, if applicable
- the umpire shall award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side any runs completed by the batters before the ball strikes the protective helmet shall be scored, together with the run in progress if the batters had already crossed at the instant of the ball striking the protective helmet.

28.3.3 If the ball while in play strikes a helmet, placed as described in clause 28.3.1, and the circumstances of clause 23.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded) or clause 34 (Hit the ball twice) apply, the umpire shall:

- disallow all runs to the batting side
- return any not out batter to his/her original end
- signal No ball or Wide ball to the scorers if applicable
- award any 5-run Penalty that is applicable except for Penalty runs under clause 28.3.2.

28.4 Limitation of on side fielders

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

28.4.2 At the instant of the bowler's delivery there shall not be more than two fielders, other than the wicket-keeper, behind the popping crease on the on side. A fielder will be considered to be behind the popping crease unless the whole of his/her person whether grounded or in the air is in front of this line.

28.4.3 In the event of infringement of this clause by any fielder, the striker's end umpire shall call and signal No ball.

28.5 Fielders not to encroach on pitch

While the ball is in play and until the ball has made contact with the striker's bat or person, or has passed the striker's bat, no fielder, other than the bowler, may have any part of his/her person grounded on or extended over the pitch.

In the event of infringement of this clause by any fielder other than the wicket-keeper, the bowler's end umpire shall call and signal No ball as soon as possible after delivery of the ball. Note, however, clause

27.3 (Position of wicket-keeper).

28.6 Movement by any fielder other than the wicket-keeper

28.6.1 Any movement by any fielder, excluding the wicket-keeper, after the ball comes into play and before the ball reaches the striker, is unfair except for the following:

28.6.1.1 Minor adjustments to stance or position in relation to the striker's wicket.

28.6.1.2 Movement by any fielder, other than a close fielder, towards the striker or the striker's wicket that does not significantly alter the position of the fielder.

28.6.1.3 Movement by any fielder in response to the stroke that the striker is playing or that his/her actions suggest he/she intends to play.

28.6.2 In all circumstances clause 28.4 (Limitation of on side fielders) shall apply.

28.6.3 In the event of such unfair movement, either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball and inform the other umpire of the reason for doing so. The bowler's end umpire shall then:

28.6.3.1 Award the one-run penalty for Wide or No ball, if applicable

28.6.3.2 Award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side

28.6.3.3 inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action.

28.6.3.4 Inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the TNPL Match Referee, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the fielder concerned.

28.6.4 Note also the provisions of clause 41.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker). See also clause 27.4 (Movement by wicket-keeper).

28.7 Restrictions on the placement of fieldsmen

28.7.1 In addition to the restrictions contained in clause 28.4 above, further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs during which they shall apply are set out in the following paragraphs.

28.7.2 Subject to 28.7.6 below these additional fielding restrictions shall apply to the first 6 overs of each innings (Powerplay overs) in an uninterrupted match.

28.7.3 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 (see paragraph 2 of Appendix C). These 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.

28.7.4 During the Powerplay overs no more than two fielders shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in clause 28.7.3 above at the instant of delivery.

28.7.5 During the non-Powerplay overs, no more than five fielders shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in clause 28.7.3 above at the instant of delivery.

28.7.6 In circumstances when the number of overs of the batting team is reduced, the number of Powerplay overs 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.

Total overs in innings	Number of overs for which fielding restrictions in clauses 28.7.2 and 28.7.4 above will apply
5-8	**2**
9-11	**3**
12-14	**4**
15-18	**5**
19-20	**6**

28.7.7 If an innings is interrupted during an over and if on the resumption of play, due to the reduced number of overs of the batting team, the required number of Powerplay overs have already been bowled, the remaining deliveries in the over to be completed shall not be subject to the fielding restrictions.

28.7.8 In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the striker's end umpire shall call and signal 'No Ball'.

29 THE WICKET IS BROKEN

29.1 Wicket put down

The wicket is broken when at least one bail is completely removed from the top of the stumps, or one or more stumps is removed from the ground.

29.2 Breaking the wicket fairly

29.2.1 The wicket is broken fairly if a bail is completely removed from the top of the stumps, or a stump is struck out of the ground,

29.2.1.1 by the ball,

29.2.1.2 by the striker's bat if held or by any part of the bat that he/she is holding,

29.2.1.3 For the purpose of this clause only, by the striker's bat not in hand, or by any part of the bat which has become detached,

29.2.1.4 By the striker's person or by any part of his/her clothing or equipment, including the helmet, grill and/or neck guard becoming detached from his/her person.

29.2.1.5 By a fielder with his/her hand or arm, providing that the ball is held in the hand or hands so used, or in the hand of the arm so used.

29.2.1.6 The wicket is also put down if a fielder strikes or pulls a stump out of the ground as in clause 29.2.1.5.

29.2.2 The disturbance of a bail, whether temporary or not, shall not constitute its complete removal from the top of the stumps, but if a bail in falling lodges between two of the stumps this shall be regarded as complete removal. (See also paragraph 4.2 of Appendix D)

29.3 One bail off

If one bail is off, it shall be sufficient for the purpose of breaking the wicket to remove the remaining bail or to strike or pull any of the three stumps out of the ground, in any of the ways stated in clause 29.2.

29.4 Remaking wicket

If a wicket is broken or put down while the ball is in play, it shall not be remade by an umpire until the ball is dead. See clause 20 (Dead ball). Any fielder may, however, while the ball is in play,

- replace a bail or bails on top of the stumps.
- put back one or more stumps into the ground where the wicket originally stood.

29.5 Dispensing with bails

If the umpires have agreed to dispense with bails in accordance with clause 8.5 (Dispensing with bails), it is for the umpire concerned to decide whether or not the wicket has been put down.

29.5.1 After a decision to play without bails, the wicket has been broken fairly if the umpire concerned is satisfied that the wicket has been struck by the ball, by the striker's bat,

person or items of his/her clothing or equipment as described in clauses 29.2.1.2, 29.2.1.3 or 29.2.1.4, or by a fielder in the manner described in clause 29.2.1.5.

29.5.2 If the wicket has already been broken or put down, clause 29.5.1 shall apply to any stump or stumps still in the ground. Any fielder may replace a stump or stumps, in accordance with clause 29.4, in order to have an opportunity of breaking the wicket fairly.

30 BATTER OUT OF HIS/HER GROUND

30.1 When out of his/her ground

30.1.1 A batter shall be considered to be out of his/her ground unless some part of his/her person or bat is grounded behind the popping crease at that end.

30.1.2 However, a batter 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,

30.2 Which is a batter's ground

30.2.1 If only one batter is within a ground, it is his/her ground and will remain so even if he/she is later joined there by the other batter.

30.2.2 If both batters are in the same ground and one of them subsequently leaves it, the ground belongs to the batter who remains in it.

30.2.3 If there is no batter in either ground, then each ground belongs to whichever batter is nearer to it, or, if the batters are level, to whichever batter was nearer to it immediately prior to their drawing level.

30.2.4 If a ground belongs to one batter, then the other ground belongs to the other batter, irrespective of his/her position.

30.3 Position of non-striker

The non-striker, when standing at the bowler's end, should be positioned on the opposite side of the wicket to that from which the ball is being delivered, unless a request to do otherwise is granted by the umpire.

31 APPEALS

31.1 Umpire not to give batter out without an appeal

Neither umpire shall give a batter out, even though he/she may be out under these Playing Conditions, unless appealed to by a fielder. This shall not debar a batter who is out under these Playing Conditions from leaving the wicket without an appeal having been made. Note, however, the provisions of clause 31.7.

31.2 Batter dismissed

A batter is dismissed if he/she is

Either given out by an umpire, on appeal

or out under these Playing Conditions and leaves the wicket as in clause 31.1.

31.3 Timing of appeals

For an appeal to be valid, it must be made before the bowler begins his/her run-up or, if there is no run-up, his/her bowling action to deliver the next ball, and before Time has been called.

The call of Over does not invalidate an appeal made prior to the start of the following over, provided Time has not been called. See clauses 12.2 (Call of Time) and 17.2 (Start of an over).

31.4 Appeal "How's That?"

An appeal "How's That?" covers all ways of being out.

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31.5 Answering appeals

The striker's end umpire shall answer all appeals arising out of any of clauses 35 (Hit wicket), 39 (Stumped) or 38 (Run out) when this occurs at the wicket-keeper's end. The bowler's end umpire shall answer all other appeals.

When an appeal is made, each umpire shall answer on any matter that falls within his/her jurisdiction.

When a batter has been given Not out, either umpire may answer an appeal, made in accordance with clause 31.3, if it is on a further matter and is within his/her jurisdiction.

31.6 Consultation by umpires

Each umpire shall answer appeals on matters within his/her own jurisdiction. If an umpire is doubtful about any point that the other umpire may have been in a better position to see, he/she shall consult the latter on this point of fact and shall then give the decision. If, after consultation, there is still doubt remaining, the decision shall be Not out.

31.7 Batter leaving the wicket under a misapprehension

An umpire shall intervene if satisfied that a batter, not having been given out, has left the wicket under a misapprehension of being out. The umpire intervening shall call and signal Dead ball to prevent any further action by the fielding side and shall recall the batter.

A batter may be recalled at any time up to the instant when the ball comes into play for the next delivery, unless it is the final wicket of the innings, in which case it should be up to the instant when the umpires leave the field.

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 batter.

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.

32 BOWLED

32.1 Out Bowled

32.1.1 The striker is out Bowled if his/her wicket is put down by a ball delivered by the bowler, not being a No ball, even if it first touches the striker's bat or person.

32.1.2 However, the striker shall not be out Bowled if before striking the wicket the ball has been in contact with any other player or an umpire. The striker will, however, be subject to clauses 37 (Obstructing the field), 38 (Run out) and 39 (Stumped).

32.2 Bowled to take precedence

The striker is out Bowled if his/her wicket is put down as in clause 32.1, even though a decision against him/her for any other method of dismissal would be justified.

33 CAUGHT

33.1 Out Caught

The striker is out Caught if a ball delivered by the bowler, not being a No ball, touches his/her bat without having previously been in contact with any fielder, and is subsequently held by a fielder as a fair catch, as described in clause 33.2 and 33.3, before it touches the ground.

Upon a catch dismissal, irrespective of whether the batters have crossed or not, the incoming batter will take the strike (except if it's the last ball of the over).

33.2 A fair catch

33.2.1 A catch will be fair only if, in every case either the ball, at any time or any fielder in contact with the ball, is not grounded beyond the boundary before the catch is completed. Note clauses 19.4 (Ball grounded beyond the boundary) and 19.5 (Fielder grounded beyond the boundary).

33.2.2 Furthermore, a catch will be fair if any of the following conditions applies:

33.2.2.1 The ball is held in the hand or hands of a fielder, even if the hand holding the ball is touching the ground, or is hugged to the body, or lodges in the external protective equipment worn by a fielder, or lodges accidentally in a fielder's clothing.

33.2.2.2 A fielder catches the ball after it has been lawfully struck more than once by the striker, but only if it has not been grounded since it was first struck. See clause 34 (Hit the ball twice).

33.2.2.3 A fielder catches the ball after it has touched the wicket, an umpire, another fielder or the other batter.

33.2.2.4 A fielder catches the ball after it has crossed the boundary in the air, provided that the conditions in clause 33.2.1 are met.

33.2.2.5 The ball is caught off an obstruction within the boundary that is not designated a boundary by the umpires.

33.3 Making a catch

The act of making a catch shall start from the time when the ball first comes into contact with a fielder's person and shall end when a fielder obtains complete control over both the ball and his/her own movement.

33.4 No runs to be scored

If the striker is dismissed Caught, runs from that delivery completed by the batters before the completion of the catch shall not be scored but any runs for penalties awarded to either side shall stand. The non-striker shall return to his/her original end. See Law 18.11 (Batter returning to original end).

33.5 Caught to take precedence

If the criteria of clause 33.1 are met and the striker is not out Bowled, then he/she is out Caught, even though a decision against either batter for another method of dismissal would be justified.

34 HIT THE BALL TWICE

34.1 Out Hit the ball twice

34.1.1 The striker is out Hit the ball twice if, while the ball is in play, it strikes any part of his/her person or is struck by his/her bat and, before the ball has been touched by a fielder, the striker willfully strikes it again with his/her bat or person, other than a hand not holding the bat, except for the sole purpose of guarding his/her wicket. See clause 34.3 and clause 37 (Obstructing the field).

34.1.2 For the purpose of this clause 'struck' or 'strike' shall include contact with the person of the striker.

34.1.3 This clause will apply whether or not No ball is called.

34.2 Not out Hit the ball twice

The striker will not be out under this clause if he/she

34.2.1 Strikes the ball a second or subsequent time in order to return the ball to any fielder. Note, however, the provisions of clause 37.4 (Returning the ball to a fielder).

34.2.2 Willfully strikes the ball after it has touched a fielder. Note, however the provisions of clause 37.1 (Out Obstructing the field).

34.3 Ball lawfully struck more than once

The striker may, solely in order to guard his/her wicket and before the ball has been touched by a fielder, lawfully strike the ball a second or subsequent time with the bat, or with any part of his/her person other than a hand not holding the bat.

The striker may guard his/her wicket even if the delivery is a No ball.

However, the striker may not prevent the ball from being caught by striking the ball more than once in defence of his/her wicket. See clause 37.3 (Obstructing a ball from being caught).

34.4 Runs permitted from ball lawfully struck more than once

When the ball is lawfully struck more than once, as permitted in clause 34.3, if the ball does not become dead for any reason, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon as the ball reaches the boundary or at the completion of the first run. However, the umpire shall delay the call of Dead ball to allow the opportunity for a catch to be completed.

The umpire shall

- disallow all runs to the batting side

- return any not out batter to his/her original end

- signal No ball to the scorers if applicable; and

- award any 5-run Penalty that is applicable except for Penalty runs under clause 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side).

34.5 Bowler does not get credit

` The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

35 HIT WICKET

35.1 Out Hit wicket

35.1.1 The striker is out Hit wicket if, after the bowler has entered the delivery stride and while the ball is in play, his/her wicket is broken by either the striker's bat or person as described in clauses

29.2.1.2 To 29.2.1.4 (Breaking the wicket fairly) in any of the following circumstances:

35.1.1.1 In the course of any action taken by him/her in preparing to receive or in receiving a delivery,

35.1.1.2 In setting off for the first run immediately after playing or playing at the ball,

35.1.1.3 If no attempt is made to play the ball, in setting off for the first run, providing that in the opinion of the umpire this is immediately after the striker has had the opportunity of playing the ball,

35.1.1.4 In lawfully making a second or further stroke for the purpose of guarding his/her wicket within the provisions of clause 34.3 (Ball lawfully struck more than once).

35.1.2 If the striker breaks his/her wicket down in any of the ways described in clauses 29.2.1.2 to 29.2.1.4 before the bowler has entered the delivery stride, either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball.

35.2 Not out Hit wicket

The striker is not out under this clause should his/her wicket be put down in any of the ways referred to in clause 35.1 if any of the following applies:

- It occurs after the striker has completed any action in receiving the delivery, other than in clauses 35.1.1.2 to 35.1.1.4.

- It occurs when the striker is in the act of running, other than setting off immediately for the first run.

- It occurs when the striker is trying to avoid being run out or stumped.

- It occurs when the striker is trying to avoid a throw in at any time.

- The bowler after entering the delivery stride does not deliver the ball. In this case either umpire shall immediately call and signal Dead ball. See clause 20.4 (Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball).

- The delivery is a No ball.

35.3 Runs scored

No runs shall be scored when the striker is dismissed Hit wicket other than the one run penalty for a Wide and any award of 5 Penalty runs.

36 LEG BEFORE WICKET

36.1 Out LBW

The striker is out LBW if all the circumstances set out in clauses 36.1.1 to 36.1.5 apply.

36.1.1 The bowler delivers a ball, not being a No ball

36.1.2 The ball, if it is not intercepted full-pitch, pitches in line between wicket and wicket or on the off side of the striker's wicket

36.1.3 The ball not having previously touched his/her bat, the striker intercepts the ball, either full-pitch or after pitching, with any part of his/her person

36.1.4 The point of impact, even if above the level of the bails, either is between wicket and wicket or if the striker has made no genuine attempt to play the ball with the bat, is between wicket and wicket or outside the line of the off stump.

36.1.5 But for the interception, the ball would have hit the wicket.

36.2 Interception of the ball

36.2.1 In assessing points of impact in clauses 36.1.3, 36.1.4 and 36.1.5, only the first interception is to be considered.

36.2.2 In assessing 36.1.3, if the bowler's end umpire is not satisfied that the ball intercepted the batter's person before it touched the bat, the batter shall be given Not out.

36.2.3 In assessing clause 36.1.5, it is to be assumed that the path of the ball before interception would have continued after interception, irrespective of whether the ball might have pitched subsequently or not.

36.3 Off side of wicket

The off side of the striker's wicket shall be determined by the striker's stance at the moment the ball comes into play for that delivery. See paragraph 13 of Appendix A.

37 OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

37.1 Out Obstructing the field

37.1.1 Either batter is out Obstructing the field if, except in the circumstances of clause 37.2, and while the ball is in play, he/she willfully attempts to obstruct or distract the fielding side by word or action. See also clause 34 (Hit the ball twice).

37.1.2 The striker is out Obstructing the field if, except in the circumstances of clause 37.2, in the act of receiving a ball delivered by the bowler, he/she willfully strikes the ball with a hand not holding the bat. This will apply whether it is the first strike or a second or subsequent strike. The act of receiving the ball shall extend both to playing at the ball and to striking the ball more than once in defence of his/her wicket.

37.1.3 This clause will apply whether or not No ball is called.

37.1.4 For the avoidance of doubt, if an umpire feels that a batter, in running between the wickets, has significantly changed his/her direction without probable cause and thereby obstructed a fielder's attempt to effect a run out, the batter 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 batter crossing the pitch, clause 41.14 shall also apply. See also paragraph 2.2 of Appendix D.

37.2 Not out Obstructing the field

A batter shall not be out Obstructing the field obstruction or distraction is accidental, or obstruction is in order to avoid injury, or in the case of the striker, he/she makes a second or subsequent strike to guard his/her wicket lawfully as in clause 34.3 (Ball lawfully struck more than once). However, see clause 37.3.

37.3 Obstructing a ball from being caught

37.3.1 If the delivery is not a No ball, the striker is out Obstructing the field if willful obstruction or distraction by either batter prevents the striker being out Caught.

37.3.2 37.3.1 shall apply even if an obstruction is caused by the striker in lawfully guarding his/her wicket under the provision of Clause 34.3 (Ball lawfully struck more than once).

37.3.3 If an obstruction or distraction takes place from a No ball then the batter who caused the obstruction or distraction will be out Obstructing the field. However, the striker is not out if the obstruction of a catch occurs while defending his/her wicket from a No ball with a lawful second strike.

37.4 Returning the ball to a fielder

Either batter is out Obstructing the field if, at any time while the ball is in play and, without the consent of a fielder, he/she uses the bat or any part of his/her person to return the ball to any fielder.

37.5 Runs scored

When either batter is dismissed Obstructing the field,

37.5.1 Unless the obstruction or distraction prevents the striker being out Caught, any runs completed by the batters before the offence shall be scored, together with any one-run Penalty for No ball or Wide, or any other award of 5 Penalty Runs to either side. See Laws 18.6 (Runs awarded for penalties) and 18.8 (Runs scored when a batter is dismissed)

37.5.2 If the obstruction or distraction prevents the striker being out Caught, any runs completed by the batters shall not be scored but any award of 5 Penalty Runs to either side shall stand. Law 18.11 (Batter returning to original end) will apply.

37.6 Bowler does not get credit

The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

38 RUN OUT

38.1 Out Run out

Either batter is out Run out, except as in clause 38.2, if, at any time while the ball is in play, he/she is out of his/her ground

and his/her wicket is fairly put down by the action of a fielder or

the ball rebounding off a fielder's person

even though No ball has been called, except in the circumstances of clause 38.2.2.2, and whether or not a run is being attempted.

38.2 Batter not out Run out

38.2.1 A batter is not out Run out in the circumstances of clauses 38.2.1.1 or 38.2.1.2.

38.2.1.1 He/she has been within his/her ground and has subsequently left it to avoid injury, when the wicket is put down.Note also the provisions of clause 30.1.2 (When out of his/her ground).

38.2.1.2 The ball, delivered by the bowler, has not contacted a fielder, before the wicket is put down.

38.2.2 The striker is not out Run out in any of the circumstances in clauses 38.2.2.1 and 38.2.2.2.

38.2.2.1 he/she is out Stumped. See clause 39.1.2 (Out Stumped).

38.2.2.2 No ball has been called and he/she is out of his/her ground not attempting a run

and the wicket is fairly put down by the wicketkeeper without the intervention of another fielde

38.3 Non-striker leaving his/her ground early

If the non-striker is out of his/her 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/her 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.

(Accidental run outs are not allowed).

38.4 Which batter is out

The batter out in the circumstances of clause 38.1 is the one whose ground is at the end where the wicket is put down. See clause 30.2 (Which is a batter's ground).

38.5 Runs scored

If either batter is dismissed Run out, the run in progress when the wicket is put down shall not be scored, but any runs completed by the batters shall stand, together with any runs for penalties awarded to either side. See clauses 18.6 (Runs awarded for penalties) and 18.8 (Runs scored when a batter is dismissed).

38.6 Bowler does not get credit

The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

39 STUMPED

39.1 Out Stumped

39.1.1 The striker is out Stumped, except as in clause 39.3, if a ball which is delivered is not called No ball

and he/she is out of his/her ground, other than as in clause 39.3.1

and he/she has not attempted a run

when his/her wicket is fairly put down by the wicketkeeper without the intervention of another fielder. Note, however clause 27.3 (Position of wicketkeeper).

39.1.2 The striker is out Stumped if all the conditions of clause 39.1.1 are satisfied, even though a decision of Run out would be justified.

39.2 Ball rebounding from wicket-keeper's person

If the wicket is put down by the ball, it shall be regarded as having been put down by the wicketkeeper if the ball rebounds on to the stumps from any part of the wicket-keeper's person or equipment or has been kicked or thrown on to the stumps by the wicket-keeper.

39.3 Not out Stumped

39.3.1 The striker will not be out Stumped if he/she has left his/her ground to avoid injury.

39.3.2 If the striker is not out Stumped he/she may, except in the circumstances of 38.2.2.2, (Batter not out Run out), be out Run out if the conditions of clause 38.1 (Out Run out) apply.

39.4 Runs Scored

When a striker is dismissed Stumped from a Wide ball, the one-run penalty shall stand. Note clauses 12.9 (Conclusion of match), 16.6 (Winning hit or extras) and 22.2 (Call and signal of Wide ball) mean that if the penalty for a Wide concludes the match, then a stumping is not possible, but the one run penalty for the Wide remains.

40 TIMED OUT

40.1 Out Timed out

40.1.1 After the fall of a wicket or the retirement of a batter, the incoming batter must, unless Time has been called, be ready to receive the ball or for the other batter to be ready to receive the next ball within 1 minute 30 seconds of the dismissal or retirement. If this requirement is not met, the incoming batter will be out, Timed out.

40.1.2 The incoming batter is expected to be ready to make his/her way to the wicket immediately a wicket falls. Dugouts shall be provided.

40.1.3 In the event of an extended delay in which no batter comes to the wicket, the umpires shall adopt the procedure of clause 16.2 (TNPL Match Referee awarding a match). For the purposes of that clause the start of the action shall be taken as the expiry of the 1 minute 30 seconds referred to above.

40.2 Bowler does not get credit

The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

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 well as within these Playing Conditions.

41.2 Fair and unfair play – responsibility of umpires

41.2.1 The umpires shall be the sole judges of fair and unfair play. If an umpire considers that any action by a player, not covered in the Playing Conditions, is unfair, he/she shall call and signal Dead ball, if appropriate, as soon as it becomes clear that the call will not disadvantage the non-offending side and report the matter to the other umpire.

41.2.1.1 If this is a first offence by that side, the bowler's end umpire shall then

- summon the offending player's captain and issue a first and final warning which shall apply to all members of the team for the remainder of the match.

- warn the offending player's captain that any further such offence by any member of his/her team shall result in the award of 5 Penalty runs to the opposing team.

41.2.1.2 If this is a second or subsequent offence by that side, the bowler's end umpire shall then

- summon the offending player's captain and inform him/her that there has been a further such offence.

- award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing side

41.2.1.3 The umpires together may report the incident to the TNPL Match Referee, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.

41.3 The match ball – changing its condition

41.3.1 The umpires shall make frequent and irregular inspections of the ball. In addition, they shall immediately inspect the ball if they suspect anyone of attempting to change the condition of the ball, except as permitted in clause 41.3.2.

41.3.2 It is an offence for any player to take any action which changes the condition of the ball.

Except In carrying out his/her normal duties, a batter is not allowed to damage the ball other than, when the ball is in play, in striking it with the bat. See also clause 5.5 (Damage to the ball).

A fielder may, however:

41.3.2.1 Polish the ball on his/her clothing provided that no artificial substance or saliva is used, that the only natural substance used is sweat and that such polishing wastes no time.

41.3.2.2 Remove mud from the ball under the supervision of an umpire.

41.3.2.3 Dry a wet ball on a piece of cloth that has been approved by the umpires.

41.3.3 The umpires shall consider the condition of the ball to have been unfairly changed if any action by any player does not comply with the conditions in clause 41.3.2.

41.3.4 If the umpires together agree that the condition of the ball has been unfairly changed by a member or members of either side, or that its condition is inconsistent with the use it has received, they shall consider that there has been a contravention of this clause and decide together whether they can identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct.

41.3.5 If it is possible to identify the player(s) responsible for changing the condition of the ball, the umpires shall;

41.3.5.1 Subject to 41.3.7 below, change the ball forthwith.

41.3.5.1.1 If the umpires together agree that the condition of the ball has been unfairly changed by a member or members of the fielding side, the batter 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.

41.3.5.1.2 If the umpires together agree that the condition of the ball has been unfairly changed by a member or members of the batting side, the umpires shall select and bring into use immediately, a ball which shall have wear comparable to that of the previous ball immediately prior to the contravention.

41.3.5.2 Additionally, the bowler's end umpire shall

- award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing side.

- if appropriate, inform the batters at the wicket and the captain of the fielding side that the ball has been changed and the reason for their action.

- inform the captain of the batting side as soon as practicable of what has occurred.

41.3.5.3 The umpires shall then report the matter to the TNPL Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the player(s) concerned.

41.3.6 If it is not possible to identify the player(s) responsible for changing the condition of the ball, the umpires shall;

41.3.6.1 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.

41.3.6.2 The bowler's end umpire shall issue the captain with a first and final warning, and

41.3.6.3 Advise the captain that should there be any further instances of changing the condition of the ball by that team during the remainder of the match or the season, clause 41.3.5.2 will be adopted, with the captain deemed to be the player responsible for the contravention.

41.3.7 If the umpires believe that saliva has been applied to the ball – either 41.3.5 or 41.3.6 will be applied.

41.4 Deliberate attempt to distract striker

41.4.1 It is unfair for any fielder deliberately to attempt to distract the striker while he/she is preparing to receive or receiving a delivery.

41.4.2 If either umpire considers that any action by a fielder is such an attempt, he/she shall immediately call and signal Dead ball and inform the other umpire of the reason for the call. The bowler's end umpire shall

- award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.

- inform the captain of the fielding side, the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for the action.

Neither batter shall be dismissed from that delivery and the ball shall not count as one of the over. However, if either umpire had reason to call and signal No ball, he/she shall do so regardless of the attempt to distract, and this call shall stand.

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

41.5 Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of batter

41.5.1 In addition to clause 41.4, it is unfair for any fielder willfully to attempt, by word or action, to distract, deceive or obstruct either batter after the striker has received the ball.

41.5.2 It is for either one of the umpires to decide whether any distraction, deception or obstruction is willful or not.

41.5.3 If either umpire considers that a fielder has caused or attempted to cause such a distraction, deception or obstruction, he/she shall immediately call and signal Dead ball and inform the other umpire of the reason for the call.

41.5.4 Neither batter shall be dismissed from that delivery.

41.5.5 The bowler's end umpire shall;

- signal No ball or Wide to the scorers, if applicable

- award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.

- inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action and as soon as practicable inform the captain of the batting side.

41.5.6 The ball shall not count as one of the over.

41.5.7 Any runs completed by the batters before the offence shall be scored, together with any runs for penalties awarded to either side. Additionally, the run in progress shall be scored whether or not the batters had already crossed at the instant of the offence.

41.5.8 The batters at the wicket shall decide which of them is to face the next delivery.

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

41.6 Bowling of dangerous and unfair short pitched deliveries

41.6.1 Notwithstanding clause 41.6.2, the bowling of short pitched deliveries is dangerous if the bowler's end umpire considers that, taking into consideration the skill of the striker, by their speed, length, height and direction they are likely to inflict physical injury on him/her. The fact that the striker is wearing protective equipment shall be disregarded.

In the first instance the umpire decides that the bowling of short pitched deliveries has become dangerous under 41.6.1

41.6.1.1 The umpire shall call and signal No ball, and when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batters of what has occurred. This caution shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

41.6.1.2 If there is a second instance, the umpire shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning, which shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

41.6.1.3 Should there be any further instance 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.

- The umpire shall inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.

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

41.6.2 A bowler shall be limited to two fast short-pitched deliveries per over.

41.6.3 A fast short-pitched delivery is defined as a ball, which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.

41.6.4 The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batter on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.

41.6.5 In addition, a ball that passes above head height of the batter, standing upright at the popping crease, that prevents him/her from being able to hit it with his/her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a wide. See also clause 22.1.1.2

41.6.5.1 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.

41.6.6 In the event of a bowler bowling more than two fast short pitched deliveries in an over as defined in clause 41.6.3 above, the umpire at the bowler's 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.

41.6.7 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 batters at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.

41.6.8 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/her final warning for the innings.

41.6.9 Should there be any further instance 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.

-The umpire shall report the occurrence to the batters and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.

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

41.6.10 Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in clauses 41.6.1.3,
41.6.9 and 41.7, such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

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.

Where the bowler's end umpire is unable to decide on whether the ball passed above waist height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease, he/she shall first consult with the striker's end umpire. Even after consultation, if doubt remains, bowler's end umpire shall take assistance from the third umpire.

If, in the opinion of the umpire, such a delivery is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batter 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 batters 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 batter) 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 batters and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.

The umpires may then report the matter to the TNPL 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.

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 batters and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.

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

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/she 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 batters and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.

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

41.9 Time wasting by the fielding side

41.9.1 It is unfair for any fielder to waste time.

41.9.2 If either umpire considers that the progress of an over is unnecessarily slow, or time is being wasted in any other way, by the captain of the fielding side or by any other fielder, at the first instance the umpire concerned shall

- if the ball is in play, call and signal Dead ball.

- inform the other umpire of what has occurred. The bowler's end umpire shall then

- warn the captain of the fielding side, indicating that this is a first and final warning.

- inform the batters of what has occurred.

41.9.3 If either umpire considers that there is any further waste of time in that innings by any fielder, the umpire concerned shall

- if the ball is in play, call and signal Dead ball.

- inform the other umpire of what has occurred.

The bowler's end umpire shall then award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side and inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action.

Additionally the umpire shall inform the batters and, as soon as is practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

If the umpires believe that the act of time wasting was deliberate or repetitive, the umpires together may report the occurrence to the TNPL Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the Captain and the team concerned.

41.10 Batter wasting time

41.10.1 It is unfair for a batter to waste time. In normal circumstances, the striker should always be ready to take strike when the bowler is ready to start his/her run-up.

41.10.2 Should either batter waste time by failing to meet this requirement, or in any other way, the following procedure shall be adopted. At the first instance, either before the bowler starts his/her run-up or when the ball becomes dead, as appropriate, the umpire shall

- warn both batters and indicate that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply throughout the innings. The umpire shall so inform each incoming batter.

- inform the other umpire of what has occurred.

- inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

41.10.3 If there is any further time wasting by any batter in that innings, the umpire shall, at the appropriate time while the ball is dead

- award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side.

- inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.

- inform the other batter, the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

If the umpires believe that the act of time wasting was deemed to be deliberate or repetitive, the umpires together may report the occurrence to the TNPL Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the batter/batters concerned.

41.11 The protected area

The protected area is defined as that area of the pitch contained within a rectangle bounded at each end by imaginary lines parallel to the popping creases and 5 ft/1.52 m in front of each, and on the sides by imaginary lines, one each side of the imaginary line joining the centres of the two middle stumps, each parallel to it and 1 ft/30.48 cm from it.

41.12 Fielder damaging the pitch

41.12.1 It is unfair to cause deliberate or avoidable damage to the pitch. A fielder will be deemed to be causing avoidable damage if either umpire considers that his/her presence on the pitch is without reasonable cause.

41.12.2 If a fielder causes avoidable damage to the pitch, other than as in clause 41.13.1, at the first instance the umpire seeing the contravention shall, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire. The bowler's end umpire shall then

- caution the captain of the fielding side and indicate that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply throughout the innings.

- inform the batters of what has occurred.

41.12.3 If, in that innings, there is any further instance of avoidable damage to the pitch, by any fielder, the umpire seeing the contravention shall, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire. The bowler's end umpire shall then

- award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side. Additionally the umpire shall

- inform the fielding captain of the reason for this action.

- inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

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

41.13 Bowler running on protected area

41.13.1 It is unfair for a bowler to enter the protected area in his/her follow-through without reasonable cause, whether or not the ball is delivered.

41.13.2 If a bowler contravenes this clause, at the first instance and when the ball is dead, the umpire shall

- caution the bowler and inform the other umpire of what has occurred. This caution shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

- inform the captain of the fielding side and the batters of what has occurred.

41.13.3 If, in that innings, the same bowler again contravenes this clause, the umpire shall repeat the above procedure indicating that this is a final warning. This warning shall also apply throughout the innings.

41.13.4 If, in that innings, the same bowler contravenes this clause a third time, when the ball is dead, the umpire shall,

- direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling. 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. The bowler taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

- inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.

- inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

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

41.14 Batter damaging the pitch

41.14.1 It is unfair to cause deliberate or avoidable damage to the pitch. If the striker enters the protected area in playing or playing at the ball, he/she must move from it immediately thereafter. A batter will be deemed to be causing avoidable damage if either umpire considers that his/her presence on the pitch is without reasonable cause.

41.14.2 If either batter causes deliberate or avoidable damage to the pitch, other than as in clause 41.15, at the first instance the umpire seeing the contravention shall, when the ball is dead,

inform the other umpire of the occurrence. The bowler's end umpire shall then

- warn both batters that the practice is unfair and indicate that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply throughout the innings. The umpire shall so inform each incoming batter.

-inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

41.14.3 If there is any further instance of avoidable damage to the pitch by any batter in that innings, the umpire seeing the contravention shall, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire of the occurrence.

The bowler's end umpire shall

- disallow all runs to the batting side

- return any not out batter to his/her original end

- signal No ball or Wide to the scorers if applicable.

- award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side.

- award any other 5-run Penalty that is applicable except for Penalty runs under clause 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side).

- Inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.

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

41.15 Striker in protected area

41.15.1 The striker shall not adopt a stance in the protected area or so close to it that frequent encroachment is inevitable.

The striker may make a mark on the pitch for the purpose of indicating his/her batting position provided that no mark is unreasonably close to the protected area.

41.15.2 If either umpire considers that the striker is in breach of any of the conditions in clause 41.15.1, if the bowler has not entered the delivery stride, he/she shall immediately call Dead ball, otherwise, wait until the ball is dead; he/she shall then inform the other umpire of the occurrence.

The bowler's end umpire shall then

- Warn the striker that the practice is unfair and indicate that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply throughout the innings. The umpire shall so inform the non-striker and each incoming batter.

- Inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

41.15.3 If there is any further breach of any of the conditions in clause 41.15.1 by any batter in that innings, the umpire seeing the contravention shall, if the bowler has not entered his/her delivery stride, immediately call and signal Dead ball, otherwise, he/she shall wait until the ball is dead and then inform the other umpire of the occurrence.

The bowler's end umpire shall

- Disallow all runs to the batting side

- Return any not out batter to his/her original end

- Signal No ball or Wide to the scorers if applicable.

- Award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side.

- Award any other 5-run Penalty that is applicable except for Penalty runs under clause 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side).

- Inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.

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

41.16 Batters stealing a run

It is unfair for the batters to attempt to steal a run during the bowler's run-up.

Unless the bowler attempts to run out either batter – see clauses 41.16 and 21.4 (Bowler throwing towards striker's end before delivery) – the umpire shall

- Call and signal Dead ball as soon as the batters cross in such an attempt.

- Inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.

The bowler's end umpire shall then

- Return the batters to their original ends.

- Award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side.

- Award any other 5 Penalty that is applicable

- Inform the batters, the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side, of the reason for this action.

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

41.17 Penalty runs

41.17.1 When Penalty runs are awarded to either side, when the ball is dead the umpire shall signal the Penalty runs to the scorers. See clause 2.13 (Signals).

41.17.2 Penalty runs shall be awarded in each case where these Playing Conditions require the award, even if a result has already been achieved. See clause 16.6 (Winning hit or extras).

Note, however, that the restrictions on awarding Penalty runs, in clauses 23.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded), 34.4 (Runs scored from ball lawfully struck more than once) and 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side), will apply.

41.17.3 When 5 Penalty runs are awarded to the batting side under any of clauses 24.4 (Player returning without permission), 28.2 (Fielding the ball), or 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side) or under 41.3, 41.4, 41.5, 41.9 or 41.12, then

- They shall be scored as Penalty extras and shall be in addition to any other penalties.

- They are awarded when the ball is dead and shall not be regarded as runs scored from either the immediately preceding delivery or the immediately following delivery, and shall be in addition to any runs from those deliveries.

- The batters shall not change ends solely by reason of the 5 run penalty.

41.17.4 When 5 Penalty runs are awarded to the fielding side, under clause 18.5.2 (Deliberate short runs), or under 41.10, 41.14, 41.15 or 41.17, they shall be added as Penalty extras to that side's total of runs in its most recently completed innings. If the fielding side has not completed an innings, the 5 Penalty runs shall be added to the score in its next innings.

41.18 Use of Electronic Communications Equipment

The use of electronic communication devices, equipment and smart watches of any kind to communicate with players on the field of play shall not be permitted, except that broadcaster to player communication shall be allowed. Teams will be able to use electronic communication devices between the dressing room and the dug-out provided that TNPL is notified in advance of the radio frequency to be used and the names of the individuals who will be using the communication devices.

Appendices to TNPL Playing Conditions

(Incorporating the 2017 Code of the MCC Laws of Cricket, 3rd Edition 2022)

A. Definitions

B. Equipment

1. The bat
2. The wickets
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C. The venue

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F. The Super Over

G. Application of Reserve Day

Appendix A
Definitions

1 The match

1.1 The game is used in these Playing Conditions as a general term meaning the Game of Cricket.

1.2 A match is a single Twenty20 TNPL match between two teams, played under these Playing Conditions.

1.3 A Super Over is a procedure that may be adopted for determining the winner of a tied match or in the play offs when no play was possible or the minimum number of overs to constitute a match could not be played, as set out in Appendix F.

1.4 The toss is the toss for choice of innings.

1.5 Before the toss is at any time before the toss on the day of the match.

1.6 Before the match is at any time before the toss, not restricted to the day of the match.

1.7 During the match is at any time after the toss until the conclusion of the match, whether play is in progress or not.

1.8 DLS is the Duckworth/Lewis/Stern method for determining the target score for the team batting second in an interrupted match.

1.9 Playing time is any time between the call of Play and the call of Time. See clauses 12.1 (Call of Play) and 12.2 (Call of Time).

1.10 Conduct of the match includes any action relevant to the match at any time.

1.11 Ground Authority is the entity responsible for the selection and preparation of the pitch and other functions relating to the hosting and management of the match, including any agents acting on their behalf (including but not limited to the curator or other ground staff).

1.12 The Spirit of Cricket refers to the values of respect and fair play that underpin the game of cricket, as set out in the Preamble to these Playing Conditions.

1.13 The TNPL Code of Conduct for Players and Team Officials is the TNPL Code of Conduct for Players and Team Officials, as amended from time to time.

1.14 A Reserve Day is, where scheduled, an additional day for the completion or replay of a designated match.

2 Implements and equipment

2.1 Implements used in the match are the bat, the ball, the stumps and bails.

2.2 External protective equipment is any visible item of apparel worn for protection against external blows.

For a batter, items permitted are a protective helmet, external leg guards (batting pads), batting gloves and, if visible, forearm guards.

For a fielder, only a protective helmet is permitted, except in the case of a wicket-keeper, for whom wicket-keeping pads and gloves are also permitted.

2.3 **A protective helmet** is headwear made of hard material and designed to protect the head or the face or both, which shall (in line with the TNPL Clothing and Equipment Regulations). For the purposes of interpreting these Playing Conditions, such a description will include faceguards, head, neck and/or face grills and neck guards.

2.4 **Equipment** – a batter's equipment is his/her bat as defined above, together with any external protective equipment he/she is wearing.

A fielder's equipment is any external protective equipment that he/she is wearing.

2.5 **The bat** – the following are to be considered as part of the bat:

- the whole of the bat itself.

- the whole of a glove (or gloves) worn on the hand (or hands) holding the bat.

- the hand (or hands) holding the bat, if the batter is not wearing a glove on that hand or on those hands.

2.6 **Held in batter's hand.** Contact between a batter's hand, or glove worn on his/her hand, and any part of the bat shall constitute the bat being held in that hand.

3 The playing area

3.1 **The field of play** is the area contained within the boundary.

3.2 **The square** is a specially prepared area of the field of play within which the match pitch is situated.

3.3 **The outfield** is that part of the field of play between the square and the boundary.

4 Positioning

4.1 **Behind the popping crease** at one end of the pitch is that area of the field of play, including any other marking, objects and persons therein, that is on that side of the popping crease that does not include the creases at the opposite end of the pitch. Behind, in relation to any other marking, object or person, follows the same principle. See the diagram in paragraph 13.

4.2 **In front of the popping crease** at one end of the pitch is that area of the field of play, including any other marking, objects and persons therein, that is on that side of the popping crease that includes the creases at the opposite end of the pitch. In front of, in relation to any other marking, object or person, follows the same principle. See the diagram in paragraph 13.

4.3 **The striker's end** is the place where the striker stands to receive a delivery from the bowler only insofar as it identifies, independently of where the striker may subsequently move, one end of the pitch.

4.4 **The bowler's end** is the end from which the bowler delivers the ball. It is the other end of the pitch from the striker's end and identifies that end of the pitch that is not the striker's end as described in paragraph 4.3.

4.5 **The wicket-keeper's end** is the same as the striker's end as described in paragraph 4.3.

4.6 **In front of the line of the striker's wicket** is in the area of the field of play in front of the

Imaginary line joining the fronts of the stumps at the striker's end; this line to be considered extended in both directions to the boundary. See paragraph 4.2.

4.7 **Behind the wicket** is in the area of the field of play behind the imaginary line joining the backs of the stumps at the appropriate end; this line to be considered extended in both directions to the boundary. See paragraph 4.1.

4.8 **Behind the wicket-keeper** is behind the wicket at the striker's end, as defined above, but in line with both sets of stumps and further from the stumps than the wicket-keeper.

4.9 **Off side/on (leg) side** – see diagram in paragraph 13

4.10 **Inside edge** is the edge on the same side as the nearer wicket.

5 Umpires and decision-making

5.1 **Umpire** – where the description the umpire is used on its own, it always means 'the bowler's end umpire' though this full description is sometimes used for emphasis or clarity. Similarly **the umpires** always mean both umpires and the third umpire. **An umpire** and **umpires** are generalised terms. Otherwise, a fuller description indicates which one of the umpires is specifically intended. Each umpire will be bowler's end umpire and striker's end umpire in alternate overs.

5.2 **Bowler's end umpire** is the umpire who is standing at the bowler's end (see paragraph 4.4) for the current delivery.

5.3 **Striker's end umpire** is the umpire who is standing at the striker's end (see paragraph 4.3), to one side of the pitch or the other, depending on his/her choice, for the current delivery.

5.4 **On-field umpires** shall mean, collectively, the bowler's end umpire and the striker's end umpire.

5.5 **Third umpire** is the umpire who may use television evidence and other available technology in order review front foot and back foot fairness and review a decision of the on-field umpires, either by way of an Umpire Review or a Player Review under the protocol set out in Appendix D

5.6 **Umpires together agree** applies to decisions which the umpires are to make jointly, independently of the players.

5.7 **Decision Review System or DRS** is the process covered by the Decision Review System and Third Umpire Protocol set out in Appendix , under which the third umpire may be consulted in relation to a decision of the on-field umpires, either by way of an Umpire Review or Player Review.

5.8 **Player Review** is the process set out in Appendix D by which a player may request a review of any decision taken by the on-field umpires concerning whether or not a batter is dismissed (with the exception of 'Timed Out').

5.9 **Umpire Review** is the process set out in Appendix D by which an on-field umpire has the discretion to refer a decision to the third umpire or, under certain circumstances, to consult with the third umpire before making a decision.

5.10 **Umpire's Call** is the concept within the DRS under which the on-field decision of the bowler's end umpire shall stand, which shall apply under the specific circumstances set out in paragraphs 3.4.5 and 3.4.6 of Appendix D, where the ball tracking technology indicates a marginal decision in respect of either the Impact Zone or the Wicket Zone.

5.11 The **Pitching Zone** as used in the DRS is a two dimensional area on the pitch between both sets of stumps with its boundaries consisting of the base of both sets of stumps and a line between the outside of the outer stumps at each end.

5.12 The I**mpact Zone** as used in the DRS is a three dimensional space extending between both sets of stumps to an indefinite height vertically and with its boundaries consisting of the base of the stumps and the outside of the outer stumps at each end.

5.13 The **Wicket Zone** as used in the DRS is a two dimensional area with its boundaries consisting of the outside of the outer stumps, the base of the stumps and the top of the stumps.

5.14 A **Fair Catch** is a catch that has been taken cleanly by the fielder in accordance with clause 33.

5.15 A **Bump Ball** is where the ball has made contact with the ground shortly after making contact with the striker's bat.

6 Batters

6.1 **Batting side** is the side currently batting, whether or not play is in progress.

6.2 **Member of the batting side** is one of the players nominated by the captain of the batting side, or any authorized replacement for such nominated player.

6.3 **The Striker** is the batter who receives the ball delivered by the bowler.

6.4 **The non-striker** is the batter whose ground is at the bowler's end when the ball is delivered.

6.5 **A batter's ground** – at each end of the pitch, the whole area of the field of play behind the popping crease is the ground at that end for a batter.

6.6 **Original end** is the end where a batter was when the ball came into play for that delivery.

6.7 **Wicket he/she has** left is the wicket at the end where a batter was at the start of the run in progress.

6.8 A **batting position** is the position and posture adopted by the striker to receive a ball delivered by the bowler

6.9 For the purposes of these Playing Conditions, waist height is defined as the point at which the top of the batter's trousers would conventionally be when he/she is standing upright at the popping crease.

7 Fielders

7.1 **Fielding side** is the side currently fielding, whether or not play is in progress.

7.2 **Member of the fielding side** is one of the players nominated by the captain of the fielding side, or any authorized replacement or substitute for such nominated player.

7.3 **Fielder** is one of the 11 or fewer players who together represent the fielding side on the field of play. This definition includes not only both the bowler and the wicket-keeper but also nominated players who are legitimately on the field of play, together with players legitimately acting as substitutes for absent nominated players. It excludes any nominated player who is absent from the field of play, or who has been absent from the field of play and who has not yet obtained the umpire's permission to return.

A player going briefly outside the boundary in the course of discharging his/her duties as a fielder is not absent from the field of play nor, for the purposes of clause 24.2 (Fielder absent or leaving the field of play), is he/she to be regarded as having left the field of play.

8 Substitutes and Concussion Replacements

8.1 A **Substitute** is a player who takes the place of a fielder on the field of play, but does not replace the player for whom he/she substitutes on that side's list of nominated players. A substitute's activities are limited to fielding.

8.2 A **Concussion Replacement** is a player who take the place of a player who has been replaced in accordance with the process set out in clause 1.2.6, and who for the remainder of the match replaces that player on that side's list of nominated players, being able to take a full part in the match (subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by TNPL Match Referee in accordance with clause 1.2.6.4).

8.3 A Concussion Replacement Request is the notification made to the TNPL Match Referee in accordance with the process set out in clause 1.2.6.3.

8.4 The **Players' Medical Team Doctor** is the individual designated as having responsibility for the assessment of any head or neck injury sustained by a player as set out in clause 1.2.6.2.

9 Bowlers

9.1 **Over the wicket / round the wicket** – If, as the bowler runs up between the wicket and the return crease, the wicket is on the same side as his/her bowling arm, he/she is bowling over the wicket. If the return crease is on the same side as his/her bowling arm, he/she is bowling round the wicket.

9.2 **Delivery swing** is the motion of the bowler's arm during which he/she normally releases the ball for a delivery.

9.3 **Delivery stride** is the stride during which the delivery swing is made, whether the ball is released or not. It starts when the bowler's back foot lands for that stride and ends when the front foot lands in the same stride. The stride after the delivery stride is completed when the next foot lands, i.e. when the back foot of the delivery stride lands again.

9.4 The **TNPL Suspected Illegal Bowling Action Policy** are the TNPL's regulations governing Suspected Illegal Bowling Actions.

9.5 An **Illegal Bowling Action** is a bowling action where a bowler's Elbow Extension exceeds 15 degrees, measured from the point at which the bowling arm reaches the horizontal until the point at which the ball is released (any Elbow Hyperextension shall be discounted for the purposes of determining an Illegal Bowling Action).

9.6 **Elbow Extension** means the motion that occurs when a bowler's arm moves from a flexed (bent) position at the elbow, to a more extended (straight) position (full Elbow Extension occurs when the arm is straight).

9.7 **Elbow Hyperextension** is the motion that occurs when a bowler's elbow extends beyond the straight position.

9.8 The **Match Officials Report of Suspected Illegal Bowling Action** is the form provided for by section 2 of the TNPL Suspected Illegal Bowling Action Policy, by which an umpire and/or the TNPL Match Referee may submit a report relating to a suspected Illegal Bowling Action.

10 The ball

10.1 **The ball is struck/strikes the ball** unless specifically defined otherwise, mean 'the ball is struck by the bat'/'strikes the ball with the bat'.

10.2 **Full-pitch** describes a ball delivered by the bowler that reaches or passes the striker without having touched the ground. Sometimes described as non-pitching.

11 Runs

11.1 **A run to be disallowed** is one that in these Playing Conditions should not have been taken. It is not only to be cancelled but the batters are to be returned to their original ends.

11.2 **A run not to be scored** is one that is not illegal, but is not recognised as a properly executed run. It is not a run that has been made, so the question of cancellation does not arise. The loss of the run so attempted is not a disallowance and the batters will not be returned to their original ends on that account.

12 The person

12.1 **Person;** A player's person is his/her physical person (flesh and blood) together with any clothing or legitimate external protective equipment that he/she is wearing except, in the case of a batter, his/her bat.

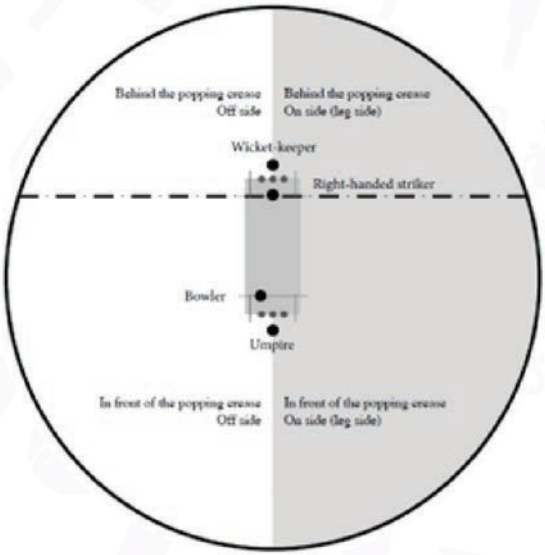
A hand, whether gloved or not, that is not holding the bat is part of the batter's person.

No item of clothing or equipment is part of the player's person unless it is attached to him/her. For a batter, a glove being held but not worn is part of his/her person.

For a fielder, an item of clothing or equipment he/she is holding in his/her hand or hands is not part of his/her person.

12.2 **Clothing** – anything that a player is wearing, including such items as spectacles or jewellery, that is not classed as external protective equipment is classed as clothing, even though he/she may be wearing some items of apparel, which are not visible, for protection. A bat being carried by a batter does not come within this definition of clothing.

12.3 **Hand** for batter or wicket-keeper shall include both the hand itself and the whole of a glove worn on the hand.



Off side / on side; in front of / behind the popping crease.

Appendix B
Equipment

1 The Bat

1.1 General guidance

1.1.1 Measurements - All provisions in paragraphs 1.2 to 1.6 below are subject to the measurements and restrictions stated in the Playing Conditions and this Appendix.

1.1.2 **Adhesives** – Throughout, adhesives are permitted only where essential and only in minimal quantity.

1.2 Specifications for the Handle

1.2.1 One end of the handle is inserted into a recess in the blade as a means of joining the handle and the blade.

This lower portion is used purely for joining the blade and the handle together. It is not part of the blade but, solely in interpreting paragraphs 1.3 and 1.4 below, references to the blade shall be considered to extend also to this lower portion of the handle where relevant.

1.2.2 The handle may be glued where necessary and bound with twine along the upper portion.

Providing clause 5.4.3 is not contravened, the upper portion may be covered with materials solely to provide a surface suitable for gripping. Such covering is an addition and is not part of the bat, except in relation to clause 5.6. The bottom of this grip should not extend below the point defined in paragraph 1.2.4 below.

Twine binding and the covering grip may extend beyond the junction of the upper and lower portions of the handle, to cover part of the shoulders of the bat as defined in paragraph 1.3.1.

No material may be placed on or inserted into the lower portion of the handle other than as permitted above together with the minimal adhesives or adhesive tape used solely for fixing these items, or for fixing the handle to the blade.

1.2.3 **Materials in handle** – As a proportion of the total volume of the handle, materials other than cane, wood or twine are restricted to one-tenth. Such materials must not project more than

3.25 in/8.26 cm into the lower portion of the handle

1.2.4 **Binding and covering of handle** – The permitted continuation beyond the junction of the upper and lower portions of the handle is restricted to a maximum, measured along the length of the handle, of

2.5 in/6.35 cm in for the twine binding

2.75 in/6.99 cm for the covering grip.

1.3 **Specifications for the Blade**

1.3.1 The blade has a face, a back, a toe, sides and shoulders

1.3.1.1 The face of the blade is its main striking surface and shall be flat or have a slight convex curve resulting from traditional pressing techniques. The back is the opposite surface.

1.3.1.2 The shoulders, sides and toe are the remaining surfaces, separating the face and the back.

1.3.1.3 The shoulders, one on each side of the handle, are along that portion of the blade between the first entry point of the handle and the point at which the blade first reaches its full width.

1.3.1.4 The toe is the surface opposite to the shoulders taken as a pair.

1.3.1.5 The sides, one each side of the blade, are along the rest of the blade, between the toe and the shoulders.

1.3.2 No material may be placed on or inserted into the blade other than as permitted in paragraph 1.2.4, paragraph 1.3.3, and clause 5.4 together with the minimal adhesives or adhesive tape used solely for fixing these items, or for fixing the handle to the blade.

1.3.3 **Covering the blade**. Bats shall have no covering on the blade except as permitted in clause 5.4.

Any materials referred to above, in clause 5.4 and paragraph 1.4 below, are to be considered as part of the bat, which must still pass through the gauge as defined in paragraph 1.6.

1.4 **Protection and repair**

1.4.1 The surface of the blade may be treated with non-solid materials to improve resistance to moisture penetration and/or mask natural blemishes in the appearance of the wood. Save for the purpose of giving a homogeneous appearance by masking natural blemishes, such treatment shall not materially alter the colour of the blade.

1.4.2 Materials can be used for protection and repair as stated in clause 5.4 and are additional to the blade. Note however clause 5.6.

Any such material shall not extend over any part of the back of the blade except in the case of clause 5.4.1 and then only when it is applied as a continuous wrapping covering the damaged area.

The repair material shall not extend along the length of the blade more than 0.79 in/2.0 cm in each direction beyond the limits of the damaged area. Where used as a continuous binding, any overlapping shall not breach the maximum of 0.04 in/0.1 cm in total thickness.

The use of non-solid material which when dry forms a hard layer more than 0.004 in/0.01 cm in thickness is not permitted.

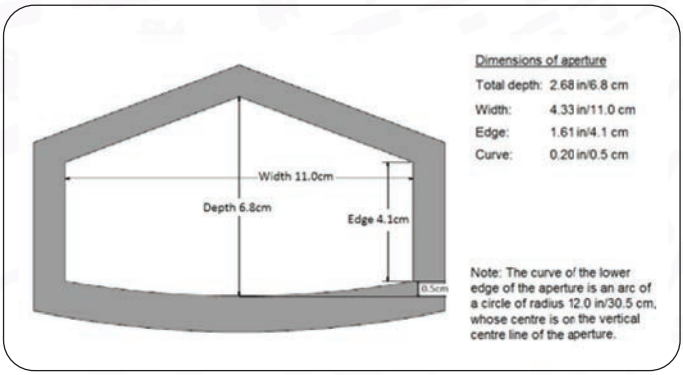
1.4.3 Permitted coverings, repair material and toe guards, not exceeding their specified thicknesses, may be additional to the dimensions above, but the bat must still pass through the gauge as described in paragraph 1.6.

1.5 **Commercial identifications**

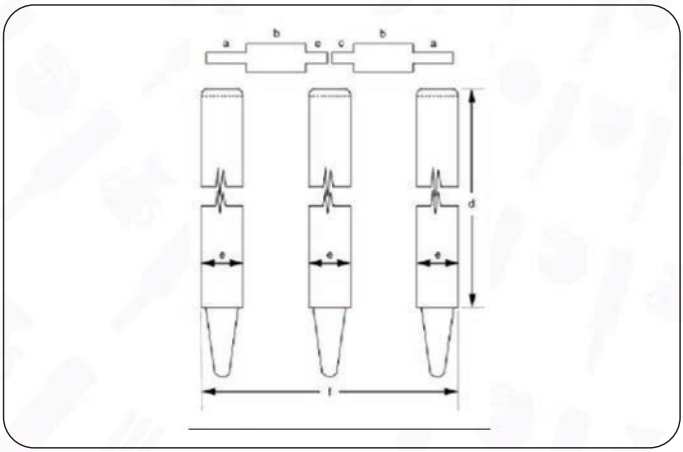
Such identifications shall comply with the restrictions set out in the TNPL Clothing and Equipment Regulations in relation to the size and position of marks and logos.

1.6 **Bat Gauge**

All bats must meet the specifications defined in clause 5.7. They must also, with or without protective coverings permitted in clause 5.4, be able to pass through a bat gauge, the dimensions and shape of which are shown in the following diagram:



2 The wickets



2.1 **Bails**

Overall 4.31 in / 10.95 cm a = 1.38 in / 3.50 cm
b = 2.13 in / 5.40 cm c = 0.81 in / 2.06 cm

2.2 **Stumps**

Height (d) = 28 in / 71.1 cm
Diameter (e) - maximum = 1.5 in / 3.81 cm;
minimum = 1.38 in / 3.50 cm

2.3 **Overall**

Width (f) of wicket 9 in / 22.86 cm

3 Wicket-keeping gloves

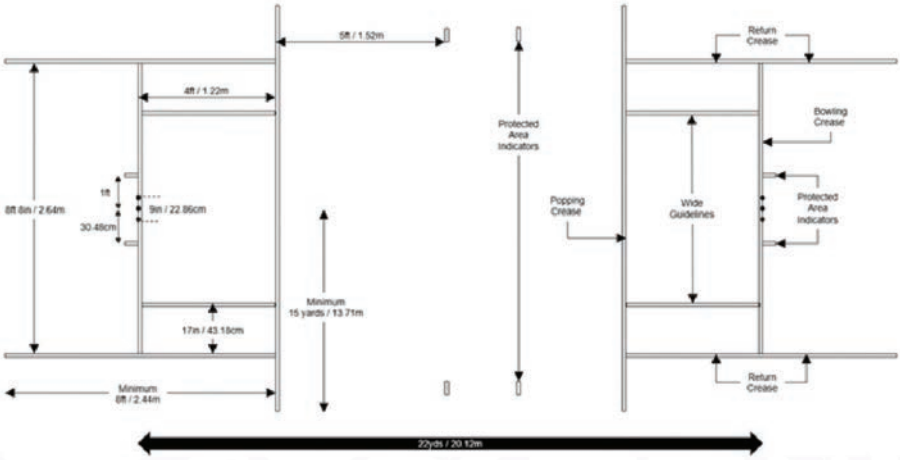
3.1 The images below illustrate the requirements of clause 27.2 in relation to:

- no webbing between the fingers;
- a single piece of non-stretch material between finger and thumb as a means of support; and
- when a hand wearing the glove has the thumb fully extended, the top edge being taut and not protruding beyond the straight line joining the top of the index finger to the top of the thumb.

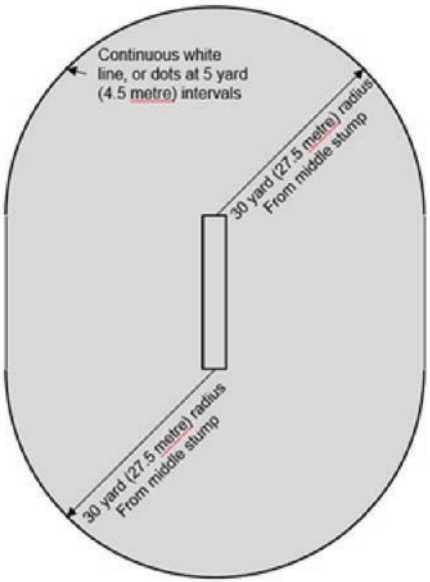
3.2 Note also the requirement for wicket-keeping gloves to comply with the Clothing and Equipment Regulations in relation to the size and position of marks and logos.

Appendix C
The Venue

1 The pitch and the creases



2 Restriction on the placement of fielders



3 Advertising on grounds, perimeter boards and sight-screens

3.1 Advertising on grounds

3.1.1 The logos on outfields are to be positioned as follows:

(a) Behind the stumps – a minimum of 25.15 yards (23 meters) from the stumps.

(b) Midwicket/cover area – no advertising to be positioned within 30 yards (27.50 meters) of the centre of the pitch being used for the match.

3.1.2 Note: Advertising closer to the stumps as set out above which is required to meet 3D requirements for broadcasters may be permitted, subject to prior TNPL approval having been obtained.

3.2 Perimeter boards

3.2.1 Advertising on perimeter boards placed in front of the sight-screens is permitted save that the predominant colour of such advertising shall be of a contrasting colour to that of the ball.

3.2.2 Advertising on perimeter boards behind the stumps at both ends shall not contain moving, flashing or flickering images and operators should ensure that the images are only changed or moved at a time that will not be distracting to the players or the umpires.

3.2.3 The brightness of any electronic images shall be set at a level so that it is not a distraction to the players or umpires.

3.3 Sight-screens

3.3.1 Sight-screens shall be provided at both ends of all grounds.

3.3.2 Advertising shall be permitted on the sight-screen behind the striker, providing it is removed for the subsequent over from that end.

3.3.3 Such advertising shall not contain flashing or flickering images and particular care should be taken by the operators that the advertising is not changed at a time which is distracting to the umpire.

4 Markings on outfield

With the permission of the Ground Authority, a bowler may use paint to make a small marking on the outfield for the purposes of identifying their run-up. Paint used for this purpose shall be any colour other than white.

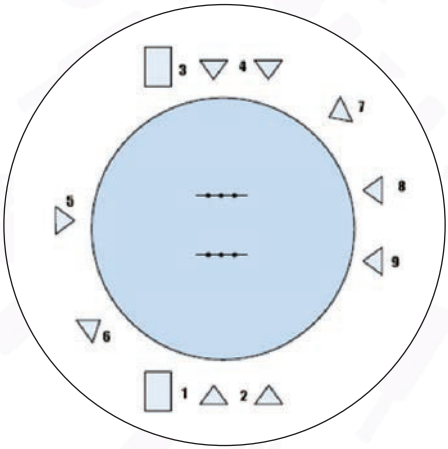
Appendix D
Decision Review System (DRS) and Third Umpire Protocol

1 General

1.1 Minimum requirements for the appointment of third umpire

1.2 The camera specification set out below shall be mandatory as a minimum requirement.

Generic Camera Layout - Basic TV Coverage



1 Wicket to Wicket
2 Follow
3 Wicket to Wicket
4 Follow
5 Square Leg/Mid Wicket
6 Slips
7 Slips
8 Line / Run out cam
9 Line / Run out cam

1.3 TNCA will ensure that a separate room is provided for the third umpire and that he/she has access to a television equipment and technology (where DRS is used) so as to be in the best position to facilitate the referral and/or consultation process referred to paragraphs 2 (Umpire Review) and 3 (Player Review) below.

1.4 The third umpire shall call for as many replays from any camera angle as is necessary to reach a decision.

1.5 The table below summarizes the minimum requirements for DRS to be used, and the regulations around the appointment of the third umpire:

	Third Umpire (non-DRS)	DRS
Minimum Requirement	Cameras Specification detailed in paragraph 1.2	**Cameras** ● Specification detailed in paragraph 1.2 Technology ● Approved ball-tracking technology ● Approved sound-based edge detection technology.
Third Umpire Jurisdiction	Umpire Reviews only	Umpire Reviews and Player Reviews
Replays that can be used	The third umpire shall only have access to replays of any camera images. Other technology which may be in use by the broadcaster for broadcast purposes (for example, ball-tracking technology, sound-based edge detection technology, and heat-based edge detection technology) shall not be used during Umpire Reviews	Any replay, stump microphone audio or technology detailed in paragraph 3.8.1 below.

2 Umpire Review

In the circumstances detailed in paragraphs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 below, the on-field umpire shall have the discretion to refer the decision to the third umpire or, in the case of paragraphs 2.2, and 2.4, to consult with the third umpire before making the decision. In line with clause 21.5, the third umpire shall already have reviewed television replays of the bowler's front foot and back foot landing and, where not satisfied that the second requirement of clause 21.5.2 (back foot not touching return crease and front foot landing behind the popping crease) has not been met, shall immediately have advised the bowler's end umpire (who shall in turn have immediately called and signaled No ball). Accordingly, paragraphs 2 (Umpire Review) and 3 (Player Review) of this Appendix D shall operate on the basis that this element of the referral and/or consultation process has already been undertaken.

Save for requesting the umpire to review his/her decision under paragraph 3 (Player Review) below, the players may not appeal to the on-field umpires to use the Umpire Review. Breach of this provision may constitute dissent and the player may be subject to disciplinary action under the TNPL Code of Conduct for Players and team officials.

2.1 Run Out, Stumped, Bowled and Hit Wicket Decisions

2.1.1 The relevant on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for run-out, stumped, bowled or hit wicket to the third umpire.

2.1.2 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/her hands.

2.1.3 In the case of a referral of a bowled, hit wicket or stumped decision, the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an Illegal Bowling Action and front foot and back foot fairness). If the delivery was not a fair delivery the third umpire shall indicate that the batter is Not out and advise the on-field umpire to signal No ball. See also paragraph 2.5 below.

2.1.4 Additionally, if the third umpire finds the batter is Out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or Not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he/she shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.

2.1.5 If the third umpire decides that the batter is Out, the word out shall be displayed on the big screen; if the third umpire decides that the batter is Not out, the words Not Out shall be displayed. In the event of any technical difficulties with the big screen, the third umpire will notify the standing umpires via radio to signal the relevant decision.

2.2 Caught Decisions, Obstructing the Field

2.2.1 Where the bowler's end umpire is unable to decide upon a Fair Catch or a Bump Ball, or if, on appeal from the fielding side, the batter obstructed the field, he/she shall first consult with the striker's end umpire.

2.2.2 Should both on-field umpires require assistance from the third umpire to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall consult with the striker's end umpire, before consulting 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/her hands. The third umpire shall determine whether the batter has been caught, whether the delivery was a bump ball, or if the batter willfully obstructed the field. In case of a fair catch, the third umpire will use all the technological support available to him/her. The third umpire shall communicate his/her decision as set out in paragraph 2.1.5.

2.2.3 The third umpire shall determine whether the batter has been caught, whether the delivery was a Bump Ball, or if the batter obstructed the field. However, in reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery for all decisions involving a catch (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an Illegal Bowling Action and front foot and back foot fairness) and whether the batter has hit the ball. If the delivery was not a fair delivery or if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter did not hit the ball, he/she shall indicate to the bowler's end umpire that the batter is Not out caught, and in the case of an unfair delivery, advise the bowler's end umpire to signal No ball. See also paragraph 2.5 below. 2.1.1 The relevant on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for run-out, stumped, bowled or hit wicket to the third umpire.

2.1.2 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/her hands.

2.1.3 In the case of a referral of a bowled, hit wicket or stumped decision, the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an Illegal Bowling Action and front foot and back foot fairness). If the delivery was not a fair delivery the third umpire shall indicate that the batter is Not out and advise the on-field umpire to signal No ball. See also paragraph 2.5 below.

2.1.4 Additionally, if the third umpire finds the batter is Out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or Not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he/she shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.

Save for requesting the umpire to review his/her decision under paragraph 3 (Player Review) below, the players may not appeal to the on-field umpires to use the Umpire Review. Breach of this provision may constitute dissent and the player may be subject to disciplinary action under the TNPL Code of Conduct for Players and team officials.

2.1 Run Out, Stumped, Bowled and Hit Wicket Decisions

2.1.1 The relevant on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for run-out, stumped, bowled or hit wicket to the third umpire.

2.1.2 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/her hands.

2.1.3 In the case of a referral of a bowled, hit wicket or stumped decision, the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an Illegal Bowling Action and front foot and back foot fairness). If the delivery was not a fair delivery the third umpire shall indicate that the batter is Not out and advise the on-field umpire to signal No ball. See also paragraph 2.5 below.

2.1.4 Additionally, if the third umpire finds the batter is Out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or Not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he/she shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.

2.1.5 If the third umpire decides that the batter is Out, the word out shall be displayed on the big screen; if the third umpire decides that the batter is Not out, the words Not Out shall be displayed. In the event of any technical difficulties with the big screen, the third umpire will notify the standing umpires via radio to signal the relevant decision.

2.2 Caught Decisions, Obstructing the Field

2.2.1 Where the bowler's end umpire is unable to decide upon a Fair Catch or a Bump Ball, or if, on appeal from the fielding side, the batter obstructed the field, he/she shall first consult with the striker's end umpire.

2.2.2 Should both on-field umpires require assistance from the third umpire to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall consult with the striker's end umpire, before consulting 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/her hands. The third umpire shall determine whether the batter has been caught, whether the delivery was a bump ball, or if the batter willfully obstructed the field. In case of a fair catch, the third umpire will use all the technological support available to him/her. The third umpire shall communicate his/her decision as set out in paragraph 2.1.5.

2.2.3 The third umpire shall determine whether the batter has been caught, whether the delivery was a Bump Ball, or if the batter obstructed the field. However, in reviewing the television replay(s), the third umpire shall first check the fairness of the delivery for all decisions involving a catch (all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an Illegal Bowling Action and front foot and back foot fairness) and whether the batter has hit the ball. If the delivery was not a fair delivery or if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter did not hit the ball, he/she shall indicate to the bowler's end umpire that the batter is Not out caught, and in the case of an unfair delivery, advise the bowler's end umpire to signal No ball. See also paragraph 2.5 below. Additionally, if it is clear to the third umpire that the batter is Out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or Not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), he/she shall notify the bowler's end umpire so that the correct decision can be made.

2.2.4 The third umpire shall communicate his/her decision as set out in paragraph 2.1.5.

2.3 Boundary Decisions

2.3.1 The bowler's end umpire shall be entitled to refer to the third umpire for a decision on:

2.3.1.1 Whether a four or six has been scored;

2.3.1.2 Whether a fielder had any part of his/her person in contact with the ball when he/she touched the boundary; or

2.3.1.3 Whether the fielder had any part of his/her person in contact with the ball when he/she had any part of his/her person grounded beyond the boundary.

2.3.1.4 The number of runs scored when a boundary results from an overthrow or the willful act of a fielder (See clause 19.8)

2.3.2 A decision shall be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter.

2.3.3 If the television evidence is inconclusive as to whether or not a boundary has been scored, the default presumption shall be in favour of no boundary being awarded.

2.3.4 Where the bowler's end umpire wishes to use the assistance of the third umpire in this circumstance, he/she shall communicate with the third umpire by use of a two-way radio and the third umpire shall convey his/her decision to the bowler's end umpire by the same method.

2.3.5 The third umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows a boundary line infringement or incident that appears not to have been acted upon by the on-field umpires.

2.4 Batters Running to the Same End

2.4.1 Where both batters have run to the same end and the on-field umpires are uncertain over which batter made his/her ground first, the on-field umpires may consult with the third umpire.

2.4.2 The procedure set out in paragraph 2.3.4 shall apply.

2.5 No Balls

2.5.1 For each delivery during the match, the third umpire shall check in real time the fairness of the delivery as per the provisions of clause 21.5.

2.5.2 If the third umpire determines that the delivery was not a fair delivery, he/she communicate this via two way radio to the bowler's end umpire who shall then call and signal No ball.

2.5.3 If there was no dismissal before the No ball signal, the batting side shall benefit from the one run for the No ball, as well as any runs that may subsequently have accrued from the delivery.

2.5.4 If there was a dismissal before the No ball signal, the bowler's end umpire shall indicate that the batter is Not out and signal No ball (except in the case of a dismissal for obstructing the field, which may still be effected despite a No ball being called, in which case the bowler's end umpire shall indicate that the relevant batter is Out and additionally call a No ball).

The batting side shall benefit from the reversal of the dismissal and the one run for the No ball, but shall not benefit from any runs that may subsequently have accrued from the delivery had a No ball call been made earlier. Where the batters crossed while the ball was in the air before being caught, the batters shall remain at the same ends as if the striker had been dismissed, but no runs shall be credited to the striker even if one (or more) runs were completed prior to the catch being taken.

No ball checks following a dismissal

2.5.5 If the bowler's end umpire is uncertain as to the fairness of the delivery following a dismissal (other than in respect of the front foot and back foot, which shall have already been checked by the third umpire), either affecting the validity of the dismissal or which batter is dismissed, he/she shall be entitled to request the batter to delay leaving the field and to check the fairness of the delivery with the third umpire. Communication with the third umpire shall be by two-way radio.

2.5.6 The third umpire shall check all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an Illegal Bowling Action. The third umpire shall apply clause 21.5 when deciding whether a No ball should have been called (and must therefore be satisfied that none of the three conditions in clause 21.5 have been met before calling a No ball).

2.5.7 If the delivery was not a fair delivery, the bowler's end umpire shall indicate that the batter is Not out and signal No ball (except in the case of a dismissal for obstructing the field, which may still be effected despite a No ball being called, in which case the bowler's end umpire shall indicate that the relevant batter is Out and additionally call a No ball).

2.5.8 If a No ball is called after being reviewed by the third umpire, the batting side shall benefit from the reversal of the dismissal and the one run for the No ball, but shall not benefit from any runs that may subsequently have accrued from the delivery had a No ball call been made earlier. Where the batters crossed while the ball was in the air before being caught, the batters shall return to their original ends as if the striker had been dismissed, but no runs shall be credited to the striker even if one (or more) runs were completed prior to the catch being taken.

2.6 Cameras On or Over the Field of Play

2.6.1 The on-field umpires shall be entitled to refer to the third umpire for a decision as to whether the ball has at any time during the normal course of play come into contact with any part of the camera, its apparatus or its cables above the playing area, as contemplated in clause 20.1.3.

2.6.2 Where an on-field umpire wishes to use the assistance of the third umpire in this circumstance, he/she shall communicate with the third umpire by use of a two-way radio and the third umpire shall convey his/her decision to the bowler's end umpire by the same method.

2.6.3 A decision shall be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter. If the television evidence is inconclusive as to whether or not the ball has come into contact with any part of the camera, its apparatus or its cables above the playing area, the default presumption shall be in favour of no contact having been made.

2.6.4 The third umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows the ball to have been in contact with any part of the camera or its cables above the playing area as envisaged under this paragraph.

2.7 Short Run, Underarm Bowling, Ball pitching wholly or partially off the pitch and Non-pitching deliveries

2.7.1 Short Run

2.7.1.1 If either umpire has a doubt that one or both batters ran short at that umpire's end, the umpire concerned, when the ball is dead, shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire to check the same. Based on the television evidence the third umpire will then inform the on-field umpire by two-way radio his/her findings.

2.7.1.2 If the television evidence is inconclusive as to whether or not it is a short run, the run will be considered as scored.

2.7.1.3 If the third umpire confirms that that it is a short run, the bowler's end umpire shall call and signal Short and inform the scorers as to the number of runs to be recorded.

2.7.1.4 The third umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows a possible short run that appears not to have been acted upon by the on-field umpires.

2.7.2 Underarm Bowling / Ball pitching wholly or partially off the pitch / Striker leaving the pitch / Non-pitching deliveries

2.7.2.1 If, in the opinion of bowler's end umpire, the ball has been delivered underarm or ball pitching wholly or partially off the pitch or no part of the striker (whether grounded or raised) remains within the pitch or ball delivered was above waist height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease, he/she shall consult with the striker's end umpire. If they require assistance from the third umpire to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall consult by two-way radio with the third umpire to check the same.

2.7.2.2 If the third umpire determines that the delivery was not a fair delivery, he/she communicate this via two way radio to the bowler's end umpire who shall then take action as per the clauses 21.3.2 or 21.3.3 or 21.8 (note also 20.4.2.13) or 41.7 of the playing condition.

2.7.2.3 Also refer to the paragraph 2.5 of this appendix.

3 Player Review

The following paragraphs shall operate in addition to and in conjunction with paragraph 2 (Umpire Review).

3.1 Circumstances in which a Player Review may be requested

3.1.1 A player may request a review of any decision taken by the on-field umpires concerning whether or not a batter is dismissed, with the exception of 'Timed Out' (Player Review).

3.1.2 No other decisions made by the umpires are eligible for a Player Review.

3.1.3 Only the batter involved in a dismissal may request a Player Review of an Out decision and only the captain (or acting captain) of the fielding team may request a Player Review of a Not out decision.

3.1.4 A decision concerning whether or not a batter is dismissed that could have been the subject of a Umpire Review under paragraph 2 is eligible for a Player Review as soon as it is clear that the on-field umpire has chosen not to initiate the Umpire Review.

3.2 The manner of requesting the Player Review

3.2.1 The request shall be made by the player making a 'T' sign with both forearms at head height.

3.2.2 The total time elapsed between the ball becoming dead and the review request being made shall be no more than 15 seconds. The bowler's end umpire shall provide the relevant player with a prompt after 10 seconds if the request has not been made at that time and the player shall request the review immediately thereafter. If the on-field umpires believe that a request has not been made within the 15 second time limit, they shall decline the request for a Player Review.

3.2.3 The captain may consult with the bowler and other fielders, and the two batters may consult with each other prior to deciding whether to request a Player Review. Either the captain or the two batters may, in respect of a decision relating to an appeal for LBW, question the bowler's end umpire as to whether his/her decision has been made on the basis that the striker made no genuine attempt to play the ball with the bat. Under no other circumstances is any player permitted to query an umpire about any aspect of a decision before deciding on whether or not to request a Player Review. If the on-field umpires believe that the captain or either batter has received direct or indirect input emanating other than from the players on the field, then they may at their discretion decline the request for a Player Review. In particular, signals from the dressing room must not be given. Breach of this provision will be liable for reporting under Code of Conduct.

3.2.4 No replays, either at normal speed or slow motion, shall be shown on a big screen to spectators until the 15 second time limit allowed for requesting a Player Review has elapsed.

3.2.5 Where either on-field umpire initiates an Umpire Review, this does not preclude a player seeking a Player Review of a separate incident from the same delivery. The request for a Player Review may be made after the Umpire Review, provided the request is still within the 15 second time limit described in paragraph 3.2.2 above. (See paragraphs 3.9.2 and 3.9.3 below for the process for addressing both an Umpire and Player Review).

3.2.6 A request for a Player Review cannot be withdrawn once it has been made.

3.3 The process of consultation

3.3.1 On receipt of an eligible and timely request for a Player Review, the relevant on-field umpire shall make the sign of a shape of a TV screen with his/her hands in the normal way.

3.3.2 The relevant on-field umpire shall initiate communication with the third umpire by confirming;

3.3.2.1 That a Player Review has been requested,

3.3.2.2 The mode of dismissal for which the relevant on-field umpire adjudicated the appeal,

3.3.2.3 The decision that has been made (Out or Not out), and;

3.3.2.4 For LBW appeals, where relevant, if the bowler's end umpire believed that the striker made no genuine attempt to play the ball with the bat (the default presumption of the third umpire in the absence of any information on this point from the bowler's end umpire shall be that a genuine attempt to play the ball with the bat was made).

3.3.3 A two-way consultation process shall begin to investigate whether there is anything that the third umpire can see or hear which would indicate that the on-field umpire should change his/her original decision.

3.3.4 The third umpire shall not withhold any factual information which may help in the decision making process. In particular, in reviewing a dismissal, if the third umpire believes that the batter may instead be Out by any other mode of dismissal, he/she shall advise the on-field umpire accordingly. The process of consultation described in this paragraph in respect of such other mode of dismissal shall then be conducted as if the batter has been given Not out.

3.3.5 The third umpire shall initially check all modes of No ball except for the bowler using an Illegal Bowling Action (subject to the proviso that the third umpire may review whether the bowler has used a prohibited Specific Variation under Article 4.6 (c) of the Illegal Bowling Regulations), where appropriate advising the on-field umpire accordingly.

3.3.6 If despite the available technology, the third umpire is unable to decide with a high degree of confidence whether the original on-field decision should be changed, then he/she shall report that the replays are 'inconclusive', and that the on-field decision shall stand. The third umpire shall not give answers conveying likelihoods or probabilities.

3.3.7 In circumstances where the television technology (all or parts thereof) is not available to the third umpire or fails for whatever reason, the third umpire shall advise the on-field umpire of this fact but still provide any relevant factual information that may be ascertained from the available television replays and other technology.

3.3.8 The on-field umpire shall then make his/her decision based on the information provided by the third umpire, any other factual information offered by the third umpire and his/her recollection and opinion of the original incident.

3.3.9 The on-field umpire shall reverse his/her decision if the nature of the supplementary information received from the third umpire leads him/her to conclude that his/her original decision was incorrect.

3.4 Review of LBW Decisions

3.4.1 In assessing whether a batter is Out LBW in accordance with clause 36, the third umpire shall first judge whether the delivery is fair (as set out in clause 36.1.1), and second, whether or not the ball has touched the bat before being intercepted by any part of the striker's person (as set out in clause 36.1.3).

3.4.2 If the batter is still eligible to be Out, the ball-tracking technology shall then present three pieces of information to the third umpire relating to the path of the ball:

3.4.2.1 The point of pitching (where applicable) (PITCHING)

3.4.2.2 The position of the ball at the point of first interception (IMPACT)

3.4.2.3 Whether the ball would have hit the wicket (WICKET)

3.4.3 This Decision Review System (DRS) and Third Umpire Protocol includes a category of Umpire's Call, which shall be the conclusion reported where the technology indicates a marginal decision in respect of either the point of first interception or whether the ball would have hit the stumps.

3.4.4 PITCHING

3.4.4.1. The interpretation of "pitches in line between wicket and wicket" in clause 36.1.2 shall refer to the position of the centre of the ball at the point of pitching, in relation to the Pitching Zone.

3.4.4.2. The Pitching Zone is defined as a two dimensional area on the pitch between both sets of stumps with its boundaries consisting of the base of both sets of stumps and a line between the outside of the outer stumps at each end.

3.4.4.3. Where applicable, the ball-tracking technology shall report that the ball pitched in one of the following three areas in relation to the Pitching Zone:

In Line	The centre of the ball was inside the Pitching Zone
Outside Off	The centre of the ball was outside, and to the off side of, the Pitching Zone
Outside Leg	The centre of the ball was outside, and to the leg side of, the Pitching Zone

3.4.4.4. Subject to the satisfaction of the other elements of clause 36.1, the batter can be Out if the ball-tracking technology reports that the ball pitched Outside Off or In Line, but the batter shall be Not out if the ball pitched Outside Leg.

3.4.5 IMPACT

3.4.5.1. The interpretation of "the (first) point of impact, even if in above the level of the bails, is between wicket and wicket" in clause 36.1.4 shall refer to the position of the ball at the point of first interception, in relation to the Impact Zone.

3.4.5.2. The Impact Zone is defined as a three dimensional space extending between both wickets to an indefinite height and with its boundaries consisting of a line between the outside of the outer stumps at each end.

3.4.5.3. The ball-tracking technology shall report that the point of first interception was in one of the following categories in relation to the Impact Zone:

In Line	The centre of the ball was inside the Impact Zone
Umpire's Call	Some part of the ball was inside the Impact Zone, but the centre of the ball was outside the Impact Zone, with the further sub-category of 'Umpire's Call (off side)' where the centre of the ball was to the off side of the Impact Zone and the bowler's end umpire communicates to the third umpire that no genuine attempt to play the ball was made by the batter.
Outside	No part of the ball was inside the Impact Zone, with the further sub-categories of 'Outside (off)' and 'Outside (leg)' to indicate the location of the point of first interception in relation to the Impact Zone when the bowler's end umpire communicates to the third umpire that no genuine attempt to play the ball was made by the batter.

3.4.5.4. Where a Not out decision is being reviewed, and it is judged that the batter has made a genuine attempt to play the ball, the ball-tracking technology must report that the point of first interception was In Line for the batter to be eligible to be given Out, otherwise the batter shall remain Not out.

3.4.5.5. Where a Not out decision is being reviewed, and it is judged that the batter has made no genuine attempt to play the ball, the ball-tracking technology must report that the point of impact was In Line, or Umpire's Call (off side), or Outside (off) for the batter to be eligible to be given Out, otherwise the batter shall remain Not out.

3.4.6 WICKET

3.4.6.1. The interpretation of whether "the ball would have hit the wicket" in clause 36.1.5 shall refer to position of the ball as it either hits or passes the wicket, in relation to the Wicket Zone.

3.4.6.2. The Wicket Zone is defined as a two dimensional area whose boundaries are the outside of the outer stumps, the base of the stumps and the top of the stumps.

3.4.6.3. The ball-tracking technology shall report whether the ball would have hit the wicket with reference to the following three categories:

Hitting	The ball was hitting the wicket, and the centre of the ball was inside the Wicket Zone
Umpire's Call	The ball was hitting the wicket, but the centre of the ball was not inside the Wicket Zone
Missing	The ball was missing the wicket

3.4.6.4. Where a Not out decision is being reviewed, the ball-tracking technology must report that the ball was Hitting for the batter to be eligible to be given Out, otherwise the batter shall remain Not out.

However, where the evidence shows that the ball was Hitting, the point of first interception was In Line, and the ball pitched In Line or Outside Off, but that:

- The point of first interception was 300cm or more from the stumps; or
- The point of first interception was more than 250cm but less than 300cm from the stumps and the distance between the point of pitching and the point of first interception was less than 40cm, the on-field decision shall stand (that is, Not out).

3.4.6.5. Where an Out decision is being reviewed, the ball-tracking technology must report that the ball was Missing for the on-field decision to be reversed to Not out, otherwise the batter shall remain eligible to be given Out.

3.4.7 When the ball strikes the batter on the full, and the evidence provided by the ball-tracking technology indicates that the ball would have pitched before striking or passing the wicket, there will be no information available from that delivery that will allow the ball-tracking technology to accurately predict the height of the ball after pitching.

3.4.8 With regard to determining whether the ball would have hit the wicket under these circumstances, the ball-tracking technology shall project the line of the ball in accordance with clause 36.2.3 (it is to be assumed that the path of the ball before interception would have continued after interception, irrespective of whether the ball might have pitched subsequently or not), and display the simulated path of the ball from directly above the wicket.

3.4.9 The third umpire shall advise the bowler's end umpire only on the point of first interception and whether the ball would have hit the stumps (in line with the process set out in paragraph 3.4 above), but shall make no comment on the predicted height of the ball after pitching, which shall remain a judgment of the bowler's end umpire.

3.5 The process of communicating the final decision

3.5.1 For Player Reviews concerning potential dismissals, the relevant on-field umpire shall indicate Out by raising his/her finger above his/her head in a normal yet prominent manner or indicate Not out by the call of 'not out' and by crossing his/her hands in a horizontal position side to side in front and above his/her waist three times.

Where the decision is a reversal of the on-field umpire's previous decision, he/she shall make the 'revoke last signal' indication immediately prior to the above.

3.5.2 If the mode of dismissal is not obvious or not the same as that on which the original decision was based, then the umpire shall advise the scorers via the third umpire.

3.6 Number of Player Review requests permitted

3.6.1 In each innings, each team shall be allowed to make a maximum of two Player Review request that is categorized as 'Unsuccessful' (as set out in paragraph 3.6.3 below).

3.6.2 Where a request for a Player Review results in the original on-field decision being reversed, then the Player Review shall be categorized as 'Successful' and shall not count towards the innings limit.

3.6.3 Where a request for a Player Review results in the original on-field decision remaining unchanged (other than in the circumstances set out in paragraphs 3.6.4, 3.6.6 or 3.6.8), the Player Review shall be categorized as 'Unsuccessful'.

3.6.4 Where a request for a Player Review of an LBW decision results in the on-field decision remaining unchanged solely on the basis of an Umpire's Call, the Player Review shall be categorized as 'Unchanged – Umpire's Call'. A Player Review categorized as 'Unchanged – Umpire's Call' shall not count towards the innings limit set out in paragraph 3.6.1.

3.6.5 Where, following a request for a Player Review, the original on-field decision of Out is unchanged, but for a different mode of dismissal from the original on-field decision, then the Player Review shall still be categorized as 'Unsuccessful'.

3.6.6 Where, following a request for a Player Review, the original on-field decision of Not out is unchanged on account of the delivery being a No ball (for any reason), thereby not requiring any further evaluation, the Player Review shall not be counted as 'Unsuccessful' and accordingly shall not count towards the innings limit set out in paragraph 3.6.1.

3.6.7 Where a Player Review and an Umpire Review are requested from the same delivery and the decision of the third umpire from the Umpire Review renders the Player Review unnecessary (see paragraphs 3.9.2 and 3.9.3), the Player Review request shall be disregarded and accordingly shall not count towards the innings limit set out in paragraph 3.6.1.

3.6.8 A Player Review categorized as 'Unsuccessful' may be reinstated by the TNPL Match Referee at his/her sole discretion (if appropriate after consultation with the TNPL Technical Official and/or the television broadcast director) if the Player Review could not properly be concluded due to a failure of the technology. Any such decision shall be final and shall be taken as soon as possible, being communicated to both teams once all the relevant facts have been ascertained by the TNPL Match Referee. A Player Review categorized as 'Unsuccessful' shall not be reinstated if, despite any technical failures, the correct decision could still have been made using the other available technology. Similarly, a Player Review categorized as 'Unsuccessful' shall not be reinstated where the technology worked as intended, but the evidence gleaned from its use was inconclusive.

3.6.9 The third umpire shall be responsible for counting the number of Player Reviews categorized as 'Unsuccessful' and shall advise the on-field umpires once either team has exhausted their allowance for the innings.

3.6.10 The scoreboard shall display, for the innings in progress, the number of Player Reviews remaining available to each team.

Category of Player Review	Outcome of Player Review	Consequence of Player Review
Successful (paragraph 3.6.2)	On-field decision reversed	Does not count towards innings limit set out in paragraph 3.6.1
Unsuccessful (paragraphs 3.6.3 and 3.6.5)	On-field decision unchanged	Counts towards innings limit set out in paragraph 3.6.1
Unchanged – Umpire's Call (paragraph 3.6.4)	On-field decision unchanged	Does not count towards innings limit set out in paragraph 3.6.1
No ball – no evaluation required (paragraph 3.6.6)	On-field decision unchanged	Does not count towards innings limit set out in paragraph 3.6.1
Failure of technology (paragraph 3.6.8)	On-field decision unchanged	Does not count towards innings limit set out in paragraph 3.6.1

3.7 Dead Ball

3.7.1 If following a Player Review request, an original decision of Out is changed to Not out, then the ball is still deemed to have become dead when the original decision was made (as per clause 20.1.1.3).

The batting side, while benefiting from the reversal of the dismissal, shall not benefit from any runs that may subsequently have accrued from the delivery had the on-field umpire originally made a Not out decision, other than any No ball penalty that could arise under paragraph 3.3.5 above.

3.7.2 If an original decision of Not out is changed to Out, the ball shall retrospectively be deemed to have become dead from the moment of the dismissal event. All subsequent events, including any runs scored, shall be ignored.

3.8 Use of technology

3.8.1 The following technology may be used by the third umpire during a Player Review:

3.8.1.1. Replays, at any speed, from any available broadcast camera

3.8.1.2. Sound from the stump microphones with the replays at normal speed and slow motion

3.8.1.3. Approved ball-tracking technology:

- HawkEye (HawkEye Innovations)

3.8.1.4. Approved sound-based edge detection technology:

- UltraEdge (HawkEye Innovations)

3.8.1.5. LED Wickets (using the lights to indicate if the wicket is broken, as set out in paragraph 4.2):

- Zing Bails and Stumps

3.8.2. In addition, other forms of technology may be used subject to the TNCA being satisfied that the required standards of accuracy and time efficiency can be met.

3.8.3. Where practical usage or further testing indicates that any of the above forms of technology cannot reliably provide accurate and timely information, then it may be removed prior to or during a match. The final decision regarding the technology to be used in a given match shall be taken by the TNPL Match Referee in consultation with the TNPL Technical Official, TNPL management and the competing teams' governing bodies.

3.9. Combining Umpire Review with Player Review

3.9.1. If an Umpire Review (under paragraph 2) and a request for a Player Review (under paragraph 3) are made following the same delivery but relating to separate modes of dismissal, the following process shall apply.

3.9.2. The Umpire Review shall be carried out prior to the Player Review if all of the following conditions apply:

3.9.2.1. The Player Review has been requested by the fielding side

3.9.2.2. The Umpire Review and the Player Review both relate to the dismissal of the same batter

3.9.2.3. If the batter is out, the number of runs scored from the delivery would be the same for both modes of dismissal

3.9.2.4. If the batter is out, the batter on strike for the next delivery would be the same for both modes of dismissal.

3.9.3. If the Umpire Review leads the third umpire to make a decision of Out, then this shall be displayed in the usual manner and the Player Review shall not be undertaken. If the Umpire Review results in a Not out decision, then the third umpire shall make no public decision but shall proceed to address the request for a Player Review.

3.9.4. For illustration, following an LBW appeal which is given Not out by the bowler's end umpire, the striker sets off for a run, is sent back and there is an appeal for his/her run out. The players request that the LBW decision is reviewed and the umpires request that the run out be reviewed. The four criteria above are satisfied, so the run out referral is determined first. Should the appeal for run out be Out, then there is no requirement for the LBW review to take place.

3.9.5. In all other circumstances, the incidents shall be addressed in chronological order. If the conclusion from the first incident is that a batter is dismissed, then the ball would be deemed to have become dead at that point, rendering investigation of the second incident unnecessary.

4 Interpretation of Playing Conditions

4.1 When using a replay to determine the moment at which the wicket has been put down (as per clause 29.1), the third umpire shall deem this to be the first frame in which one of the bails is shown (or can be deduced) to have lost all contact with the top of the stumps and subsequent frames show the bail permanently removed from the top of the stumps.

4.2 Where LED Wickets are used (as provided for in paragraph 3.8.1.5) the moment at which the wicket has been put down (as per clause 29.1) shall be deemed to be the first frame in which the LED lights are illuminated and subsequent frames show the bail permanently removed from the top of the stumps

Appendix E
Calculations

Table 1: Calculation sheet for use when a delay or interruptions occur in the First Innings

A	Net playing time available at the start of match		**170** mins [A]
B	Ti me Innings in progress		**mins [B]**
C	Playing Time lost		**mins [C]**
D	Extra Time Available		**mins [D]**
E	Time made up from reduced interval		**mins [E]**
F	Effective playing time lost	**[C – (D + E)]**	**mins [F]**
G	Remaining playing time available	**[A – F]**	**mins [G]**
H	G divided by 4.25 (to 2 decimal places)	**[G / 4.25]**	**mins [H]**
I	Max overs per team (rounded up fractions)	**[H /2]**	**overs [I]**
	Max overs per bowler	**[I / 5]**	**overs/bowler**
	Number of Powerplay overs [Refer to 28.7.6]		**overs**
	Rescheduled Playing Hours		
J	First session to commence or recommence		**[J]**
K	Length of innings (rounded up fractions)	**[I x4.25]**	**mins [K]**
L	Rescheduled first innings cessation time	**J + (K – B)**	**[L]**
M	Length of interval		**mins [M]**
N	Second session commencement time	**[L + M]**	**[N]**
O	Rescheduled second innings cessation time	**[N + K]**	***[O]**

* Ensure that the match is not finishing earlier than the original or rescheduled cessation time by applying clause 13.7.2. If so, add at least one over to each team and recalculate (I) to (O) above to prevent this from happening.

Table 2: Calculation sheet to check whether an interruption during the First Innings should terminate the innings

P	Proposed re-start time		**[P]**
Q	Rescheduled cut-off time allowing for full use of any extra time provision		**[Q]**
R	Minutes between P and Q		**mins [R]**
S	Potential overs to be bowled (rounded up fractions)	[R /4.25]	**[S]**
T	Number of complete overs faced to date in first innings		**mins [B]**

If **S** is greater than T, then revert to Table 1. If **S** is less than or equal to **T**, then the first innings is terminated and go to Table 3.

Table 3: Calculation sheet for the start of the Second Innings

A	Maximum overs to be bowled (if first innings was terminated, S from Table 2)		**[A]**
B	Scheduled length of innings (rounded up fractions)	[A x 4.25]	**mins [B]**
C	Start time		**[C]**
D	Scheduled cessation time	[C + B]	**[D]**

Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions

E	Maximum overs per bowler	[A / 5]	**[E]**
F	Number of Powerplay overs [Refer to 28.7.6]		**[F]**

Table 4: Calculation sheet for use when interruption occurs after the start of the Second Innings

Time			
A	Time at start of innings		**[A]**
B	Time at start of interruption		**[B]**
C	Time innings in progress	**[B - A)**	**mins [C]**
D	Restart time		**[D]**
E	Length of interruption	**[D - B)**	**mins [E]**
F	Additional time available: (Any unused provision for 'Extra Time' or for earlier than scheduled start of second innings)		**mins [F]**
G	Total playing time lost	**[E – F]**	**mins [G]**
	Overs		
H	Maximum overs at start of innings		**[H]**
I	Overs lost, ignore fractions	**[G /4.25]**	**[I]**
J	Adjusted maximum length of innings (overs)	**[H – I]**	**[J]**
K	Rescheduled length of innings, rounded up	**[J x 4.25]**	**mins [K]**
L	Amended cessation time of innings	**[D + (K – C)]**	**[L]**
	Overs per bowler, Fielding Restrictions		
	Max. overs per bowler	**[J / 5]**	**overs**
	Number of Powerplay overs [Refer to 28.7.6]		**overs**

Appendix F
Procedure for the Super Over

The following procedure shall apply where the Playing Conditions provide for a Super Over to determine the winner of a tied match. Other than where expressly stated in this Appendix (or by necessary implication), all relevant Playing Conditions for the match shall apply to the Super Over.

1. A Super Over involves each team facing an over of six balls (unless ended earlier as provided for in paragraph 2), and the winner shall be the team scoring the greater number of runs, irrespective of the number of wickets lost.

2. The loss of two wickets in the over ends the team's one over innings.

3. If the Super Over is a tie, only during the playoffs and the final, subsequent Super Overs shall be played until a winner is determined. Other than in exceptional circumstances (As set out in paragraph 24 below), an unlimited number of Super Overs may be played where necessary to determine a result (only during the playoffs and the final). During the league stage, if the super over is tied, the match shall be declared a tie and points allocated as in Clause 16.10.1.

4. Subject to weather conditions, the Super Over shall take place on the scheduled day of the match at a time to be determined by the TNPL Match Referee. In normal circumstances it shall commence 10 minutes after the conclusion of the match.

5. The Super Over shall be played until completion, but if there are any delays or interruptions during the Super Over, extra time is allocated to complete the Super Over or any subsequent Super Overs. (The changeover period [10 minutes] for a Super Over after the main match is not to be taken into account when applying permitted extra time available). The amount of extra time allocated to the Super Over is the greater of;

   a) the extra time allocated to the original match less the amount of extra time actually utilized, and

   b) the gap between the actual end of the match and the time the original match would have been scheduled to finish had the whole of the extra time provision been utilized.

6. The Super Over shall take place on the pitch allocated for the match, unless otherwise determined by the umpires in consultation with the Ground Authority and TNPL Match Referee.

7. Only nominated players in the match (including Concussion Replacements) may participate in the Super Over.

8. Any penalty time being served in the match shall be carried forward to the Super Over.

   Note: This includes any bowling warnings which will also be carried i.e. beamer, excessive bouncers per over, running in the protected area etc.

9. The umpires shall stand at the same end as that in which they finished the match.

10. The team batting second in the match shall bat first in the Super Over.

11. Each team shall be allowed to have one unsuccessful Player Review in each Super Over.

12. The captain of the fielding team (or his/her nominee) shall select the ball which the fielding team shall bowl its over in the Super Over from the box of spare balls provided by the umpires (which shall include the balls used in the match, but not new balls). The team fielding second may then choose to use the same ball as chosen by the team bowling first or choose another ball from the same box. If the ball needs to be changed the relevant Playing Conditions as they apply in the match shall also apply in the Super Over.

13. The fielding side shall choose the end from which it is to bowl its one over

14. The Super Over shall be played with the same fielding restrictions as would be applicable for the last over in match played in an uninterrupted match.

15. The interval between the two overs in the Super Over shall be 5 minutes.

TIED SUPER OVER – REPEATING THE SUPER OVER PROCEDURE

16. If the Super Over is tied (only during playoffs and Final), then subsequent Super Over will be played until there is a winner (subject to clause 16.3.1).

17. In normal circumstances any subsequent Super Over shall start 5 minutes after the previous Super Over ends.

18. The team batting second in the previous Super Over will bat first in the subsequent Super Over.

19. The balls selected for use by each team in the previous Super Over shall be used again by the same team in subsequent Super Over(s).

20. The fielding side must bowl its over in a subsequent Super Over from the opposite end from which it bowled from in the previous Super Over.

21. Any batter dismissed in any previous Super Over shall be ineligible to bat in the following Super Over. If a batter retires without getting injured during a Super Over then his innings will be immediately recorded as Retired Out & he will not be allowed to resume his innings even after the consent of the fielding captain. The batter will not be eligible to bat in the following Super Over.

Note: Once a batter is dismissed or retired-out in a Super over he shall not be entitled to bat again in any further Super overs to determine the winner in that match until all other batter themselves have been dismissed.

22. Any bowler who bowled in the previous Super Over shall be ineligible to bowl in the subsequent Super Over.

Note: A bowler who bowled the previous Super over shall not be entitled to bowl the next only. (No bowler may bowl two consecutive overs in a match)

23. In all other ways the procedure for a subsequent Super Over shall be the same as for the initial Super Over.

SUPER OVER UNABLE TO BE COMPLETED

24. Where the Super Over or subsequent Super Overs are abandoned for any reason prior to the completion then the match shall be declared a tie and points allocated as in Clause 16.10.1.

EXAMPLES - EXTRA TIME AVAILABLE FOR THE SUPER OVER.

The match is scheduled to finish at 10:20 pm (6:20 pm), with 60 minutes of extra time available to be used. The scheduled cut-off time if all the available extra time is used would be 11.20 pm (7:20 pm).

Example 1: No extra time used during the match which runs over time and finishes in a tie at 11:00 pm (7:00 pm). The Super Over is scheduled to start 10 minutes later at 11:10 pm (7:10 pm). The extra time available to complete the Super Over would be 60 minutes (as per Clause 5a above).

Example 2: 40 minutes of extra time was used during the match, which was due to finish at 11:00 pm (7:00 pm). A tied match finished at 11:05 pm (7:05 pm). Therefore, the extra time left is 20 minutes – being the greater of (a) 20 Minutes (60- 40 minutes) and (b) 15 Minutes (11:20 pm – 11:05 pm). The Super Over is due to start at 11:15pm (7:15pm) but is delayed by rain. It must therefore start by 11:35 pm (7:35 pm).

Example 3: The match finishes at 11:30 pm (7:30 pm) (having started 60 minutes late and overrun by 10 minutes). The Super should start at 11:40 pm (7:40 pm). There is no extra time allocated to the Super Over since (a) all of the extra time allocated for the match (60 minutes) is utilized and (b) the match ended after the time the original match was scheduled to finish [11:20 pm (7:20 pm)] utilizing the entire extra time provision. The Super Over must start at 11:40 pm (7:40 pm) otherwise the match is abandoned.

Appendix G
Application of the Reserve Day for Play-offs and Final

If play is interrupted on the scheduled day, the umpires shall use the available extra time and, if necessary, reduce the number of overs to try to achieve a result on that day.

In making their decisions in relation to ground, weather and light, the umpires shall aim to maximize play on the scheduled day of the match in order to achieve a result on that day, as if there was no Reserve day available.

Each team must have had the opportunity to bat for a minimum of 5 overs for a result to be achieved. If play has not resumed by the cut-off time required to allow the minimum number of overs to be bowled to achieve a result on the scheduled day, play shall be abandoned for the day and the Reserve day shall be used to either complete the match or replay the match on the scheduled day.

If the Reserve day is used to continue an incomplete match the Reserve day shall be used as follows:

1. Play on the Reserve day shall start at 3:10 PM (including extra time provision).

2. On the Reserve day, play shall recommence under the same assumption that the last ball was bowled on the scheduled day.

3. The match starts when the coin toss takes place and teams are exchanged. If the toss occurs on the scheduled day and there is no play thereafter, the result of the toss and the named teams shall be carried through to the Reserve day.

4. The treatment of the pitch on the Reserve day by the Ground Authority shall be as follows:

- Covering and removal of covers - as for the scheduled day of the match under clause 10 of the Playing Conditions; and
- Mowing and Rolling – as for Day 2 of a multi-day match, under clause 9 of TNCA First Division Playing Conditions

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Match starts at 20 overs per side and there is an interruption at 9 overs. Overs are reduced to 17 overs per side and play is able to resume. Before another ball is bowled, it rains and play is abandoned for the day. As the match did not resume under the revised overs, the match should continue on the Reserve day at the original 20 overs per side with the overs reduced if necessary during the Reserve day.

Example 2: The same start as in Example 1 i.e., match starts at 20 overs per side and there is an interruption at 9 overs. Overs are reduced to 17 overs per side and play is about to resume. This time, play starts and after an over has been bowled it rains and play is abandoned for the day. As the match has resumed, it is continued on the Reserve day at 17 overs per side with the overs further reduced during the Reserve day.

TNPL
OPERATIONAL RULES
2024

SECTION 1: DEFINITIONS / INTERPRETATION

1. Definitions

1.1. In these Operational Rules (unless the context requires otherwise) the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

Act means The Companies Act 2013 (being such act in India);

Business day means any day (not being Sunday) on which banks in Chennai are generally open for business;

Claimant has the meaning set out in paragraph 3.1 of Section 6;

Commission has the meaning set out in paragraph 2.2 of Section 6;

Commission Chairman has the meaning set out in paragraph 2.2 of Section 6;

Complaint has the meaning in paragraph 3.1 of Section 6;

Composite Logo means any logo(s) developed by TNCA from time to time in connection with the League which includes the name and/or logo of any title sponsor of the League;

Counter Claim has the meaning set out in paragraph 3.3 of Section 6;

Event of Force Majeure means, in relation to a particular Person, any cause, event or circumstances affecting such Person arising from or attributable to acts, events, non-happenings, omissions or accidents beyond the reasonable control of that Person including without limitation, strikes, lock-outs or other industrial action (save for any such strikes, lock-outs or other industrial action taken by the employees of that Person), terrorist action or threat thereof, civil commotion, disruption due to general or local elections, invasion, war, threat or preparation for war, fire, explosion, storm, flood, earthquake, any other such natural physical disaster epidemic and any legislation, regulation or ruling of any government, court or other such competent authority;

Final means the final Match of the League to decide the winner of the League;

Fixture List means the list showing the venue, date and start time of each Match published by TNCA pursuant to paragraph 5.2 of Section 3A (as may be modified or amended by TNCA from time to time);

Franchisee means an entity which has entered into a Franchise Agreement with TNCA;

Franchise Agreement means an agreements between TNCA and a third party (a Franchisee) under which such Franchisee has agreed to field a Team in the League and pursuant to which such Franchisee enjoys certain rights and has assumed certain obligations as set out therein and as contemplated by these Operational Rules;

Game means the game of cricket;

Hearing has the meaning set out in paragraph 3.6 of Section 6;

Insolvency Event has the meaning set out in paragraph 6.1 of Section 2;

TNPL or League means the Twenty20 cricket league (known at the date of adoption of these Operational Rules as the TNPL) which has been established by TNCA and which shall take place in June/July of each year (or such other time as may be determined by TNCA), details of which are set out in Section 3 and which is the subject of these Operational Rules;

TNPL Central Accreditation means the accreditation provided by TNCA to persons by which such persons become entitled inter alia to access to all Stadiums;

TNPL Chief Executive Officer means the person who is appointed as the chief executive officer for TNPL by TNCA from time to time;

TNPL Match Playing Conditions means the document entitled TNPL Match Playing Conditions as the same may be amended by TNCA in its discretion from time to time;

TNPL Website means the official website of the League from time to time;

Laws of Cricket means the Laws of Cricket (2017 Code: 3rd Edition 2022) or such further revisions thereof as may come into force from time to time under an ICC regulation or as adopted by the Marylebone Cricket Club;

League Table means the ranking of the Teams as calculated in accordance with the Match Playing Conditions;

League Title shall mean the official title of the League from time to time as notified to Franchisees which may include the name of the title sponsor of the League and which at the date of adoption of these Operational Rules is the TNPL;

Match means any Cricket match in the League;

Match Official means any Umpire (including any person acting as the third umpire or fourth Umpire) and the Match Referee;

NOC means, if and to the extent that the same is required in order for the Player to be able to participate in the League, a No Objection Certificate, being a certificate from the Player's home cricket board, State Association or other relevant cricket body or organisation which is in a form reasonably satisfactory to TNCA and which states that such home cricket board, State Association or other relevant cricket body or organisation has no objection to the participation by the Player in the League;

Ombudsman means a retired High Court Judge appointed by TNCA as Ombudsman at its AGM from time to time;

Operational Rules means this document adopted by TNCA as the League's operational rules (as may be amended from time to time by TNCA in its absolute discretion);

Owner in relation to a Franchisee shall have the meaning as contained in the relevant Franchise Agreement signed between that Franchisee and TNCA;

Person means any individual, company, partnership or any other entity of any kind;

Person subject to these Operational Rules means any Franchisee, any Player, any Team Official, any Owner and/or any Match Official;

Player means a person who is part of the Squad of a Franchisee;

Player Contract means the player contract between a Player and a Franchisee;

Player Register means the register of Players maintained by TNCA in accordance with the TNPL Player Regulations referred in Section 6;

Playoff means the Qualifier 1, Eliminator, Qualifier 2 and Finals that are conducted by TNCA at the end of the league stage having the top four teams as per the team standings in the League Table;

Regulations means, together, these Operational Rules and the rules and regulations referred to in paragraph 1.2 of Section 6;

Respondent has the meaning given in paragraph 3.1 of Section 6;

Response has the meaning set out in paragraph 3.3 of Section 6;

Season means, in each year, the period of time during which the League shall take place;

Squad means, in respect of each Franchisee, the squad of Players from which its respective Team shall be selected;

Stadium means a venue at which Matches are played;

Team means any team (being the playing XI and any named fielding substitutes) which is selected by a Franchisee and which takes part in the League from time to time in accordance with these Operational Rules;

Team Official means any person who (a) has been provided an TNPL Central Accreditation on behalf of a Team or Franchisee and (b) is a director, secretary, officer, management staff, employee, coach, physio (or other medical personnel) or duly authorised (express or implied) agent of a Team or Franchisee or a consultant to or other person serving in any official capacity for a Team or Franchisee;

TNCA means The Tamil Nadu Cricket Association;

TNPL Governing Council means the highest committee appointed by the Members at the Annual General Meeting for running the tournament;

TNCA Honorary Secretary shall mean the person appointed/elected by TNCA from time to time to act as the TNCA Honorary Secretary (or his designee);

2. Headings

The headings and table of contents in these Operational Rules are for convenience only and are not intended to affect, interpret, define, control or alter the meaning scope, intent or interpretation of these Operational Rules or any provision of them.

3. Enactments

References in these Operational Rules to any enactment, order, regulation or statutory provision shall be construed as references to those enactments, orders, regulations or statutory provisions as respectively amended, extended, re-enacted or replaced from time to time after the coming into force of these Operational Rules.

4. Interpretation

4.1. Unless the context requires otherwise, the singular shall include the plural and vice versa and references to one gender shall include any other gender.

4.2. References to sections or paragraphs are, unless the context requires otherwise, references to sections and paragraphs of these Operational Rules.

5. Notices

5.1. Notices and other communications under these Operational Rules shall, where they are required to be in writing, be delivered by hand or sent by first class prepaid mail or email addressed to the recipient at its notice address. Any notice sent by email or delivered by hand shall be deemed to have been served if sent/delivered (as appropriate) between the hours of 10.00-17.00 (IST) on a business day but if not so sent/delivered then it shall be deemed to have served at 10.00 on the next business day. Any notice sent by post shall be deemed to have been served three business days following its despatch.

5.2. All notices and correspondence concerning any matters under these Operational Rules and other matters connected with TNCA shall be addressed to the TNCA Honorary Secretary (using the contact details provided by TNCA for that purpose from time to time and with a copy to the TNPL Chief Executive Officer).

6. Amendments to Regulations

TNCA shall in its absolute discretion be entitled to amend these Operational Rules and the remainder of the Regulations at any time.

7. Delegation and Omissions

7.1. TNCA shall in its absolute discretion and as it thinks fit determine any matter that may arise in connection with the League for which no provision has been made within the Regulations or otherwise in connection with the League.

SECTION 2: FRANCHISEE AND TEAM/PLAYER OBLIGATIONS - GENERAL

1. Effect of Operational Rules

Participation in or other involvement with the League is deemed to constitute and to be an acceptance by each Person subject to these Operational Rules of an agreement with and obligation owed to TNCA to be bound by and subject to the Regulations, the Laws of Cricket, the terms of each relevant Player Contract (in so far as such Player Contract relates to any Person subject to these Operational Rules) and the jurisdiction of the TNCA in connection therewith.

2. Obligation to Compete/Other Matches / Comply with the Regulations

2.1. Each Franchisee shall procure that its Team shall in good faith compete to the best of its ability in the League in general and in each Match in which its Team participates.

2.2. Each Franchisee shall ensure that each of its Owners and Players comply with the Regulations, including without limitation, the BCCI Anti-Corruption Code for Participants and the attention of Franchisees is drawn in particular to Article 2 of the BCCI Anti-Corruption Code for Participants which sets out the list of the offences under that code.

2.3. No Team (or any other cricket team representing the Franchisee) shall at any time, play any cricket match (including without limitation a practice match or friendly match) other than a Match (whether during the Season or otherwise), without the concerned Franchisee receiving the prior written approval of TNCA. Such written approval, if given, will specify the terms under which such a match may be organized.

3. Indemnity

Each Franchisee agrees to fully indemnify TNCA (together with its officers, employees, agents and contractors) from and against any and all costs, damages, losses, expenses, actions and/or claims of whatever nature and in whatever jurisdiction (including but not limited to claims for loss of profit or income and professional fees) which may be suffered or incurred by or brought against TNCA (or any such officers, employees, agents and contractors) by any Person which are a consequence, whether direct or indirect, of the fact that the Franchisee or any such Franchisee's Players or Team Officials has/have not complied with its/their obligations under the Regulations (whether wilfully, negligently or otherwise howsoever) and whether or not such loss was foreseeable by TNCA and/or the relevant Franchisee

4. Team Name

A Franchisee shall not adopt a Team name or title, nor shall it alter its name unless, in either case, it has received TNCA's prior written approval.

5. Set-off

Whenever any sum of money is or shall in the future become recoverable from or payable by any Franchisee to TNCA, to any other Franchisee or to any Person subject to these Operational Rules including but not limited to sums payable under any Player Contract, fines, costs, awards or decisions made under the Regulations, then the same may be deducted from any sum then due or which at any time thereafter may become due to that Franchisee arising out of the Regulations or any contract between such Franchisee and TNCA including without limitation the relevant Franchise Agreement and TNCA may pay such sum on to any third party to whom it is owed by such Franchisee including but not limited to any State Association. The exercise by TNCA of its rights hereunder shall be at its discretion and without prejudice to any other rights or remedies available to TNCA.

6. Franchisee Insolvency

6.1. An Insolvency Event shall occur in relation to a Person if:

a. Any bona fide petition is presented or any bona fide demand under the Act is served on such Person, or an order is made or resolution passed for its winding up or a notice is issued convening a meeting for the purpose of passing any such resolution;

b. Any bona fide petition is presented for an administration order or any notice of the appointment of or of an intention to appoint an administrator of such Person is filed in court or an administration order or interim order is made in relation to it;

c. Any administrative or other receiver or manager is appointed of such Person or of all or any material part of its assets and/or undertaking within the meaning of the Act or any other bona fide step is taken to enforce any encumbrances over all or any part of its assets and/or undertaking;

d. Any step is taken by such Person with a view to proposing any kind of composition, compromise or arrangement involving it and any of its creditors, including but not limited to a voluntary arrangement under the Act or anything similar occurs under any analogous legislation anywhere in the world. It shall be deemed to be a breach of these Operational Rules and misconduct by the Franchisee concerned if any Franchisee is the subject of an Insolvency Event.

7. New Franchisees

TNCA reserves the right in its discretion to increase the number of Teams in the League by admitting additional Franchisees after 2 years. Any such additional Franchisee will be required to satisfy such criteria as TNCA considers reasonable at the time of its proposed admission to the League.

8. League Title

Each Franchisee shall ensure that whenever it refers to the League in any advertising, promotional or other public materials of any kind it shall use the League Title and the Composite Logo. Each Franchisee shall not use the League Title, Composite Logo or any other League name/logo in a manner which may damage the reputation of the League, TNCA and/or the relevant title sponsor (if any) and that the League Title and Composite Logo shall be featured in a prominent position on all of the above-mentioned advertising, promotional or other public materials and shall be at least 25% of the size of the largest of any Franchisee name and/or logo and/or Team name and/or logo and/or any other name and/or logo which appears on the materials. The Franchise Agreements include additional provisions relating to the use of the League Title and other intellectual property relating to the League and/or TNCA and the provisions of this paragraph are without prejudice to such additional provisions in the Franchise Agreements and vice versa.

9. Insurance

Each Franchisee shall take out and maintain (or procure to be taken out and maintained) such policies of insurance and or terms as TNCA from time to time requires including without limitation all such policies as are required by law,

Including with limitations to

a. Insurance to cover accidental death of players
b. Insurance to cover Medical / Injury expenses of a players

10. Opening Ceremony / Event

TNCA reserves the right to organize an opening ceremony, opening concert or such other event to celebrate the start of the Season as, in its discretion, it considers appropriate. Such ceremony, concert or event may take place on the day of the first Match of the Season or another day and each Franchisee shall co-operate with and lend TNCA such assistance as may be required in connection with it including by making its Players (and, in particular, its captain) available to attend the same.

11. Playoff Matches/Closing Ceremony

TNCA shall (at its cost) be entitled but not obliged to organise the closing ceremony in respect of the League which, if staged, shall (unless TNCA in its discretion decides otherwise) take place on the day and at the Stadium where the Final is played.

12. Conduct

Each person subject to these operational rules shall not, whether during a match or otherwise, act or omit to act in any way which would or might reasonably be anticipated to have an adverse effect on the image and/or reputation of any team, any player, any team official, the TNCA, the league and/or the game or which would otherwise bring any of the foregoing into disrepute.

TNPL
OPERATIONAL RULES
2024

SECTION 3: THE COMPETITION

SECTION 3A: GENERAL RULES

1. Laws of Cricket

Each Franchisee shall ensure that all Matches in which it participates shall be played in accordance with the Regulations and the Laws of Cricket including, without limitation, the Preamble to the Laws of Cricket – The Spirit of Cricket (save where express provision to the contrary has been made in these Operational Rules).

2. Start and end of Season

TNCA shall determine the start of the Season and the date on which it shall end. It is anticipated (but not guaranteed) that the League shall generally take place during June – September each year.

3. Full strength

Each Team shall play its full strength side in all Matches unless a reason is given otherwise which in TNCA's opinion is reasonable and satisfactory. If any reason given by a Team for not playing at full strength is not reasonable and/or satisfactory in TNCA's opinion (to be decided at TNCA's discretion), TNCA may seek to determine whether the same constitutes a breach of these Operational Rules under the procedure in Section 6 and, as contemplated by Section 6, TNCA shall have the power to impose a sanction in respect thereof.

4. Name, Management and Structure of the League

4.1. The League Title shall be decided by TNCA and shall be subject to amendment at TNCA's discretion.

Points

The league competition table for the League shall be compiled by TNCA, the positions in which shall be determined by the number of points gained with points being awarded as follows:

a. 2 points for each match won;

b. 1 point per team taking part in any match with no result or any match which is tied (where it was not possible to complete a Super Over at the end of play or when the Super Over is tied).

c. 1 point per team for any match which does not commence for any reason (other than where the reason for such non-commencement is a breach of the Operational Rules by one Franchisee which results in such Franchisee forfeiting such match); and

d. 0 points for any match lost or forfeited.

Qualification to Playoff

The top 4 teams from the league table at the end of the League season will qualify for the Playoff. The following are the criteria for the teams to qualify in case points are equal:

a. The team with the most wins in matches in the League during the season will be placed in the higher position;

b. If there are teams with equal points and equal wins during the season, then in such case the Team with the higher net run rate will be placed in the higher position;

c. If following the net run rate calculation above there are teams which are still equal, then the team with the higher number of wickets taken per balls bowled in the matches played that season in which results were achieved will be placed in the higher position;

d. If still equal at the end of the regular season then the team position will be determined by drawing lots.

e. Once the final position of each Team is determined at the end of the league stage, the four teams for the Playoff will play;

Qualifier – 1	:	Team qualified at 1st Position Vs Team qualified at 2nd Position;
Eliminator	:	Team qualified at 3rd Position Vs Team qualified at 4th Position; and
Qualifier – 2	:	Loser of Qualifier -1 Vs Winner of Eliminator

Reserve Day

There will be a reserve day for the Play off matches. If the match is curtailed and no result is possible on the original day due to any reason, the match will restart from that position on the reserve day in the next day at 3.00 PM. All efforts will be made to finish the match with atleast 5 overs in the second innings to get to a result. In case, the Eliminator match is curtailed on the original day, the match will be resumed on the reserve day at 3.00 PM and in that case, the schedule for Q2 and Finals may undergo a change at the discretion of the TNCA.

Example:

Match starts at 7.00 PM on the original day with 20 overs each. During the first innings at the end of 15 overs, there is a rain interruption. The match after the extended time is restarting with 15 over game. At the end of 3.4 overs in the second innings there is another interruption and the match couldn't be completed. In this scenario, the match will start at 3.00 PM on the reserve day from 3.5 overs and will be played till 15th Over based on DLS. In case, at the end of 5 overs on the reserve day, rain interruption happens and no further play is possible, then the match will be awarded based on DLS.

Match starts at 7.00 PM on the original day with 20 overs each. During the first innings at the end of 15 overs, there is a rain interruption. The match after the extended time is restarting with 15 over game from the second innings. At the end of 5 overs in the second innings there is another interruption and the match couldn't be completed. In this scenario, the match will be awarded on DLS and the match will not be carried to the reserve day.

If any of the Playoff matches are tied, or there is no result even on the Reserve day, the following shall apply:

a. the relevant teams shall compete in a Super Over to determine which team is the winner of the match in question;

b. If the Super Over is tied, multiple Super Over will be played till the winner of the match is determined;

c. If conditions do not permit a Super Over within the time available including the reserve day to determine the winner or if the Super Over is tied, then the team which, at the end of the relevant regular Season, finished in the higher position in the League table will be deemed the winner of the relevant play-off match.

Finals

Winners of the Qualifier – 1 and Winner of the Qualifier – 2 will play each other in the Finals.

Reserve Day

There will be a reserve day for the Final. If the match is curtailed and no result is possible on the original day due to any reason, the match will restart from that position on the reserve day in the next day at 3.00 PM. All efforts will be made to finish the match with atleast 5 overs in the second innings to get to a result.

If the final is tied, or there is no result including the reserve day, the following shall apply:

a. The relevant teams shall compete in a Super Over to determine which team is the winner of the finals;

b. If the Super Over is tied, play multiple Super Over till a Winner is determined;

c. If conditions do not permit a Super Over within the time available to determine the winner or if the Super Over is tied, the teams would be declared joint winners.

5. Fixtures

5.1. Each Franchisee shall (unless TNCA in its absolute discretion decides otherwise) play its Matches in accordance with and at the Stadium identified in the Fixture List.

5.2. TNCA shall compile the Fixture List and the copyright and all other proprietary rights in the Fixture List and any proposed version thereof (whether by way of intellectual property rights or otherwise) shall be and remain vested in TNCA.

5.3. TNCA shall have power in its sole discretion to amend the Fixture List where it considers it necessary to do so from time to time which power shall include, without limitation, the power to direct that Matches shall be moved so as to be played on the same date and at the same time as other Matches to ensure that the integrity of the League is protected and the power to make any changes to the Fixture List (including the Stadiums where the Matches are played) which TNCA considers appropriate as a result of any issues of security.

5.4. Any disputes relating to the relevant stadium, time or date of any Match shall be determined by TNCA in its absolute discretion.

6. Objections to Results

6.1. A Franchisee wishing to object to the result of a Match in which it has played shall send a letter by email to the TNCA Honorary Secretary (using the contact details provided by TNCA for that purpose from time to time and with a copy to the TNPL Chief Executive Officer) and to the opposing Franchisee within 24 hours of the end of the Match stating the full grounds on which the objection is made.

6.2. TNCA will hear the objection pursuant to the provisions of Section 6. TNCA may decline to consider any matter not stated in the grounds supplied under paragraph 6.1 above. For the avoidance of doubt, a Franchisee shall not be entitled to object to a result on the grounds of any decision made by any Umpire or Match Official during a Match.

7. Trophies and Mementos

A trophy shall be awarded to the winner of the Final. After the Final, the winning Franchisee and the losing Franchisee will each be awarded mementos to distribute to each of their Players and support staff. The Franchisees may purchase additional mementos if they wish.

8. Prize Money

Prize money shall be payable to the teams in the following criteria:

Winners	:	Rs. 50 Lakhs
Runner Up	:	Rs. 30 Lakhs
Losing team in Eliminator and Qualifier 2	:	Rs. 20 Lakhs each

8.1. Franchisees shall distribute at least 50% of the sum referred to in paragraph 8 above to their Players.

9. Programmes/Scorecards

9.1. The TNCA shall produce a Match programme. Each Franchisee shall endeavour to ensure their participation in such Programmes.

9.2. Each Franchisee agrees that TNCA shall have the right (at no cost) to include in any programme referred to in paragraph 9.1 above such number of advertisements, sponsor credits and/or notices as TNCA requests. Each Franchisee agrees to incorporate such advertisements, notices and sponsor credits in such format as TNCA may reasonably direct.

10. Suspensions by other authorities

Any persons under any form of suspension from playing by BCCI or any of its members shall not be allowed to play in Matches, participate in any capacity in the League or hold a post as a Team Official without the express written permission of TNCA.

11. Team Kit

11.1. Each Franchisee shall submit to TNCA for written approval by the date specified from time to time by TNCA full details of its proposed Team's team kit for the forthcoming Season which shall comply with the TNPL Clothing Regulations, and/or TNPL Sponsorship Guidelines. For the avoidance of doubt, Teams may have up to two different kits which in each case shall be subject to the above-mentioned written approval of TNCA.

11.2. Upon approval being given for its team kit(s), the Franchisee shall not make any alterations or additions thereto in any way without the prior written consent of TNCA.

1.3. Approval of a Franchisee's team kit may (without prejudice to any of TNCA's other rights in that regard) be refused by TNCA if the whole or any part of it contains material that is offensive or should not be permitted to be used in any Match, or if the size, number, or positions of any logo on the team kit is inconsistent with the TNPL Clothing Regulations, and/or TNPL Sponsorship Guidelines, or if the team kit fails, in any other way, to comply with the TNPL Clothing Regulations, and/or TNPL Sponsorship Guidelines

11.4. Each Franchisee whose Team is participating in any Match shall ensure that its Team's playing jersey is as authorised by TNCA in the manner referred to in this paragraph 11. If any part of a Player's Team kit is damaged during the course of the Match it shall be immediately replaced with an undamaged similar item.

11.5. No Player shall wear any clothing, protective equipment or other garment in any Match, warm up, warm down, pre match presentation or trophy presentation, post-match interview or otherwise connected with a Match unless it complies with the applicable Regulations including the TNPL Clothing Regulations, and/or TNPL Sponsorship Guidelines. Each relevant Franchisee shall make all of its Players available for kit and equipment checks before a Match and at any other time on any Match day as reasonably required by TNCA and/or an appointed Umpire.

SECTION 3B: MATCH DAY RULES

1. Abandonment of Matches

It shall be up to the Umpires to determine whether or not a Match should be abandoned. If it is abandoned the Match Playing Conditions and the Laws of Cricket shall be applied to determine if a result can be decided. The decision of the Umpires in relation to such matters (including, without limitation, whether there is time to determine a result) shall be final and binding.

2. Postponement of Matches

2.1. If a Match cannot go ahead as scheduled or in the case of a delay or dispute, TNCA shall have the final decision whether, when and where such Match can be played.

2.2. Any Franchisee refusing or failing (other than as a direct result of an Event of Force Majeure affecting that Franchisee) to play and complete a Match on the date and at the time set out in the Fixture List shall (unless the Umpires have stated that the ground is unfit for play) be guilty of misconduct and shall be punishable by way of a fine or otherwise pursuant to Section 6 of these Operational Rules. TNCA shall decide at its discretion whether the Franchisee refusing or failing to play shall forfeit (lose) the Match.

3. Ground

It shall be the duty of the Match Officials for each Match to check whether the ground and pitch are fit for play and are in accordance with the Regulations and the Laws of Cricket. If a ground and/or pitch is not fit for play, the Match Officials may refuse to allow a Match to be played on such ground.

4. Late Start

4.1. Each relevant Franchisee shall ensure that all members of its Team are at the Stadium at which a Match is to be played in good time before the scheduled start time as shown in the Fixture List.

4.2. Each Franchisee shall ensure that its Team is ready to take the field as and when directed by the Umpires. Each Franchisee acknowledges that a late start may have contractual consequences for TNCA and/or the League in relation to its broadcasters. Any Franchisee (which expression shall include, without limitation, its Team) at fault for the late start of any Match may at TNCA's discretion be held guilty of misconduct and may at TNCA's discretion be punishable by way of fine or otherwise pursuant to Section 6 of these Operational Rules and/or may be liable under the indemnity referred to in paragraph 3 of Section 2.

5. Equipment

The balls to be used in Matches shall be as supplied by TNCA before the commencement of the Match.

6. Forfeiture

If any Team / Franchisee for any reason fails to participate in any Match either wholly (or) partially, such match will be considered as for forfeiture and points as applicable in Section 3A in clause 4.3 will be awarded.

Then, in such scenario, TNCA reserve the rights to take over operations of the team / franchisee on as is where is basis for completion of the tournament.

TNCA reserves all rights under agreements of operations rules to take all (or) any action against such franchisee / Team including levying financial penalty, suspension of player / Franchisee official / Owners, Suspension of the franchisee (or) rights to termination of the franchisee, docking of points etc., as per procedure in the Section 6 of the operational rules.

SECTION 4: OTHER FRANCHISEE OBLIGATIONS

1. Team Officials

1.1. Each Franchisee shall ensure that each of its Team Officials complies with the Regulations, including without limitation, the BCCI Anti-Corruption Code for Participants and the attention of Franchisees is drawn in particular to Article 2 of the BCCI Anti-Corruption Code for Participants which sets out the list of the offences under that code.

1.2. Not later than ten days before the start of the Season, each Franchisee shall provide TNCA with a register of all Team Officials at that time and shall ensure that all such Team Officials attend a pre-Season anti-corruption briefing.

1.3. Each Franchisee shall ensure that all Team Owners attend a pre-Season anti-corruption briefing.

1.4. Within seven days of the appointment or removal of any Team Official or any change in its Owners, the Franchisee shall provide written notice plus accompanying details to TNCA and shall ensure that any newly appointed Team Official and new Owners attend an anti-corruption briefing.

2. Obligation to communicate the Regulations

All Franchisees must ensure that the obligations contained in these Operational Rules and the remainder of the Regulations are communicated to their Owners and Team Officials in so far as they apply to such Team Officials.

3. Qualifications

Franchisees shall only employ or engage coaching, medical and support staff who are fit and proper persons.

SECTION 5:

UMPIRES AND OTHER MATCH OFFICIALS

1. Umpiring

The TNPL Code of Conduct for Umpires shall apply to Umpires who officiate at Matches.

2. Match Officials

2.1. Prior to the commencement of each Season, TNCA shall compile a panel of Match Officials who are qualified to officiate in the League. In addition, TNCA shall determine the fees, travelling expenses and subsistence allowances for each of the said officials and TNCA shall appoint such Match Officials to officiate at the Matches. TNCA's decision shall be final in respect of the said panel.

2.2. The name of any Match Official who, in the opinion of TNCA, is not providing satisfactory services may be suspended from the panel referred to in paragraph 2.1 above from time to time. TNCA shall be entitled to issue guidelines to Match Officials from time to time regarding their performance in Matches.

3. Match Officials bound by Operational Rules

3.1. Each Match Official and anyone registered on the above-mentioned panel of Match Officials shall be bound by these Operational Rules (and the remainder of the Regulations insofar as they apply to Match Officials) and agrees to officiate at Matches in accordance with the Laws of Cricket and the Match Playing Conditions. If a Match Official wishes to be removed from the panel of Match Officials and to be no longer bound by the Regulations he must provide written notice of this desire to TNCA. Such de-registration will take effect at the end of the Season in which such notice is received by TNCA and the Match Official agrees to be bound by the Regulations until that date. De-registration shall also be without prejudice to any of the former Match Official's obligations and/or liabilities under or in connection with the Regulations which have accrued on or before such de-registration.

3.2. In addition to the foregoing, all Match Officials shall be examined as to their suitability and fitness to officiate in accordance with such standards as TNCA may set out from time to time.

4. Match Officials' Sponsorship

The Franchisees and each Match Official agree that TNCA shall have the exclusive right and power to enter into all forms of sponsorship, advertising and other commercial contracts relating to Match Officials.

SECTION 6:

REGULATIONS AND DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE

1. Applicable Regulations

1.1. The provisions of the regulations listed in paragraph 1.2 of this Section (being the remainder of the Regulations together with these Operational Rules) shall apply to the League and bind any Person subject to these Operational Rules such that they shall be bound to comply with such of them as apply to each such Person.

1.2. The Regulations referred to in paragraph 1.1 above are as follows;

The TNPL Sponsorship Guidelines & Clothing Regulations;
The TNPL Player Regulations;
The TNPL Medial Guidelines;
The TNPL Match Playing Conditions;
The TNPL Code of Conduct for Players and Team Officials;
The TNPL Code of Conduct for Match Officials;
The BCCI Anti-Corruption Code for Participants;
TNCA's Minimum Standards for Players and Match Officials Areas at Matches any other code as may be issued by TNCA from time to time

Which shall be made available either on the TNCA Website or otherwise by TNCA (and each Person subject to these Operational Rules shall be obliged to ensure that it abides by the latest version of the Regulations).

2. Disciplinary Procedure

2.1. All complaints and/or breaches of the Regulations or charges of misconduct under the Regulations and any dispute between a Player and Franchisee in respect of such Player's Player Contract shall (unless TNCA in its absolute discretion decides otherwise) be decided by TNCA in the manner set out below unless any individual code contains a separate disciplinary mechanism (such as, by way of example, the TNPL Code of Conduct for Players and Team Officials and the BCCI Anti-Corruption Code) in which event such mechanism shall apply to resolve or adjudicate upon complaint or breach or other such matter. If any matter which constitutes a breach of these Operational Rules also constitutes a breach of any of the Regulations which have their own disciplinary mechanism then TNCA may, in its absolute discretion, except in relation to the BCCI Anti-Corruption Code, decide whether to take action in respect of such matter under these Operational Rules or the relevant set of Regulations.

2.2. TNCA will establish a disciplinary Commission (the "Commission") to hear and decide upon any complaint, alleged breach of or charges of misconduct under the Regulations or any alleged breach of any Player Contract or any dispute between any Franchisee and Player under or in connection with the Player Contract between them. The Commission may be established prior to and in readiness for any matter to be decided by it or it may be established specifically to deal with any such matter. If more than one person comprises the Commission then such persons shall elect one of them to act as chairman (the "Commission Chairman" and each reference in this Section to the Commission Chairman shall be deemed to be a reference to such elected chairman or the sole member of the Commission if only one person comprises the Commission).

2.3. Any dispute to be heard by the Commission shall be decided fairly and impartially and in accordance with a reasonable interpretation of the Regulations and/or the Player Contract and the principles of natural justice

2.4. The Commission shall have the right and power (but not obligation) to investigate any breaches of the Regulations or any Player Contract by any Person subject to these Operational Rules. The Commission may, in the course of or in connection with any such investigation, require any Person subject to these Operational Rules to provide any evidence (such as documentation) or any particular or general information (written or oral) on matters relating to the Regulations and/or any Player Contract as the Commission may request in writing

or to attend any hearing or interview to answer questions and produce evidence such as documents or items.

2.5. Any failure by any Person subject to these Operational Rules to comply with any request or investigation by the Commission under this Section of these Operational Rules shall constitute misconduct.

3. Complaints Procedure

3.1. Any Person subject to these Operational Rules (or TNCA having the power to take cognizance of any breach) (being the "Claimant") may make a complaint against any other Person subject to these Operational Rules that such Person has breached its obligations under the Regulations and/or a Player Contract (a "Complaint") by notifying the TNCA Honorary Secretary in writing Following any such notification TNCA will refer the matter to the Commission to be dealt with as set out below and TNCA will (unless TNCA is the Claimant) notify the Claimant as soon as practicable of the identity and relevant contact details of the Commission and the Commission Chairman. Upon such notification of the identity of the Commission Chairman, the Claimant shall as soon as practicable and in any event within the deadline set by the Commission (which shall be decided by the Commission in its discretion in light of the circumstances surrounding the Complaint) send to the Commission Chairman such information/documents relating to the Complaint as the Commission requests including without limitation the following:

a. Full details of all facts forming the basis of the Complaint;
b. The identity of the Person(s) who is/are the object of the Complaint (the "Respondent");
c. The identity of any witnesses (factual or expert) on which the Claimant intends to rely in connection with the Complaint; and
d. Copies of any supporting documentation in relation to the Complaint and the Claimant shall deliver to the Commission Chairman such number of copies of the Complaint and above-mentioned documents/information as the Commission Chairman requests. The Commission Chairman shall provide the remaining members of the Commission with copies of all of the above-mentioned documents and information.

3.2. The Commission shall (unless it does not believe that the Complaint has any merit) as soon as practicable following receipt of the Complaint forward a copy of it to the Respondent, together with (provided that it is appropriate to do so) any supporting documentation supplied to the Commission Chairman under paragraph 3.1 above and the matter shall be dealt with as contemplated by the remainder of this Section 6. The Commission shall inform the Claimant as soon as practicable if it does not believe that the Complaint has any merit.

3.3. The Commission shall (unless it does not believe the Complaint has any merit) as soon as practicable following receipt of the documents referred to in paragraph 3.1 and delivery of the Complaint and any accompanying documents to the Respondent request the Respondent to submit to the Commission Chairman its response to the Complaint (the "Response") within a period of time which shall be decided by the Commission in its discretion in light of the circumstances surrounding the Complaint and which shall include such information/documents relating to the Complaint as the Commission requests including without limitation the following:

a. full details of the Response including whether it accepts all or any part of the Complaint;
b. the details of any counter-claim it may wish to bring against the Claimant in relation to the Complaint (a "Counter-Claim" and references to the Response shall be deemed to include any such Counter-Claim) and the circumstances surrounding it but any such Counter-Claim must be related to the Complaint and must not be an unrelated issue;
c. the identity of any witnesses (factual or expert) on which the Respondent intends to reply in connection with its Response; and
d. copies of any supporting documentation in relation to the Response

And the Respondent shall deliver to the Commission Chairman such number of copies of the Response and above-mentioned documents/information as the Commission Chairman requests. The Commission Chairman shall provide the remaining members of the Commission with copies of all of the above-mentioned documents and information.

3.4. The Commission shall as soon as practicable following receipt of the Response forward a copy of it to the Claimant together with (provided that it is appropriate to do so) any supporting documentation supplied to the Commission under paragraph 3.3.

3.5. The Commission may, at its discretion and if it feels it would be helpful, convene a preliminary hearing with the Claimant and Respondent and, if they so wish, their legal representatives together with any third parties which the Commission feels would be appropriate to attend the same. Any such preliminary hearing shall take place via a telephone conference call unless the Commission determines otherwise. The Commission shall give the Claimant and Respondent as much notice as is reasonably practicable of any such preliminary hearing. The non-participation of the Claimant or Respondent in any such preliminary hearing, after the above-mentioned notice thereof has been provided to them, shall not prevent the Commission from proceeding with the preliminary hearing.

3.6. The purpose of any preliminary hearing may include all or any of the following matters together with any other matters the Commission considers appropriate but such matters may in the Commission's discretion be dealt with without such a preliminary hearing:

a. to determine the date (if any) upon which any full hearing (the "Hearing") of the Complaint and any Counter-Claim shall be held;

b. to establish the date(s) (if any) by which the Claimant and Respondent shall be obliged to serve upon each other any documents or evidence which the Commission considers appropriate or relevant in relation to the Complaint, the Response and any Counter-Claim;

c. to decide upon other matters which the Commission shall in its discretion consider appropriate.

3.7. Unless it (in its discretion) decides otherwise the Commission shall, as soon as practicable after the delivery to the Claimant of the Response, convene a Hearing at which the Claimant and Respondent will be invited to state their respective cases. The Commission shall give the Claimant and Respondent as much notice of the Hearing as is practicable in all the circumstances and in light of the subject matter of the Complaint, the Response and any Counter-Claim.

3.8. The procedure followed at the Hearing shall be at the discretion of the Commission, provided that the Hearing is conducted in a fair manner and in accordance with the principles of natural justice. The Claimant and Respondent will be provided with a fair and reasonable opportunity to present evidence (including the right to call and to question and cross-examine witnesses in person or by telephone or video-conference where necessary), address
the Commission and present its case.

3.9. The Hearing before the Commission shall be in English, and certified English translations shall be submitted of any non-English documents put before the Commission and if there is any disagreement about any such translation the Commission may arrange for a second translation of any such document by a suitably qualified independent translator. The cost of any such translation shall be borne by the party offering the document(s). The Commission may at its discretion make arrangements to have the Hearing recorded or transcribed. If reasonably requested by the Claimant or Respondent, the Commission shall also arrange for an interpreter to attend the Hearing.

3.10. Where video evidence of the alleged offence is available at the Hearing before the Commission, then it may be relied upon by any party, provided that all other parties shall have the right to make such representations in relation to it that they may see fit.

3.11. Unless exceptional circumstances apply, each of the Claimant and Respondent must attend any Hearing before the Commission. Where any such individual has a compelling justification for non-attendance, then he shall be given the opportunity to participate in the Hearing before the Commission by telephone or video conference (if available). In the event that the Claimant or Respondent is a Player then without prejudice to such person's ability to call and to question such witnesses as may be necessary, the Captain, Vice-Captain or Team Manager of the Team that such Player represents may also attend a Hearing before the Commission to provide support and assistance to such person.

3.12. Each of the Claimant and Respondent shall have the right (at its own expense) to be represented at the Hearing before the Commission by such representatives (including legal counsel) of its own choosing but (save with the Commission's prior written consent and at its discretion) no more than an aggregate total of two such representatives shall accompany each of the Claimant and Respondent.

3.13. The non-attendance of the Claimant and/or Respondent or its representative at a Hearing, shall not prevent the Commission from proceeding with such Hearing in its absence and issuing a ruling and (if appropriate) applying a sanction in relation to the Claim, the Response and any Counter-Claim.

3.14. At the end of a Hearing, the Commission may either adjourn the Hearing to another date if required or conclude the hearing and reserve its orders on the Complaint.

As soon as possible after the conclusion of the Hearing, the Commission will provide its decision in writing, with reasons.

3.15. A copy of the above-mentioned written decision will as soon as practicable be provided by the Commission to the Claimant and Respondent and the Commission shall at the same time send a copy to the TNCA Honorary Secretary.

3.16. Subject only to any appeal under paragraph 5 below, the decision of the Commission shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties.

3.17. TNCA will be entitled to issue a public announcement regarding any decision of the Commission, as soon as is reasonably practicable after such decision has been communicated to the parties. Any such public announcement of the decision may include details of any Offence committed and of the sanctions imposed, if any. Until such time as a public announcement is published, all parties and participants in the proceedings including the Claimant and Respondent shall treat such proceedings as strictly confidential, save that TNCA may publicly confirm the date of the Hearing, the Offence that is alleged to have been committed and/or the name of the person charged. Following any such announcement of the decision, no comment shall be made in connection with the matter beyond the scope of what has been included in such announcement.

3.18. Unless otherwise described herein, the standard of proof in respect of all Complaints, Responses and Counter-Claims brought under the Regulations and/or any Player Contract shall be whether the Commission is comfortably satisfied, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that is made, that the alleged Offence has been committed. This standard of proof in all cases shall be determined on a sliding scale from, at a minimum, a mere balance of probability (for the least serious offences) up to proof beyond a reasonable doubt (for the most serious Offences).

3.19. The Commission shall not be bound by judicial rules governing the admissibility of evidence. Instead, facts relating to an Offence committed the Regulations and/or any Player Contract may be established by any reliable means, including admissions.

3.20. The Commission may draw an inference adverse to the Claimant and/or Respondent based on his refusal, without compelling justification, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the Hearing, to appear at the Hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the Commission) and/or to answer any relevant questions

4. Sanctions

4.1. The Commission may make one or more decisions on the matters before it. It shall not be bound by strict rules of precedent in relation to its decisions but shall seek to maintain reasonable consistency in Hearing the matters before it from time to time.

4.2. The Commission may, through TNCA, impose one or more of the following sanctions or actions in relation to any Offence;

a. order compensation and/or an order that the reasonable costs of the proceedings in relation to any Complaint be borne by whichever Person has been found to have committed the Offence or apportioned in cases where two or more Persons have committed an

Offence;

b. Suspend a Player or other Person Subject to these Operational Rules from playing or otherwise being involved in Matches for a specified period;

c. Suspend a Team or Franchisee from the League;

d. Order the payment of money from a Person subject to these Operational Rules either to TNCA or to another Person including another Person subject to these Operational Rules;

e. Order a declaration as to any finding of fact or interpretation of the Regulations and/or any Player Contract;

f. Order a deduction of points from a Team;

g. Order rectification of a contract or refuse the registration of a Player by TNCA;

h. Order the specific performance of an act or matter, or to do or stop doing or not to do something;

i. Impose a financial penalty including costs / damages payable to TNCA or any other person.

j. Order any other sanction or action that the Commission views as reasonable in the interests of justice.

4.3. The Commission may, through TNCA, order that interest be paid on any monetary sums payable under paragraph 4.2 for such period or until such date or event as it thinks fit. The Commission may impose sanctions or actions immediately, on a deferred basis, or suspended pending future good behaviour, or generally as it thinks fit.

4.4. The Commission may, through TNCA, make such order for costs as it thinks fit in relation to any investigation, the Hearing and the proceedings generally and may order that any claim for costs be assessed to ensure they are reasonable.

4.5. Decisions of the Commission shall, subject to any right of appeal, be binding on all Persons subject to these Operational Rules who shall all observe the same.

5. Appeals

5.1. Decisions made by the Commission in relation to any Complaint and/or any Counter-Claim may be challenged solely by appeal as set out in paragraph 5.3 below. Such decision shall remain in effect while under appeal unless any orders of the Ombudsman is made.

5.2. The only parties who may appeal such a decision shall be (i) the Claimant and/or Respondent and such appeal may only be made in relation to any Offence by whichever of the Respondent and/or Claimant has (as determined by the Commission) committed such Offence and (ii) if it considers it appropriate, TNPL - CEO.

5.3. Any notice to appeal under this paragraph must be lodged with the TNCA Honorary Secretary within seven (7) days of receipt of the written decision of the Commission failing which the right to appeal shall be lost. Thereafter, the procedure set out in the remainder of this paragraph 5 will apply.

5.4. Any appeal to the orders of the Commission lies with the Ombudsman of the TNCA.

5.5. As soon as practicable following receipt of a notice to appeal the TNCA Honorary Secretary will refer the same to the Ombudsman.

5.6. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Section 6, applicable to proceedings before the Commission, shall apply mutatis mutandis (i.e. with such changes deemed to have been made as are required to reflect the different context of the appeal) to appeal hearings before the Ombudsman.

5.7. The Ombudsman shall hear and determine all issues arising from any matter which is appealed to it pursuant to this Section over again, from the beginning, without being bound in any way by the decision being appealed. For the avoidance of doubt, the Ombudsman shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 4.2 of this Section 6, have the power to increase or decrease, annul, amend or otherwise substitute a new decision in respect of the appropriateness (or otherwise) of the sanction imposed by the Commission which is the subject of the appeal.

5.8. Appeal hearings pursuant to this paragraph shall be completed as expeditiously as practicable. Save where all parties agree or where the Ombudsman (in its discretion) decides otherwise, the appeal hearing shall be commenced no later than thirty (30) days from the appeal is made.

5.9. The Ombudsman shall, through TNCA, have the power to order some or all of the costs of the appeal proceedings (including the costs of holding the hearing, any interpretation costs, the legal and/or travel/accommodation costs of the Ombudsman and/or any other relevant parties) to be paid by the appealing party if it considers that such party has acted, spuriously, frivolously or otherwise in bad faith.

5.10. Any decision made by the Ombudsman under this paragraph 5, shall be the full, final and a complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties.

6. Recognition

Any hearing results or other final adjudications by the Commission or Ombudsman under these Operational Rules shall be recognised and respected by the Claimant and Respondent and all other Persons subject to these Operational Rules automatically upon receipt of notice of the same, without the need for any further formality. Each of the Claimant and Respondent and any other relevant Person subject to these Operational Rules shall take all steps legally available to it to enforce and give effect to such decisions.

7. Governing Law

The Regulations shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of India.

TNPL
SPONSORSHIP GUIDELINES
&
CLOTHING REGULATIONS
2024

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of these Sponsorship Guidelines is to make all TNPL stakeholders fully aware of what sponsors entitlements are and what they can and cannot do in terms of promotional activity. It is the intention of TNCA that Franchises be able to maximise the value of their commercial assets.

It is important for all parties to recognise that all sponsors (both central and Franchise sponsors) are valuable stakeholders to us all and their needs must be met on an equitable basis.

1. DEFINITION OF FRANCHISE PRINICIPAL SPONSORS

The Franchise principal sponsors are those team sponsors that have invested a considerable sum to get a visible set of rights. The intention of this designation is for Franchises to maximise the value of these packages, so that they can offer a brand an integrated package of rights.

Any brand that is visible on the team playing uniform (excluding kit/equipment manufacturers):

- Front of shirt
- Shirt arms
- Back of shirt
- Headwear
- Trouser

2. NAMING RIGHTS OF THE FRANCHISEES

Additional sponsorship right that is given to the Franchisees is the naming rights of the team name. Such naming rights sponsor will be given prominent mention along with the team name and in the logo of the team in all matches. TNCA emphasizes that some of the teams have already exercised the naming sponsor rights over the years and TNCA will not allow more than one brand to be the naming sponsor of each of the Team.

No team naming rights of the franchisee shall be granted to a betting brand surrogate, crypto currency / trading platform. No graphics overlay of the betting brand surrogate and crypto currency/ trading platform will be allowed during the tournament. All Franchisees sponsor including the naming rights sponsor should be engaged in activity which is legal in India and are allowed to advertise or brand as per applicable law. For example, Tobacco brands are not allowed to brand or advertise either directly or through a surrogate advertising method.

TNCA reserves the right to approve or reject the naming sponsors of the Franchisees or branding at its sole discretion. The Franchisees are advised that the approval of naming of the team is with the TNCA and that any naming of the team shall be done with the express written approval of TNCA.

3. PLAYER ATTRIBUTES / SPONSORS

Player attributes are Sponsored logo on their bats, using of player sponsor's shoes, pads, gloves and helmet (Cricketing equipment). Franchisees have no right to sell these player attributes / sponsors without the express approval of such player.

4. SOFT DRINKS SUPPLIER

TNCA will identify and decide on a central soft drinks supplier who will supply all pouring needs including water for the Franchisees. Franchisees will be provided sufficient water and soft drinks by TNCA for their matches and also for their practice sessions. TNCA will provide to the pouring needs including water for the Franchisees from 1 week before the tournament and till conclusion of the last match of the Franchisee. Any requirement of the Franchisees outside of the venue needs to be catered directly by the individual Franchisee.

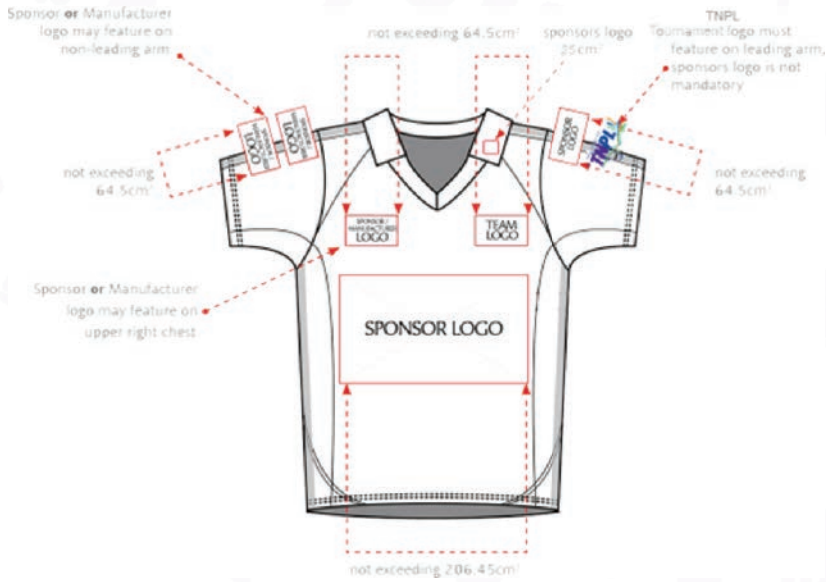
5. CLOTHING GUIDELINES & UNIFORM BRANDING

Color of the uniform, name and the logo for each of the Franchisee should be submitted to for approval. TNCA reserves its rights to approve or reject the color or name or logo in its sole discretion. In case there is conflict in name, color or logo of the Franchisee with other Franchisee, TNCA shall approve the highest bidder's (who has conflict with other Franchisee) choice. In case, either of the name, color or logo is rejected by TNCA due to conflict or otherwise, Franchisee shall submit to TNCA for revised approval within 15 days thereof.

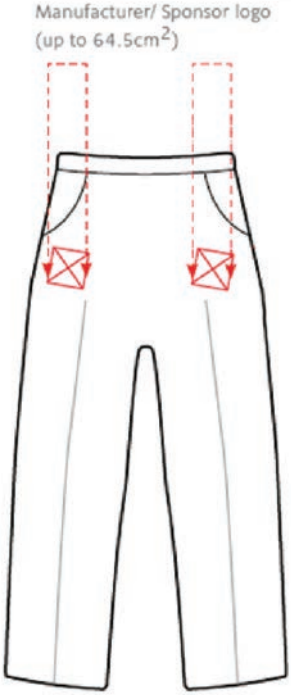
All such conditions below on the uniform branding are applicable to both Playing kit and to the Practice kits.

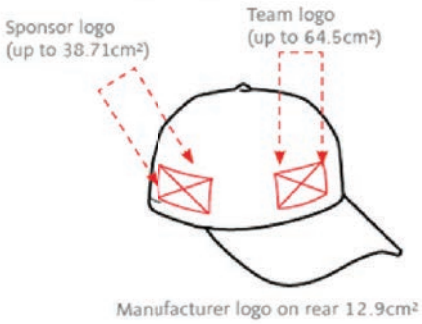
- There will be a Team's primary sponsor on the chest of the Franchisee's uniform.
- There will be a Team sponsor logo allowed at the back and Left Collar of the Tshirt.
- There will be an apparel sponsor on the right pocket / chest of the franchisee's uniform.
- The leading arm of the shirt will have the TNPL Tournament logo along with the title sponsor logo.
- The Non- leading arm of the shirt will have 2 Team Sponsor logos.
- Additional Sponsorship logo is allowed above the tournament logo.
- Two logos on the trouser may be a sponsor logo or an apparel manufacturer logo.
- If Franchises do not wish to have an apparel manufacturers logo on the team shirt, then they may have a commercial logo on the chest.
- There will be a sponsor logo on the side of all headwear including helmet, baseball cap and sun hat. The headwear manufacturer logo may remain on the back of the headwear. Please note that the same sponsor must appear on all types of headwear.

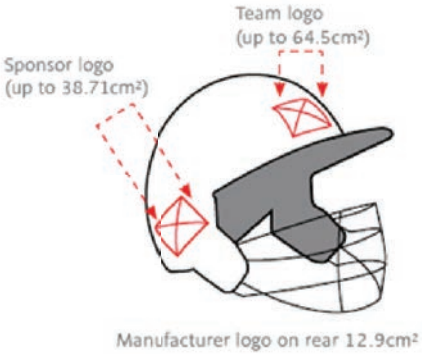
TNCA will provide the Tournament logo to all teams which is to be printed on Leading arm on or before 15th June 2024



TNPL
Tournament logo must may feature on leading arm, sponsors logo is not mandatory
not exceeding 64.5cm²
not exceeding 206.45cm2
Sponsor or Manufacturer logo may feature on non-leading arm
SPONSOR LOGO
12
NAME


Manufacturer/ Sponsor logo
(up to 64.5cm2)


Sponsor logo
(up to 38.71cm²)
Team logo
(up to 64.5cm²)
Manufacturer logo on rear 12.9cm²


Team logo
(up to 64.5cm²)
Sponsor logo
(up to 38.71cm²)
Manufacturer logo on rear 12.9cm²

6. STADIUM BRANDING INTERNAL

For the purpose of this section, internal stadium branding is any branding that is likely to be caught on camera. There will be a clean stadium branding free of commercial logo except for the Logo of the League and Logo of the Title Sponsor featuring inside the stadium.

a. Perimeter Boards

The number of boards allotted to the Central sponsors and to the Franchisees are: 72 to Central sponsors, 8 each to the playing Franchises. Balance of the boards if any will be used to promote the League including its website.
Franchises are able to offer a sponsor upto a maximum of 6 perimeter boards.

b. Pitch Mats

The pitch mats at both ends of the wicket will remain the right of the central sponsor, and the painted signs / mats either side of midwicket will remain the right of the Official Partners. Franchise logo mats with the team name will remain at either end of the pitch

c. Stumps

The stumps are exclusively branded with the logo of the title sponsor

d. Trivisions / LED Boards

The two commercially branded sides of the tri-vision sightscreens are allocated to the central sponsors.

e. Umpires Uniform

The umpire partner remains the sole commercial brand on the umpire uniform

f. Boundary Rope

The branding on the boundary rope will be split between the title sponsor (33 per cent) and the remaining central sponsors (67 per cent)

g. Dugouts

- Provision of dugouts will be managed centrally by TNCA.
- The branding on the back of the dugouts will be shared by all central TNPL sponsors.
- Right of the Franchisees on the dugout will be the naming rights of the Franchisees along with the Naming sponsor of the Franchisees which will be erected on top of the Dugout. It will be centrally branded and supplied by TNCA.

h. Backdrops

The branding on all match day press conference, flash interview, commentary box and presentation backdrops will be shared by all TNPL central Sponsors.

i. Stadium Tiers

There will be no commercial branding on the 2nd and 3rd tiers of the inside of the stadium. These areas will be reserved for Look and Feel (Non Commercial).

7. MARKETING COLLATERAL GUIDELINES FOR SPONSORS

All central sponsors and the Franchise Sponsors have the right to distribute branded marketing collateral within the stadium. Collateral will be distributed at predetermined sites just inside each entry gate.

Each franchisee sponsor can distribute collaterals up to about 10% of the stadium capacity

a. 4 & 6 Signs

Both the Central sponsors and the Franchise Sponsors of the home franchise will have the right to distribute 4 & 6 signs at any given game.

Specification Guidelines of 4 and 6 signs:

- 4 & 6 signs should be no larger than 40x50 cm
- Size of Commercial Logo Space: 25% of the sign space in any position
- Colour: Signs can be in sponsor brand colours or team colours or any combination of the above
- Material: 4 & 6 signs must not be rigid such that they can be used as missiles

  (no more than 1mm thick)

b. Other Collateral

All sponsors, including central sponsors, have the right to distribute any other marketing collateral within the ground. Other sponsor marketing collateral may include (but is not limited to):

- Branded Hats
- T-shirts
- Thunder sticks
- Whistles
- Flags
- Rattles
- Wigs
- Giant foam hands

Specification guidelines of collateral:

- No collateral may be so large that it obstructs a spectator's view or constitute a banner ad which would contravene the clean stadium principle
- Size of Commercial Logo Space: 25% of the available brandable space
- Colour: Collateral can be in sponsor brand colours or team colours or any combination of the above
- Material: Under no circumstances should any marketing collateral be constructed using materials that convene basic health and safety principles. This includes handing out biscuits or food items of any description.
- No rigid structures such as wooden or metal canes will be permitted, and any

  marketing collateral produced should not be able to be used as a missile or a weapon.
- Marketing collateral will be inspected four hours before the start of each game and any offending items will be removed.

BALLBOYS, MASCOTS & CHEERLEADERS

a. Ballboys

Ballboys may wear t-shirts with selected Central Sponsor branding.

b. Mascots

Mascots may incorporate selected Franchise Principal Sponsor branding into their design. We wish to encourage all franchises to exercise this right.

- Size of Commercial Logo Space: 25% of available space
- Colour Guidelines: The more colourful the better!
- Number: Franchises may employ a maximum of 6 mascots for each game
- Positioning: Mascots must always be positioned behind the perimeter boards so as not to obscure visibility of commercial messages during play, and must not interrupt play by crossing sight screens at any time

c. Cheerleaders

Cheerleaders may or may not be permitted by TNCA and TNCA reserves the right to incorporate any central sponsor logo on the cheerleader's uniform.

9. SPONSOR REPRESENTATIVE AT THE TOSS

Each playing team can bring one Representative during the TOSS.

10. OTHER SPONSORSHIP ACTIVITIES

All other Sponsorship activities that are to be undertaken by the Franchisees during the match day in the stadium need to be with prior permission of TNCA

11. PLAYER IDENTIFICATION

Player Identification is the player's name and number as displayed on his Cricket Clothing.

1. PLAYING SHIRT AND SWEATERS

A player's name and number must correctly reflect the identity of the player and must be positioned on the Playing Shirts and Playing Sweaters as indicated in Diagram A.

The player name and number must be entirely visible when the Playing Shirt is tucked into the Playing Trousers.

There must be ample space between each letter and between the name and the number so that both name and number are clearly legible. The name must be positioned so as to not cross over any seams on the shirt.

Letters and numbers will be provided to franchises by TNCA as .EPS files in a variety of colours as shown in "letters and numbers" in Appendix - I of these Regulations.

Each number should be Hindu Arabic and be between 23cm to 28cm in height. Each letter should be from the English alphabet and be at least 5cm in height.

If the design of the Playing Shirt is such that the name or number needs to be resized in order to comply with these Regulations, the franchise can seek TNCA approval to reduce the size of either the letters or the number or both. These may only be resized in scale (i.e. produced in the sizes given but their proportions should not be altered).

A custom cut of the font “Superstar M54” is used for the letters in a player’s name. A custom cut of the font “Carre” is used for the numbers.

A player’s Playing Shirt number may be any number from “1” to “999”. Each player’s number shall be unique within the franchise playing squad. Subject to approval of TNCA, a franchise may elect one player in its playing squad to have no number on his Playing Shirt.

Names must be positioned below the number on the back of the Playing Shirt.

The names and numbers must not contain any advertising elements or brand names. With TNCA approval, nicknames may be used in place of family names.

2. PLAYING HEADWEAR

Franchises are permitted to place a player’s order of representation number on the non-leading side of the Playing Headwear. For example, the 25th player to represent a franchise would be permitted to include the number “25” on his Playing Headwear. This number must be written in the “alinea” font and its height must not exceed 2cm.

3. PLAYING TROUSERS

Player numbers may not be displayed on the Playing Trousers.

APPENDIX 1 – FONTS FOR PLAYER IDENTIFICATION

TNPL
CODE OF CONDUCT
FOR PLAYERS ABD TEAM OFFICIALS
2024
Effective as from 1st June 2024

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THE TAMIL NADU PREMIER LEAGUE
CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PLAYERS AND TEAM OFFICIALS

INTRODUCTION

TNCA is the body responsible for the operation of the League and the Code of Conduct for Players and Team Officials (the "Code of Conduct") is adopted and implemented as part of the TNCA's continuing efforts to maintain the public image, popularity and integrity of the League by providing: (a) an effective means to deter any participant or other relevant person from conducting themselves improperly on and off the 'field-of-play' or in a manner that is contrary to the 'Spirit of Cricket'; and (b) a robust disciplinary procedure pursuant to which all matters of improper conduct can be dealt with fairly, with certainty and in an expeditious manner.

Unless otherwise indicated, references to Articles and Appendices are to articles and appendices of the Code of Conduct. Words in italicized text in the Code of Conduct are defined terms and their definitions are set out in Appendix 1.

ARTICLE 1 SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1 All Players and Team Officials are automatically bound by and required to comply with all of the provisions of the Code of Conduct. Accordingly, by their participation (in the case of a Player) or assistance in a Player's participation or other involvement (in the case of a Team Official) in a Match or TNPL Event, such Players or Team Officials shall be deemed to have agreed:

1.1.1 that it is their personal responsibility to familiarize themselves with all of the requirements of the Code of Conduct, including what conduct constitutes an offence under the Code of Conduct;

1.1.2 to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of any Match Referee, Commission and Ombudsman convened under the Code for Conduct to hear and determine charges brought pursuant to the Code of Conduct (and any appeals in relation thereto); and

1.1.3 not to bring any proceedings in any court or other forum that are inconsistent with the foregoing submission to the jurisdiction of the Match Referee, Commission and Ombudsman.

1.2 All Players and Team Officials shall continue to be bound by and required to comply with the Code of Conduct until three (3) months after the termination of his or her contract or other arrangement with a Franchisee and TNCA shall continue to have jurisdiction over him/her under the Code of Conduct thereafter in respect of matters relating to the League taking place prior to that point.

1.3 It is acknowledged that certain Players and Team Officials may also be subject to other rules of the relevant Franchisee, the ICC and/or National Cricket Federations that govern discipline and/or conduct, and that the same conduct of such Players and/or Team Officials may implicate not only the Code of Conduct but also such other rules that may apply. For the avoidance of any doubt, Players and Team Officials acknowledge and agree that: (a) the Code of Conduct is not intended to limit the responsibilities of any Player or Team Official under such other rules; and (b) nothing in such other rules shall be capable of removing, superseding or amending in any way the jurisdiction of the Match Referee, Commission or Ombudsman to determine matters properly arising pursuant to the Code of Conduct.

1.4 For the avoidance of any doubt, all Umpires officiating in any Matches are automatically bound by and required to comply with all of the provisions of the TNPL Code of Conduct for Match Officials and Match Officials Support Personnel.

ARTICLE 2 - CODE OF CONDUCT OFFENCES

The Preamble to the Laws of Cricket, sets out the definition of the Spirit of Cricket, as follows: **"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 (which are incorporated within these Playing Conditions), but also within the Spirit of Cricket.

The major responsibility for ensuring fair play rests with the captains, but extends to all Players and Match officials.

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."

The conduct described in Articles 2.1 to 2.22 amounts to conduct which breaches the Spirit of Cricket and therefore, if committed by a Player or Player support personnel, shall amount to an offence by such Player or Player support personnel under the Code of Conduct.

COMMENT: Where considered helpful, guidance notes have been provided in text boxes beneath the description of a particular offence. Such notes are intended only to provide guidance as to the nature and examples of certain conduct that might be prohibited by a particular Article and should not be read as an exhaustive or limiting list of conduct prohibited by such Article.

The Code of Conduct offences cover a variety of different behaviours and levels of seriousness. It is not intended to penalize trivial behavior. For the purpose of determining the appropriate sanction for an offence, levels of charging have been assigned for each offence, ranging from Level 1 for conduct of a minor nature, up to Level 4 for conduct of an extremely serious nature. Where an offence is alleged to have been committed, the individual Reporting the alleged offence must determine which of the assigned levels of offence is appropriate for the conduct in question. Reports can only be laid at the levels identified in respect of each particular offence below.

For the purposes of the Code of Conduct, the phrase "during a Match" should be interpreted broadly to cover all conduct which takes place at the ground on the day of a Match, and not just conduct which takes place on the field of play, for example in the changing rooms, or during any of the intervals in the Match.

2.1	**Excessive appealing during a Match**
Note:	For the purpose of Article 2.1, 'excessive' may include (a) repeated appealing of the same decision; (b) repeated appealing of different decisions when the bowler/fielder knows the batter is not out with the intention of placing the Umpire under pressure; (c) charging or advancing towards the Umpire in an aggressive manner when appealing; or (d) celebrating a dismissal without appealing to the Umpire when a decision is required. It is not intended to prevent loud or enthusiastic appealing.
Level 1	☐
Level 2	Not applicable
Level 3	Not applicable
Level 4	Not applicable

2.2	Abuse of cricket equipment or clothing, ground equipment or fixtures and fittings during a Match.
Note:	Article 2.2 includes any action(s) outside the course of normal cricket actions, such as hitting or kicking the wickets and any action(s) which deliberately (i.e., intentionally), recklessly or negligently(in either case even if accidental) results in damage to the advertising boards, boundary fences, dressing room doors, mirrors, windows and other fixtures and fittings. For example, this offence may be committed, without limitation, when a Player swings his/her bat vigorously in frustration and causes damage to an advertising board.
Level 1	☐
Level 2	Not applicable
Level 3	Not applicable
Level 4	Not applicable

2.3	Use of an audible obscenity during a Match.
Note:	Article 2.3 covers the use of words commonly known and understood to be offensive, obscene and/or profane (in any language) and which can be heard by the spectators and/or the viewing public whether by way of the stump-microphone or otherwise. This conduct may include, for example, swearing in frustration at one's own play or fortune.
Level 1	☐
Level 2	Not applicable
Level 3	Not applicable
Level 4	Not applicable

2.4	Disobeying an Umpire's instruction during a Match
Note:	Article 2.4 includes any repeated failure to comply with the instruction or directive of an Umpire during a Match.
Level 1	☐
Level 2	Not applicable
Level 3	Not applicable
Level 4	Not applicable

2.5	Using language, actions or gestures which disparage or which could provoke an aggressive reaction from a batter upon his/her dismissal during a Match.
Note:	Article 2.5 includes any language, action or gesture used by a Player and directed towards a batter upon his/her dismissal which has the potential to provoke an aggressive reaction from the dismissed batter, whether or not any reaction results, or which could be considered to disparage or demean the dismissed batter, regardless of whether the batter him/herself feels disparaged or demeaned (in other words, a 'send-off'). Without limitation, Article 2.5 includes: (a) excessive celebration directed at and in close proximity to the dismissed batter; (b) verbally abusing the dismissed batter; and (c) pointing or gesturing towards the pavilion. Nothing in this Article 2.5 is, however, intended to stop Players celebrating, in an appropriate fashion, the dismissal of the opposing Team's batter.
Level 1	☐
Level 2	Not applicable
Level 3	Not applicable
Level 4	Not applicable

2.6	Using a gesture that is obscene, offensive or insulting during a Match.
Note:	Article 2.6 includes, without limitation, obscene gestures which are not directed at another person. When assessing the seriousness of the breach, the following factors (without limitation) shall be taken into account: (i) the context of the particular situation; and (ii) whether the gesture is likely to: (a) be regarded as obscene; (b) give offence; or (c) insult another person. This offence is not intended to cover any use of gestures that are likely to offend another person on the basis of their race, religion, gender, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin, sex, sexual orientation, disability, marital status and/or maternity status. Such conduct is prohibited under the TNPL Anti-Discrimination Code and must be dealt with according to the procedures set out therein.
Level 1	☐
Level 2	Not applicable
Level 3	Not applicable
Level 4	Not applicable

2.7	**Public criticism of, or inappropriate comment in relation to an incident occurring in a Match or any Player, Team Official, Match Official or Team participating in any Match, irrespective of when such criticism or inappropriate comment is made.**
Note:	Without limitation, Players and Team Officials will breach Article 2.7 if they publicly criticize the Match Officials or denigrate a Player or Team against which they have played in relation to incidents which occurred in a Match. When assessing the seriousness of the breach, without limitation, the context within which the comments have been made and the gravity of the offending comments must be taken into account. For the avoidance of doubt, any posting by a Player or Team Official of comments on a social media platform (including, without limitation, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube and LinkedIn) shall be deemed to be 'public' for the purposes of this offence. Consequently, a Player or Team Official may breach Article 2.7 where they criticize or make an inappropriate comment in relation to an incident occurring in a Without limitation, Players and Team Officials will breach Article 2.7 if they publicly criticize the Match Officials or denigrate a Player or Team against which they have played in relation to incidents which occurred in a Match. When assessing the seriousness of the breach, without limitation, the context within which the comments have been made and the gravity of the offending comments must be taken into account.
Level 1	☐
Level 2	☐
Level 3	Not applicable
Level 4	Not applicable

2.8	Showing dissent at an Umpire's decision during a Match.
Note:	Without limitation, Article 2.8 includes: (a) excessive, obvious disappointment with an Umpire's decision; (b) an obvious delay in resuming play or leaving the wicket; (c) shaking the head; (d) pointing or looking at the inside edge when given out LBW; (e) pointing to the pad or rubbing the shoulder when caught behind; (f) snatching the cap from the Umpire; (g) requesting a referral to the TV Umpire (other than in the context of a legitimate request for a referral as may be permitted in such Match); and (h) arguing or entering into a prolonged discussion with the Umpire about his/her decision. This offence is not intended to punish a batter showing his/her instinctive disappointment at his/her dismissal. When assessing the seriousness of the breach, the following factors (without limitation) should be considered: (i) whether the conduct contains an element of anger or abuse which is directed at the Umpire or the Umpire's decision; (ii) whether there is excessive delay in resuming play or leaving the wicket; or (iii) whether there is persistent re-reference to the incident over time. It shall not be a defence to any charge brought under this Article to show that the Umpire might have, or in fact did, get any decision wrong.
Level 1	☐
Level 2	☐
Level 3	Not applicable
Level 4	Not applicable

2.9	**Throwing a ball (or any other item of cricket equipment such as a water bottle) at or near a Player, Team Official, Umpire, Match Referee or any other third person in an inappropriate and/or dangerous manner during a Match.**
Note:	This offence will not prohibit a fielder or bowler from returning the ball to the stumps in the normal fashion, or from throwing the ball at the stumps or to a Teammate when attempting a run out. When assessing the seriousness of the offence, the following factors (without limitation) shall be taken into account: (i) the context of the particular situation, including, without limitation, whether the action was deliberate, reckless, negligent, and/or avoidable; (ii) whether the ball/object struck the other person; (iii) the speed at which the ball/object was thrown; and (iv) the distance from which the ball/object was thrown.
Level 1	☐
Level 2	☐
Level 3	Not applicable
Level 4	Not applicable

2.10	**Any of the following conduct which constitutes 'unfair play' under clause 41 of the TNPL Match Playing Conditions:** 2.10.1 deliberate attempt to distract striker. 2.10.2 deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of batter 2.10.3 bowling of dangerous and unfair short pitched deliveries. 2.10.4 bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries. 2.10.5 bowling of deliberate non-pitching deliveries. 2.10.6 bowling of deliberate front foot no balls. 2.10.7 time wasting by any Player or Team. 2.10.8 fielder causing deliberate or avoidable damage to the pitch. 2.10.9 bowler running on protected area. 2.10.10 batter causing deliberate or avoidable damage to the pitch. 2.10.11 striker in the protected area. 2.10.12 batter stealing a run. 2.10.13 unfair actions not covered elsewhere in clause 41 of the TNPL Match PlayingConditions.
Note:	The offence supplements and does not replace TNPL Match Playing Conditions clauses 41.4 to 41.17. When assessing the seriousness of the offence, the following factors (without limitation) shall be taken into account: (i) the context of the particular situation, including, without limitation and where relevant, whether the action was deliberate, reckless, negligent, and/or avoidable; (ii) the potential of the action to injure an opponent; and (iii) the degree of advantage offered by the 'unfair play'.
Level 1	☐
Level 2	☐
Level 3	Not applicable
Level 4	Not applicable

2.11	Any attempt to manipulate a Match for inappropriate strategic or tactical reasons.
Note:	Article 2.11 is intended to prevent the manipulation of Matches for inappropriate strategic or tactical reasons (such as when a Team deliberately loses a Match in order to affect the standings of other Teams in the League). It might also apply to the inappropriate manipulation of a net run rate or accumulation of bonus points or otherwise. Article 2.11 is not intended to cover any corrupt or fraudulent acts (including any use of inside information and/or related betting activity). Such conduct is prohibited under the TNCA's Anti-Corruption Code and must be dealt with according to the procedures set out therein. The Team Captain of any Team guilty of such conduct shall be held responsible (and subject to sanction) for any offence found to have been committed under this Article.
Level 1	Not applicable
Level 2	☐
Level 3	Not applicable
Level 4	Not applicable

2.12	Inappropriate physical contact with a Player, Team Official, Umpire, Match Referee or any other person (including a spectator) during a Match.
Note:	Any form of inappropriate physical contact is prohibited in cricket. Without limitation, Players will breach this regulation if they deliberately, recklessly and/or negligently walk or run into or shoulder another Player or Umpire. When assessing the seriousness of the breach, the following factors (without limitation) shall be taken into account: (i) the context of the particular situation, including, without limitation, whether the contact was deliberate (i.e., intentional), reckless, negligent, and/or avoidable; (ii) the force of the contact; (iii) any resulting injury to the person with whom contact was made; and (iv) the person with whom contact was made.
Level 1	✓ (Level 1 is available only in the case of contact with Players, Team Officials or any other person).
Level 2	✓ (Level 2 is available only in the case of contact with Players, Team Officials or any other person).
Level 3	✓ (Level 3 is available only in the case of contact with Umpires and Match Referees.)
Level 4	✓ (Level 4 is available only in the case of contact with Umpires and Match Referees.)

2.13	Personal abuse of a Player, Team Official, Umpire or Match Referee during a Match.
Note:	Article 2.13 is intended to cover a Player or Team Officials directing language of a personal, insulting, obscene and/or offensive nature at any Player, Team Official, Umpire or Match Referee during a Match. It is also intended to cover language of a personal, insulting, obscene and/or offensive nature relating to a family member of the Player, Team Official, Umpire or Match Referee at whom it is directed. When considering the seriousness of the breach, the following factors (without limitation) shall be considered: (i) whether such language was excessive and/or orchestrated; and (ii) the person at whom the language was directed, i.e., whether they were a Player, Team Official, Umpire, Match Referee or other person. This offence is not intended to cover any use of language that is likely to offend another person on the basis of their race, religion, gender, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin. Such conduct is prohibited under the TNPL Anti-Discrimination Code and must be dealt with according to the procedures set out therein.
Level 1	Not applicable
Level 2	✓ (Level 2 is not available in the case of personal abuse of an Umpire or Match Referee).
Level 3	✓ (Level 3 is available in all cases)
Level 4	Not applicable

2.14	Changing the condition of the ball in breach of clause 41.3 of the TNPL Match Playing Conditions.
Note:	This offence supplements and does not replace TNPL Match Playing Conditions clause 41.3. Any action(s) likely to alter the condition of the ball which are not specifically permitted under clause 41.3.2 may be regarded as 'unfair'. The following actions shall, therefore, not be permitted (this list of actions is not exhaustive but included for illustrative purposes): (a) deliberately throwing the ball into the ground for the purpose of roughening it up; (b) applying any artificial substance to the ball; and applying any non-artificial substance for any purpose other than to polish the ball; (c) lifting or otherwise interfering with any of the seams of the ball; and (d) scratching the surface of the ball with finger or thumb nails or any implement. The Umpires shall use their judgment to apply the principle that actions taken to maintain or enhance the condition of the ball, provided no artificial substances are used, shall be permitted. Any actions taken with the purpose of damaging the condition of the ball or accelerating the deterioration of the condition of the ball shall not be permitted.
Level 1	Not applicable
Level 2	Not applicable
Level 3	☐
Level 4	Not applicable

2.15	Attempting to gain an unfair advantage during a Match
Note:	Article 2.15 is intended to cover any attempts to cheat or gain an unfair advantage during a Match (other than conduct prohibited under Articles 2.11 or 2.14 of the Code of Conduct or the TNCA's Anti- Corruption Code). It includes, without limitation: (a) deliberate attempts to deceive an Umpire (for example by claiming a catch when the Player concerned knew that he/she had not caught the ball cleanly); (b) any attempts by a Player on the field of play to seek assistance from any person off the field of play in order to decide whether to request a referral to the TV Umpire; or (c) taking a foreign object onto the field whose most likely reason for being there is to change the condition of the ball. When assessing the seriousness of the breach, consideration should be given to whether the conduct was deliberate, reckless and/or negligent on the part of the relevant Player or Team Official.
Level 1	Not applicable
Level 2	Not applicable
Level 3	☐
Level 4	Not applicable

2.16	Intimidation of an Umpire or Match Referee whether by language or conduct (including gestures) during a Match.
Note:	Article 2.16 is intended to cover any form or intimidation of an Umpire or Match Referee. It includes, without limitation: (a) any form of continual verbal or physical harassment; (b) any form of intentional behavior that would cause the person at whom it is directed to fear injury or harm; and (c) attempts to impede or block movement.
Level 1	Not applicable
Level 2	Not applicable
Level 3	☐
Level 4	Not applicable

2.17	Threat of assault on another Player, Team Official, Umpire or Match Referee or any other person (including a Spectator) during a Match.
Note:	Without limitation, Players or Team Officials will breach this Article 2.17 if they do or say anything which would cause the Player, Team Officials, Umpire, Match Referee or other person to whom such action was directed to fear harmful or offensive contact, for example and without limitation, threatening to hit the relevant individual while at the same time raising a fist, or threatening to physically harm another Player's family.
Level 1	Not applicable
Level 2	Not applicable
Level 3	✓ (Level 3 is available in the case of threat of assault on anyone other than an Umpire or Match Referee)
Level 4	✓ (Level 4 is available in the case of threat of assault on Umpires and Match Referees only. Not available in the case of threat of assault on any Player, Team Officials Team or other person)

2.18	Physical assault of another Player, Team Official, Umpire, Match Referee or any other person (including a spectator) during a Match
Note:	Without limitation, Players or Team Officials will breach this Article 2.18 if they intentionally or recklessly cause the Player, Team Official, Umpire, Match Referee or the other person bodily harm or injury.
Level 1	Not applicable
Level 2	Not applicable
Level 3	Not applicable
Level 4	☐

2.19	Any act of violence on the field of play during a Match
Note:	Without limitation, Players or Team Officials will breach this Article 2.19 if they kick or punch or fight another Player, Team Official, Umpire, Match Referee or any other person (including a spectator).
Level 1	Not applicable
Level 2	Not applicable
Level 3	Not applicable
Level 4	☐

2.20	Conduct that is contrary to the spirit of the game
Note:	Article 2.20 is intended to cover all types of conduct that is contrary to the spirit of the game and which is not specifically and adequately covered by the specific offences set out elsewhere in this Code of Conduct. By way of example, Article 2.20 may (depending upon the seriousness and context of the breach) prohibit, without limitation, the following: (a) the use of an illegal bat or illegal wicket-keeping gloves; and (b) failure to comply with the provisions of clause 6.3 of the TNPL Match Playing Conditions. When assessing the seriousness of the offence, the context of the particular situation, and whether it was deliberate, reckless, negligent, avoidable and/or accidental, shall be considered. Further, the person lodging the Report shall determine where on the range of severity the conduct lays (with the range of severity starting at conduct of a minor nature (and hence a Level 1 Offence) up to conduct of an extremely serious nature (and hence a Level 4 Offence)).
Level 1	☐
Level 2	☐
Level 3	☐
Level 4	☐
2.21	**Conduct that brings the game into disrepute**
Note:	Article 2.21 is intended to cover all types of conduct that bring the game into disrepute and which is not specifically and adequately covered by the specific offences set out elsewhere in this Code of Conduct, including Article 2.20. By way of example, Article 2.21 may (depending upon the seriousness and context of the breach) prohibit, without limitation, the following: (a) public acts of misconduct; (b) unruly public behaviour; and (c) inappropriate comments which are detrimental to the interests of the game. When assessing the seriousness of the offence, the context of the particular situation, and whether it was deliberate, reckless, negligent, avoidable and/or accidental, shall be considered. Further, the person lodging the Report shall determine where on the range of severity the conduct lays (with the range of severity starting at conduct of a minor nature (and hence a Level 1 Offence) up to conduct of an extremely serious nature (and hence a Level 4 Offence)).
Level 1	☐
Level 2	☐
Level 3	☐
Level 4	☐

4.3 **2.22 Minimum Over Rate Offences:**

Failure by a fielding Team participating in a Match to meet the Minimum Over Rate requirements contained in Appendix 2 constitutes an offence under this Code of Conduct by the relevant fielding Team.

NOTE: Subjective intent on behalf of the Team Captain to waste time is not required. It is sufficient to establish that the Minimum Over Rate was not met. To avoid liability under this offence the Team Captain would need to establish, on the balance of probabilities, that the shortfall was due to factors beyond his/her control and that the time allowances permitted by the Match Officials in calculating the required over rate were not sufficient. The presence or absence of subjective intent and the extent of the shortfall shall be relevant in relation to the issue of penalty.

The identity of the relevant Team Captain for the purpose of this Article 2.22 and Appendix 2 shall be determined in accordance with clause 1.3 of the Playing Conditions.

ARTICLE 3 REPORTING AN ALLEGED OFFENCE UNDER THE CODE OF CONDUCT

NOTE: Where a Minimum Over Rate Offence may have occurred, see Appendix 2 for the Reporting process, disciplinary process and sanctions that are to be applied.

3.1 Any one of the following individuals can Report an alleged offence under the Code of Conduct (other than Minimum Over Rate Offences - as to which see Appendix 2) by lodging a Report in the manner described in Article 3.2, below (a "Report"):

3.1.1 An Umpire that officiated in the Match during, or in relation to which, the alleged offence was committed; or

3.1.2 The CEO (or other senior representative of the Franchisee if there is no CEO) of either of the two Teams who participated in the Match during, or in relation to which, the alleged offence was committed; or

3.1.3 The GM Operations, TNCA; or

3.1.4 Provided it is a Level 4 Offence that is alleged to have been committed (or a Level 1 Offence, Level 2 Offence or Level 3 Offence in relation to which the Match Referee was the victim of the alleged offence), the Match Referee that was appointed to officiate in the Match during which the alleged offence was committed. (For the avoidance of any doubt, the Match Referee is not entitled to lodge a Report in relation to an alleged Level 1 Offence, Level 2 Offence or Level 3 Offence unless he/she was the victim of the alleged offence).

3.2 All Reports must be completed on such form as may be made available for such purpose by TNCA
from time to time. All Reports must be signed and dated by the person lodging the Report.

3.2.1 Where the Report is lodged by any of the individuals described in Articles 3.1.1 or 3.1.2 in relation to:

Level of Offence	On or Off- Field	Reporting Deadline	Report lodged with
Levels 1 & 2	On Field	18 hours from close of day's play in the relevant Match	Match Referee
	Off Field	no later than 18 hours after the later of : (a) the commission of the alleged offence; or (b) the time when the alleged offence was brought to the attention of the person lodging the Report	
Levels 3	On or Off Field	no later than 36 hours after the later of: (a) the commission of the alleged offence; and (b) the time when the alleged offence was brought to the attention of the person lodging the Report	
Levels 4	On or Off Field	no later than 36 hours after the later of: (a) the commission of the alleged offence; and (b) the time when the alleged offence was brought to the attention of the person lodging the Report	TNPL CEO

3.2.2 Where the Report is lodged by the individual described in Article 3.1.3 in relation to:

Level of Offence	On or Off- Field	Reporting Deadline	Report lodged with
Levels 1 & 2	On or Off Field	within 24 hours of the later of (a) the commission of the alleged offence; or (b) the time when the alleged offence was brought to the attention of the person lodging the Report	Match Referee
Levels 3	On or Off Field	no later than 36 hours after the later of: (a) the commission of the alleged offence; and (b) the time when the alleged offence was brought to the attention of the person lodging the Report	Match Referee
Levels 4	On or Off Field	no later than 36 hours after the later of: (a) the commission of the alleged offence; and (b) the time when the alleged offence was brought to the attention of the TNPL CEO	TNPL CEO

3.2.3 Where the Report is lodged by the Match Referee (pursuant to Article 3.1.4):

Level of Offence	On or Off- Field	Reporting Deadline	Report lodged with
Levels 1, 2, 3 & 4	On or Off Field	within 36 hours after (a) the commission of the alleged offence; or (b) the alleged offence was brought to his/her attention, save that the Report cannot be lodged more than 7 days after the conclusion of the relevant Match.	TNPL CEO

Note: For the purposes of Articles 3.2.1 to 3.2.3 above, Reports should be lodged as soon as reasonably practicable. The time limits set out in the above tables constitute the latest time by which a Report can be lodged.

In all circumstances where a Report is to be lodged with the Match Referee if, for logistical reasons, it is impractical to lodge the Report with the Match Referee, it shall be lodged with the TNPL CEO within the same deadline, the TNPL CEO shall then forward the Report to the Match Referee.

3.3 Where it is alleged that a Player or Team Official has committed more than one offence under the Code of Conduct during or in relation to a Match (whether arising out of the same set of facts or otherwise), then a separate Report should be filed in accordance with this Article 3 for each of the offences that are alleged to have been committed.

NOTE: For the avoidance of doubt, only one Report should be laid per offence. As such, where the incident in question could fall within more than one offence under Article 2, for example Article 2.7 (public criticism or inappropriate comment) and Article 2.21 (conduct that brings the game into disrepute) a Report should be laid only in respect of the offence which most specifically covers the relevant conduct (in the example above, Article 2.7) and not both offences.

5 ARTICLE 4 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

5.1 Level 1 Offences, Level 2 Offences, Level 3 Offences and Minimum Over Rate Offences:

4.1 Where a Match Referee receives a Report lodged under Articles 3.2.1, 3.2.1.2, or Article 3.2 of Appendix 2 (in the case of Minimum Over Rate Offences), he/she must review the Report and determine whether the Player or Team Officials named in the Report has a case to answer in relation to the offence identified in the Report. Where the Match Referee determines that there is a case to answer, he/she must promptly provide a copy of the Report, together with a summary of any other relevant details of the matter (such documents comprising the "Notice of Charge"), to the following individuals:

4.1.1 The Player or Team Official named in the Report, or, where appropriate in the case of an offence under either Article 2.11 (manipulating a Match), 2.14 (changing the condition of the ball), or 2.22 (failure to meet the Minimum Over Rate), the relevant Team Captain;

4.1.2 The Team Manager of the relevant Player or Team Official named in the Report;

4.1.3 The TNPL CEO.

4.2 Where the TNPL CEO receives a Report lodged under Article 3.2.3, he/she must review the Report and determine whether the Player or Player Support Personnel named in the Report has a case to answer in relation to the offence identified in the Report. Where the TNPL CEO determines that there is a case to answer, he/she must promptly provide a copy of the Report, together with a summary of any other relevant details of the matter (such documents comprising the "Notice of Charge"), to the following individuals:

4.2.1 The Player or Team Official named in the Report, or, where appropriate in the case of an offence under either Article 2.11 (manipulating a Match), 2.14 (changing the condition of the ball) or 2.22 (failure to meet the Minimum Over Rate), the relevant Team Captain;

4.2.2 the Team Manager of the relevant Player or Team Official named in the Report.

4.3 The Notice of Charge shall specify that the Player or Team Official shall have the following three options:

4.3.1 he/she may admit the offence charged and accede to the proposed sanction specified in the Notice of Charge (which sanction shall be strictly at the Match Referee's discretion, but at all times within the appropriate range for the level of offence). In such circumstances, and provided that such admission has been received by the Match Referee prior to the commencement of the hearing at the time/place specified in the Notice of Charge, the hearing before the Match Referee shall not be required and no further action shall be taken (and he/she will be taken to have waived his/her right to bring any appeal under the Code of Conduct and/or to bring any proceedings of any kind in any other court or similar forum), save that TNCA shall promptly issue a public statement confirming: (a) the commission of an offence under the Code of Conduct; and (b) the imposition of the applicable sanction specified in the Notice of Charge; or

4.3.2 He/she may admit the offence charged but dispute the proposed sanction specified in the Notice of Charge, in which case the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 5.1.; or

4.3.3 He/she may deny the offence charged; in which case the matter shall proceed to a hearing in accordance with Article 5.1.

Level 4 Offences:

4.4 Where the TNPL CEO receives a Report lodged under Articles 3.2.1, 3.2.2 or 3.2.3, he/she must promptly conduct a review and then taking instruction from the Ombudsman, determine whether the Player or Team Official named in the Report has a case to answer in relation to the specific type and/or level of offence identified in the Report (i.e. to determine, in the TNCA's opinion, whether the specific type and level of offence noted in the Report is properly identified when reviewed against the conduct complained of).

4.5 If the initial review of the Report reveals that there is no case to answer in relation to the specific type and/or level of offence, then the TNCA shall notify the person who filed the Report of that fact, advising them of the reasons that such a determination has been made and, where applicable, providing guidance on which specific type and level of offence the TNCA considers to be appropriate. Upon receipt of such a decision, the person who filed the Report shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 3.2, and having considered the TNCA's guidance in goodfaith, within a period of twenty-four (24) hours from the time of notification by the TNCA, notify the TNCA whether they wish to: (a) revise the specific type and/or level of the offence charged, inwhich case a revised Report must be lodged with the TNCA within such twenty-four

(24) period; (b) proceed on the basis of the original Report lodged; or (c) withdraw the Report.

4.6 If the initial review of the Report reveals that there is a case to answer, or a revised Report is lodged with the TNCA pursuant to Article 4.5, then TNCA shall refer the Report to the Commission which in turn will conduct a preliminary inquiry into the circumstances detailed in the Report and call for explanation(s) from the concerned person(s) and submit their report containing their findings to the Ombudsman. The preliminary inquiry shall be conducted in the manner the Commission deems appropriate depending on the nature of allegation(s) made and dispute(s) raised. For the purpose of conducting an inquiry, the Commission shall promptly provide a copy of the Report, together with a summary of any other relevant details of the matter (such documents comprising the "Notice of Charge") to the following individuals:

4.6.1 The Player or Team Official named in the Report; and

4.6.2 The Team Manager of the relevant Player or Team Official named in the Report.

4.6.3 The CEO to which the relevant Player or Team Official is affiliated

6 ARTICLE 5 THE DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE

NOTE: Where a Match Referee appointed to adjudicate any matter brought under the Code of Conduct is not physically present at the relevant Match (and therefore required to perform his/her duties remotely) then all relevant hearings arising under Article

6.1 Level 1 Offences, Level 2 Offences, Level 3 Offences and Minimum Over Rate Offences:

5.1 Where a matter proceeds to a hearing under Article 4.3.2 or 4.3.3, then, subject to Article 5.7 below, the case shall be referred to the Match Referee for adjudication in accordance with the following procedure:

5.1.1 In the case of Level 1 Offences, Level 2 Offences, Level 3 Offences or Minimum Over Rate Offences, subject to the discretion of the Match Referee to order otherwise for good cause shown by the Player or Team Official, the hearing will take place at the time specified in the Notice of Charge (which should take place as soon as practicable and, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, no more than twenty four (24) hours after the receipt by the Player or Team Official of the Notice of Charge). For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Article 5.1.1 prevents a hearing from being convened at a time during which the Match in relation to which the alleged offence took place, remains in progress.

5.1.2 The procedure followed at the hearing shall be at the discretion of the Match Referee, provided that the hearing is conducted in a manner which offers the Player or Team Official a fair and reasonable opportunity to present evidence (including the right to call and to question witnesses by telephone or video-conference where necessary), address the Match Referee and present his/her case.

5.1.3 The hearing before the Match Referee shall be in English, and certified English translations shall be submitted of any non-English documents put before the Match Referee. The cost of the translation shall be borne by the party offering the document(s).

5.1.4 Where video evidence of the alleged offence is available at the hearing before the Match Referee, then it may be relied upon by any party, provided that all other parties shall have the right to make such representations in relation to it that they may see fit.

5.1.5 Unless exceptional circumstances apply, each of the following individuals must attend any hearing before the Match Referee: (a) the Player or Team Official who has been charged with the alleged offence; and (b) the person who lodged the Report (or, in the case of the TNPL CEO (at his/her discretion), his/her representative/nominee). Where any such individual has a compelling justification for his/her non-attendance, then they shall be given the opportunity to participate in the hearing before the Match Referee by telephone or video conference (if available). Without prejudice to the Player or Team Official's ability to call and to question such witnesses as may be necessary and/or to be represented by such other person of his/her own choosing pursuant to Article 5.1.6, one of the Team Captain, Team Vice-Captain, Team Manager or Team Coach of the Team that the Player or Team Official represents may also attend such a hearing to provide additional support and assistance to the Player and Team Official. If requested to do so by the Match Referee the Player or Team Official who has been charged with the alleged offence must remain at the ground where the alleged offence took place for a period of up to 90 minutes following the later to occur of (1) the end of the Match taking place at the ground on the day of the alleged offence, and (2) the time such request is made to enable a hearing in respect of the alleged offence to take place as expeditiously as possible.

5.1.6 Each of the individuals described in Article 5.1.5(a) and (b) shall have the right (at his/her or its own expense) to be represented at the hearing before the Match Referee by such representative (including legal counsel) of his/her or its own choosing. Where the person lodging the Report is an Umpire that officiated in the Match in question or the TNPL CEO, then such person shall be entitled to be represented prior to, and during, the hearing (if he/she considers necessary) by a representative of the TNCA Legal Department (or another lawyer duly authorized to attend by the TNPL CEO).

5.1.7 The non-attendance of any Player or Team Official or his/her representative at the hearing, shall not prevent the Match Referee from proceeding with the hearing in his/her absence and issuing a ruling in relation to the offence charged.

5.1.8 At the end of a hearing, where the Match Referee considers that further evidence is necessary or further time is required to consider the evidence that has been presented, he/she shall adjourn the hearing for an appropriate period of time and make such directions as may be necessary.

5.1.9 Alternatively, at the end of a hearing:

5.1.9.1 Brought under Article 4.3.2:

(a) as soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing (and, in any event, no later than twenty- four (24) hours thereafter), the Match Referee will confirm the Player or Team Official's admission that he/she had committed a Code of Conduct offence and announce his/her written decision, with reasons, setting out: (a) what sanctions, if any, are to be imposed (including any fine and/or period of suspension); (b) that any period of suspension shall come into force with immediate effect; and (c) any rights of appeal that may exist pursuant to Article 8.

5.1.9.2 Brought under Article 4.3.3 (or where the Player or Team Official has failed to respond in a timely fashion to the Notice of Charge):

(a) The Match Referee shall adjourn the hearing (for a period of no less than ten (10) minutes and no more than two (2) hours), following which he/she will reconvene the hearing and verbally announce his/her finding as to whether a Code of Conduct offence has been committed;

(b) Where the Match Referee determines that a Code of Conduct offence has been committed, the Player or Team Official may request a short adjournment (of no more than thirty (30) minutes) to prepare any submissions that he/she might wish to make in relation to the appropriate sanction that ought to be applied; and

(c) As soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing (and, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, no later than twenty-four (24) hours thereafter), the Match Referee will announce his/her decision in writing, with reasons, setting out: (a) the finding as to whether a Code of Conduct offence had been committed; (b) what sanctions, if any, are to be imposed (including any fine and/or period of suspension); (c) that any period of suspension shall come into force with immediate effect; and (d) any rights of appeal that may exist pursuant to Article 8.

5.1.10 The Match Referee shall have the discretion to announce the substance of his/her decision prior to the issue of the written reasoned decision referred to in Article 5.1.9.

5.1.11 A copy of the written reasoned decision will be provided to the Player or Team Official, the Team Manager of the Player or Team Official's Franchisee and the TNPL CEO.

5.1.12 Subject only to the rights of appeal under Article 8, the Match Referee's decision shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties.

Level 4 Offences:

5.2 The report prepared by the Commission under Article 4.6 ("Inquiry Report") shall be submitted to the Ombudsman in the English language and a copy of the same shall be furnished to the person who filed the Report as well as the concerned persons(s) from whom explanation(s) were sought. If on the initial review of the Inquiry Report reveals that there is no case to answer, then the Ombudsman shall notify the person who filed the Report and the matter shall not proceed any further. However, if the initial review of the Inquiry Report reveals that there is a case to answer, then the Ombudsman shall call for all particulars and hearing shall commence on the case and the same shall be completed as expeditiously as possible by providing a reasonable opportunity to the parties of being heard. If despite due notice, any party fails to submit any cause or submits insufficient cause, the Ombudsman shall after providing reasonable opportunity of hearing to the parties concerned, pass appropriate orders. In the event any party refuses and/or fails to appear despite notice, the Ombudsman shall be at liberty to proceed ex-parte on the basis of the available records and evidence. The proceedings before the Ombudsman shall be conducted in the manner the Ombudsman deems appropriate depending on the nature of allegation(s) made and dispute(s) raised. The Ombudsman shall not be bound by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 or the rules of evidence under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The place of meetings or hearings shall be decided by the Ombudsman from time to time. The proceedings before the Ombudsman shall be conducted in English language. The Ombudsman shall have the power to determine the admissibility, relevance, materiality and weight of any evidence produced.

5.4.1 Any number of Level 1 Offences and/or Level 2 Offences and/or Level 3 Offences can all be determined by a Match Referee at the same hearing; and

5.4.2 Any number of Level 4 Offences can all be determined by the Ombudsman at the same hearing; and

5.4.3 A Level 1 Offence and/or Level 2 Offence and/or Level 3 Offence can be determined by the Ombudsman at the same hearing as a Level 4 Offence; but

5.4.4 A Level 4 Offence cannot be determined by a Match Referee at the same hearing as a Level 1 Offence or a Level 2 Offence or a Level 3 Offence and separate proceedings should therefore be issued in relation to each alleged offence.

5.5 Where a Player or Team Official is alleged to have committed more than one breach of the Code of Conduct during or in relation to the same Match then all of the alleged offences may be dealt with at the same hearing, as follows:

5.5.1 Any number of Level 1 Offences and/or Level 2 Offences and/or Level 3 Offences can all be determined by a Match Referee at the same hearing; and

5.5.2 Any number of Level 4 Offences can all be determined by the Ombudsman at the same hearing; and

5.5.3 A Level 1 Offence and/or Level 2 Offence and/or Level 3 Offence can be determined by a Ombudsman at the same hearing as a Level 4 Offence; but

5.5.4 A Level 4 Offence cannot be determined by a Match Referee at the same hearing as a Level 1 Offence or a Level 2 Offence or a Level 3 Offence, and separate proceedings should therefore be issued in relation to each alleged offence.

5.6 Any failure or refusal by any Player or Team Official to provide assistance to a Match Referee, Commission or Ombudsman in connection with any charge made pursuant to this Code of Conduct may constitute a separate offence (depending upon the seriousness and context of such failure or refusal) under Articles 2.20 of the Code of Conduct.

5.7 Where a Match Referee lodges a Report with the TNPL CEO pursuant to Article 3.2, and, pursuant to Article 4.2, the TNPL CEO determines that there is a case to answer, he/she shall have the discretion, provided it is not a Level 4 Offence that is alleged to have been committed, to appoint another referee from the TNPL panel of referees for the Season or such other person as TNCA deems to be appropriate in all the circumstances to hear the case as a replacement to the Match Referee and all of the remaining procedure will apply accordingly.

5.8 In addition to, and notwithstanding, Article 5.7 above, where a Match Referee is, or becomes unwilling or unable to hear a case (for example, where he/she finds him/herself in a position of conflict), then the TNPL CEO shall have the discretion to appoint another referee from the TNPL panel of referees for the Season or such other person as TNCA deems to be appropriate in all the circumstances as a replacement for the Match Referee and all of the remaining procedure will apply accordingly.

5.9 Where the Ombudsman is, or becomes unwilling or unable to hear a matter as contemplated under these Rules (for example, where he/she finds him/herself in a position of conflict), then the TNCA shall have the discretion to appoint a replacement who, in case of the Ombudsman, shall be a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India or a retired Chief Justice of a High Court after obtaining his/her consent and on terms as determined by the TNCA and all of the remaining procedure applicable to the Ombudsman will apply accordingly. Where a member(s) of the Commission is, or becomes unwilling or unable to hear a matter as contemplated under these Rules (for example, where he/she finds him/herself in a position of conflict), then the TNCA shall have the discretion to appoint a replacement unconnected with the concerned parties or incident and all of the remaining procedure applicable to the Commission will apply accordingly.

5.10 The decision taken by the Ombudsman shall be final and binding on all parties and shall come into force forthwith on being pronounced and delivered. TNCA will issue a public announcement regarding any decision of the Ombudsman made under the Code of Conduct as soon as is reasonably practicable after the decision has been communicated to the parties. The public announcement of the decision may include details of the offences committed under the Code of Conduct and of the sanctions imposed, if any. Until such time as a public announcement is published, all parties and participants in the proceedings shall treat such proceedings as strictly confidential. For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Article shall prevent any party publicly confirming the date of the hearing, the offence that is alleged to have been committed and/or the name of the Player or Team Official charged.

5.11 Pending enquiry into and proceedings related to the Report, the concerned Player or Team Official may be suspended by the TNCA until further adjudication. However, the said adjudication ought to be completed within six months, failing which the suspension shall cease.

8 ARTICLE 6 STANDARD OF PROOF AND EVIDENCE

6.1 Unless otherwise described herein, the standard of proof in all cases brought under the Code of Conduct shall be whether the Match Referee or the Ombudsman is comfortably satisfied, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that is made, that the alleged offence has been committed. This standard of proof in all cases shall be determined on a sliding scale from, at a minimum, a mere balance of probability (for the least serious offences) up to proof beyond a reasonable doubt (for the most serious offences).

6.2 The Match Referee or Ombudsman shall not be bound by judicial rules governing the admissibility of evidence. Instead, facts relating to an offence committed under the Code of Conduct may be established by any reliable means, including admissions.

6.3 The Match Referee or Ombudsman may draw an inference adverse to the Player or Team Official who is asserted to have committed an offence under the Code of Conduct based on his/her refusal, without compelling justification, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the Match Referee or Ombudsman) and/or to answer any relevant questions.

ARTICLE 7

SANCTIONS ON PLAYERS AND TEAM OFFICIALS

7.1 Where a Match Referee or Ombudsman determines that an offence under the Code of Conduct has been committed, he/she will be required to impose an appropriate sanction on the Player or Team Official.

7.2 In order to determine the sanction that is to be imposed in each case, the Match Referee or Ombudsman must first consider whether the Player or Team Official has previously been found guilty of an offence under the same Article (or any equivalent Article in any predecessor Regulations that may have applied) in any previous Matches during the same Season. The TNPL CEO will maintain a register of all Reports of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct. The register must record the outcome of any hearings and appeals including any sanctions imposed.

7.3 Once the Match Referee or Ombudsman has established whether there was a Previous Offence then he/she shall go on to take into account any other factors that he/she deems relevant and appropriate to the mitigation or aggravation of the nature of the Code of Conduct offence (including, without limitation, the nature and frequency of any other prior offences under the Code of Conduct) before determining, in accordance with the following table, what the appropriate sanction(s) should be:

LEVEL OF OFFENCE	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (FIRST OFFENCE)	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (ONE OTHER PREVIOUS OFFENCE)	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (TWO OTHER PREVIOUS OFFENCES)	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE SANCTIONS (THREE OR MORE OTHER PREVIOUS OFFENCES)
Level 1	Warning/reprimand and/or the imposition of a fine of up to 50% of the applicable Match Fee.	The imposition of a fine of between 50- 100% of the applicable Match Fee and/or a suspension of up to two (2) Matches.	The imposition of a suspension of between two (2) and eight (8) Matches.	The imposition of a suspension of between eight (8) Matches and a suspension of one (1) year.
Level 2	The imposition of a fine of between 50-100% of applicable Match Fee and/or a suspension of up to two (2) Matches.	The imposition of a suspension of between two (2) and eight (8) Matches.	The imposition of a suspension of between eight (8) Matches and a suspension of one (1) year.	The imposition of a suspension of between one (1) and five (5) years.
Level 3	The imposition of a suspension of between four (4) and eight (8) Matches.	The imposition of a suspension of between eight (8) Matches and a suspension of one (1) year.	The imposition of a suspension of between one (1) year and a lifetime.	n/a
Level 4	The imposition of a suspension of between eight (8) Matches and a lifetime.	The imposition of a suspension of between one (1) year and a lifetime.	n/a	n/a
Minimum Over Rate Offences	See specific sanctions described in Article 4 of Appendix 2.			

7.4 Or the avoidance of any doubt:

7.4.1 The Match Referee or Ombudsman will have no jurisdiction to adjust, reverse or amend the results of any Match;

7.4.2 Where a Player or Team Official is found guilty of committing two separate Code of Conduct offences that do not relate to the same incident or set of circumstances arising during a Match, then any sanctions should run cumulatively (and not concurrently);

7.4.3 Where a Player or Team Official is found guilty of committing two Code of Conduct offences in relation to the same incident or set of circumstances arising during a Match, then any sanctions imposed should run concurrently (and not cumulatively);

7.4 Or the avoidance of any doubt:

7.4.1 The Match Referee or Ombudsman will have no jurisdiction to adjust, reverse or amend the results of any Match;

7.4.2 Where a Player or Team Official is found guilty of committing two separate Code of Conduct offences that do not relate to the same incident or set of circumstances arising during a Match, then any sanctions should run cumulatively (and not concurrently);

7.4.3 Where a Player or Team Official is found guilty of committing two Code of Conduct offences in relation to the same incident or set of circumstances arising during a Match, then any sanctions imposed should run concurrently (and not cumulatively);

7.4.4 Nothing in the Code of Conduct shall permit plea bargaining in relation to any alleged offence committed under the Code of Conduct;

7.4.5 Where the Match Referee or Ombudsman finds a Player or Team Official not guilty of the offence allegedly committed under the Code of Conduct, then it remains open to him/her, at his/her discretion, to find the Player or Team Official guilty of an offence of a lower level than that with which he/she has been charged. For example, where a Player or Team Official has been charged with (but been found not guilty of) the Level 2 Offence of 'showing serious dissent at an Umpire's decision' (Article 2.8), the Match Referee may, instead, find the Player or Team Official guilty of the Level 1 Offence of 'showing dissent at an Umpire's decision' and impose an appropriate sanction; and

7.4.6 Where a fine and/or costs award is imposed against a Player or Team Official, then such fine and/or costs award must be paid: (a) by the Player or Team Official (and not any other third party, including a Franchisee); (b) to TNCA within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the decision imposing the fine. However, TNCA will consider any request from any Player or Team Official to make the payment of such fines and/or costs over a prolonged period oftime on the grounds of financial hardship. Should any fine and/or costs award (or agreed part-payment or instalment thereof) not be paid to TNCA within such deadline or by the time of the next agreed payment date, the Player or Team Official may not play, coach orotherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in any Match or in any matches representing any Franchisee (such as friendly matches or warm-up matches) or TNPL Event until such payment has
been satisfied in full.

7.5 Prohibited activities during suspension

7.5.1 Where a Player or Team Official has been suspended for a period of time, he/she may not play, coach or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in Match(es) for any Team or in any matches representing any Franchisee (such as friendly matches or warm- up matches) or TNPL Events which take place during the period of his/her suspension. He/she may play, coach or otherwise participate or be involved in another capacity in cricket other than (a) Matches for any Team or (b) any matches representing a Franchisee.

7.5.2 Where a Player or Team Official has been suspended for a number of Matches, then, in addition, he/she may not play, coach or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in any matches representing any Franchisee (such as friendly matches or warm- up matches) or TNPL Events which take place during the period of his/her suspension (from the Suspension Date until the end of the day of the last Match of the suspension). He/she may play, coach or otherwise participate or be involved in another capacity in cricket other than in relation to (a) Matches for any Team or (b) any matches representing any Franchisee.

NOTE: For the avoidance of any doubt, a Player or (where relevant) Team Official who has been suspended for a number of Matches or a fixed period of time shall not, during the Matches which are covered by his/her period of suspension:

(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, for the avoidance of doubt, the field of play and the area between the boundary and perimeter boards) at any time, including during any scheduled or unscheduled breaks in play.

In addition, any Team Official so sanctioned shall not be permitted to enter the Players' dressing room (including the viewing areas) during any Match covered by his/her period of suspension. Players so sanctioned will, however, be permitted to enter the Players' dressing room provided that the Players' dressing room (or any part thereof) for the Match is not within the Player area described in (b) above (for example, no such Player shall be permitted access to an on-field 'dug-out').

Finally, any Player or Team Official so sanctioned shall not be prevented from attending any post-Match ceremonies or presentations taking place anywhere on the field of play or otherwise following the conclusion of a Match covered by his/her period of suspension unless the suspension has been imposed in respect of a Level 3 or Level 4 Offence under this Code of Conduct. In such circumstances, the Player or Team Official shall not be permitted to attend such ceremonies or presentations.

7.6 Once any period of suspension has expired, the Player or Team Official will automatically become re-eligible to participate (in the case of a Player) or assist a Player's participation or otherwise be involved (in the case of a Team Official) in Matches and any matches representing the Franchisee (such as friendly matches or warm-up matches) and to participate in TNPL Events provided that he/she has paid, in full, all amounts forfeited under the Code of Conduct, including any fines, compensatory awards or award of costs that may have been imposed against him/her.

7.7 Period of Suspension

7.7.1 In imposing any suspension of any number of Matches on a Player or Team Official the Match Referee or Ombudsman shall select the Matches which are the most proximate (i.e., nearest in time) to the Suspension Date. However, where selecting the most proximate Match(es) would result in the suspension being applied in relation to a Match in which the Player would not participate or would, at the Suspension Date, not be likely to participate in each case as a result of the Player being involved in International Duty thenthe Match Referee or Ombudsman shall in imposing the suspension choose the next most proximate Match(es).

7.7.2 Any suspension of a fixed period of time or for a number of Matches shall commence on the Suspension Date.

7.7.3 If a Match for which a Player or Team Official has been suspended is cancelled, postponed or otherwise abandoned prior to the commencement of such Match (being the bowling of the first ball) then the Match shall not be deemed to have formed part of the suspensionand the most proximate next Match shall (subject, in the case of a Player, to the same exception and procedure as in Article 7.7.1 for any Match in which such Player is unable or is not likely to be able to participate as a result of International Duty) be deemed to be a Match to which the suspension applies. If a Match for which a Player or Team Official is suspended commences (i.e. the first ball is bowled) then that Match shall count as one of the number of Matches which is the subject of the suspension whether such Match is completed or not.

9 ARTICLE 8 APPEALS FROM ORDERS OTHER THAN THOSE PASSED BY THE OMBUDSMAN

NOTE: For the avoidance of doubt, any right of appeal will be determined by reference to the Level of offence which the decision of the Match Referee relates to, and not necessarily the Level of offence originally Reported. All decisions of the Ombudsman are full and final and are not subject to appeal.

Example: The Match Referee has been asked to determine a Level 3 Offence, but in coming to his/her decision, he/she has exercised the right afforded to him/her in Article 7.4.5 and found the Player or Team Official concerned not guilty of the Level 3 Offence, but guilty of a Level 1 Offence. In such circumstances, the right of appeal shall be determined on the basis of the Level 1 Offence and thus in accordance with Article 8.1.

8.1 Appeals from decisions in relation to a first Level 1 Offence

8.1.1 Decisions made under the Code of Conduct by a Match Referee in relation to a first Level 1 Offence shall be non-appealable and shall remain the full and final decision in relation to the matter.

NOTE: For the avoidance of doubt, a Level 1 Offence will not be considered to bea first Level 1 Offence where the Player or Team Official concerned has committed a Previous Offence.

8.2 Appeals from decisions in relation to: (a) a Level 1 Offence with at least one other Offence in the Previous Sanction Period; (b) a Level 2 or Level 3 Offence; or (c) a Minimum Over Rate Offence

8.2.1 Decisions made under the Code of Conduct by a Match Referee in relation to: (a) cases where there were Previous Level 1 Offence(s); or (b) a Level 2 Offence; or (c) a Minimum Over Rate Offence, may be challenged solely by appeal as set out in this Article 8.2. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the Ombudsman in appeal orders otherwise.

8.2.2 The only parties who may appeal a decision of this nature shall be: (a) the Player or Team Official found guilty of the offence or, where appropriate in the case of an offence under either Article 2.14 (changing the condition of the ball), 2.11 (manipulation of a Match), or

2.22 (Failure to meet the Minimum Over Rate), the relevant Team Captain; and (b) the TNPL CEO (or his/her designee).

8.2.3 Any notice to appeal under this Article must be lodged with the TNPL CEO within 24 hours of receipt of the written decision of the Match Referee. In all cases, a copy of such notice will also be provided to the Team Manager of the Franchisee to which the Player or Team Official is affiliated. Thereafter, the following will apply:

8.2.3.1 Within 24 hours of receipt of a notice to appeal: (a) the TNPL CEO will notify the Ombudsman who shall hear the appeal sitting alone; and (b) the Match

Refereewill provide a written statement to the TNPL CEO setting out any relevant facts (to be copied to the Player or Team Official).

8.2.3.2 The provisions of Articles 5.1.2 to 5.1.12, applicable to proceedings before the Match Referee, shall apply mutatis mutandis (i.e., with changes deemed to have been made as required to reflect the different context) to appeal hearings before the Ombudsman.

8.2.3.3 The Ombudsman shall hear and determine all issues arising from any matter which is appealed pursuant to this Article on a de novo basis, i.e., he/she shall hear thematter over again, from the beginning, without being bound in any way by thedecision being appealed. For the avoidance of doubt, the Ombudsman shall havethe power to overturn the original decision completely or, in all cases other than those under Article 2.22, increase or decrease, amend or otherwise substitute anew decision on the appropriateness (or otherwise) of the sanction imposed at first instance, provided that any new sanction must be within the permitted range of sanctions set out in the table in Article 7.3.

8.2.3.4 Appeal hearings pursuant to this Article 8.2 should be completed expeditiously. Save where all parties agree or fairness requires otherwise, the appeal hearing shall be commenced no later than forty-eight (48) hours after the notification by the TNPL CEO to the Ombudsman. It shall be open to the Ombudsman, in his/herdiscretion, to determine that the matter (or any part thereof) be dealt with by way of written submissions only.

8.2.3.5 The Ombudsman shall have the power to order some or all of the costs of the appeal proceedings (including the costs of holding the hearing, any interpretation costs, the legal and/or travel/accommodation costs of the Ombudsman and/or any other relevant parties) to be paid by the appealing party if he/she considers that such party has acted spuriously, frivolously or otherwise in bad faith.

8.2.3.6 Any decision made by the Ombudsman under this Article 8.2, shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties.

8.3 No appeal in relation to an accepted sanction

8.3.1 For the avoidance of doubt, where a Player or Team Official admits the offence charged and accedes to the proposed sanction specified in the Notice of Charge in accordance with the procedure specified in Article 4.3.1, the Player or Team Official waives his/her right to any appeal against the imposition of such sanction.

8.4 TNCA will issue a public announcement regarding any decision regarding an Appeal by the Ombudsman made under the Code of Conduct as soon as is reasonably practicable after the decision has been communicated to the parties. The public announcement of the decision may include details of the offences committed under the Code of Conduct and of the sanctions imposed, if any. Until such time as this public announcement is published, all parties and participants in the proceedings shall treat such proceedings as strictly confidential. For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Article shall prevent the Ombudsman or the relevant party mentioned in either Article 4.1.1 (or TNCA) publicly confirming the date of the Appeal hearing.

8.5 Where the Ombudsman is, or becomes unwilling or unable to hear an appeal as contemplated under these Rules (for example, where he/she finds him/herself in a position of conflict), then the TNCA shall have the discretion to appoint a replacement who shall be a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India or a retired Chief Justice of a High Court after obtaining his/her consent and on terms as determined by the TNCA and all of the remaining procedure applicable to the Ombudsman will apply accordingly.

10 ARTICLE 9

RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

9.1 Any hearing results or other final adjudications under the Code of Conduct shall be recognized and respected by TNCA and the Franchisees automatically upon receipt of notice of the same, withoutthe need for any further formality. Each of TNCA and the Franchisees shall take all steps legally available to it to enforce and give effect to such decisions.

9.2 It shall be a condition of participation in the League that all Franchisees shall comply with the Code of Conduct.

ARTICLE 10

AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT

10.1 The Code of Conduct may be amended from time to time by TNCA, with such amendments coming into effect on the date specified by TNCA.

10.2 The headings used for the various Articles of the Code of Conduct are for the purpose of guidance only and shall not be deemed to be part of the substance of the Code of Conduct or to inform or affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

10.3 The Code of Conduct shall come into full force and effect on the date referred to at the start of the Code of Conduct (the **"Effective date"**). It shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective date. Any case pending prior to the Effective date, or brought after the Effective date but based on an offence that is alleged to have occurred before the Effective date, shall be governed by the predecessor version of the Code of Conduct in force at the time of the alleged offence, subject to any application of the principle of lex mitior by the relevant person(s) determining the case.

10.4 If any Article or provision of this Code of Conduct is held invalid, unenforceable or illegal for any reason, the Code of Conduct shall remain otherwise in full force apart from such Article or provision which shall be deemed deleted insofar as it is invalid, unenforceable or illegal.

10.5 The Code of Conduct is governed by and shall be construed in accordance with Indian Law and the courts at Chennai shall have the exclusive jurisdiction.

11 APPENDIX 1 – DEFINITIONS

TNCA. The Tamil Nadu Cricket Association.

TNPL Chief Executive Officer or CEO. The person appointed by TNCA from time to time to act as the

TNPL CEO (or his/her designee) including any interim Chief Executive Officer.

TNCA Constitution. The Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations of the TNCA registered on 17th October 2022 and as amended from time to time.

Code of Conduct. This Code of Conduct promulgated by TNCA on the Effective date.

Commission. The TNPL Code of Behaviour Committee established, amongst other things, to provide enquiries, investigations and findings in relation to matters brought to its attention pursuant to the Code of Conduct.

Effective date. As defined in Article 10.3.

Franchisee. An entity which owns and operates a Team and which has entered into a Franchise Agreement with TNCA.

Franchise Agreement. An agreement between the TNCA and a third party (a Franchisee) under which such Franchisee has agreed to field a Team in the League.

General Manager (GM) Operations, TNCA. Means the person appointed by TNCA from time to time as the GM Operations, TNCA (or his/her designee).

ICC. The International Cricket Council or its designee.

Inquiry Report. As defined in Article 5.2.

International Duty. The participation by the Player in (i) any officially recognized International Test Match, One Day International or International Twenty20 Match involving the senior national men's cricket Team representing the Player's home country; or (ii) any tour or ICC Tournament involving such cricket Team which includes such international matches; or (iii) any short training camp (not to exceed 7 days in length) which the Player is required to attend by his country's National Cricket Federation which occurs shortly before and by way of preparation for any such officially recognized international cricket Match or any such tour or such ICC Tournament or (iv) any other matches or commitments for the Player's home domestic cricket Team in or with which the Player is obliged to comply under the terms of the No Objection Certificate granted to the Player in relation to the relevant Season.

TNPL Central Accreditation. The accreditation provided by TNCA to persons by which such persons become entitled inter alia to access to all Match venues of the TNPL.

TNPL Code of Conduct for Match Officials and Match Official Support Personnel. The TNPL Code of Conduct for Match Officials, in force from time to time.

TNPL Event. Any event or function taking place in relation to the League which is designated by TNCA as an official event or function including, without limitation, any opening ceremonies, concerts, closing ceremonies, opening dinners, closing dinners, press conferences, interviews, press launches, receptions, award dinners or ceremonies, promotional events and development clinics.

Laws of Cricket. Means the Laws of Cricket (2017 Code (3rd edition - 2022)) or such revisions thereof as may come into force from time to time under an ICC regulation or as adopted by the Marylebone Cricket Club.

League. The Twenty20 cricket League (known at the date of adoption of this Code of Conduct as the Shriram Capital Tamil NaduPremier League) which has been established by TNCA and which shall take place in June/July of each year (or such other time as may be determined by TNCA).

Level 1 Offence. Any offence charged at Level 1

Level 2 Offence. Any offence charged at Level 2

Level 3 Offence. Any offence charged at Level 3

Level 4 Offence. Any offence charged at Level 4

Match. Any cricket Match (including any part or aspect thereof) in the League including for the avoidance of doubt any Play-Off Match.

Match Fee. In relation to a Player or Team Official shall mean the League Fee (in relation to Players and as defined in the Player Contract) or salary/other remuneration (in relation to Team Officials) payable to him/her in respect of the relevant Season/year (as appropriate) divided by the total number of Matches scheduled to be played by the relevant Team in such Season (excluding the Play-Off Matches). In calculating the Match Fee relevant to a Player, the League Fee stated in Schedule 1 of such Player's Player Contract shall be used without taking account of any potential reduction of the League Fee as contemplated by the Player Contract.

Match Playing Conditions. The TNPL Match Playing Conditions as the same may be amended from time to time (it being acknowledged that TNCA reserves the right to amend such Match Playing Conditions).

Match Referee. The independent person appointed by TNCA (or any other relevant party) as the official Match Referee for a Match, whether such Match Referee carries out his/her functions remotely or otherwise. Where a Match Referee is not physically present at a particular Match, he/she may be assisted in the administrative performance of his/her duties under the Code of Conduct by any official 'Match Manager' who may be appointed to officiate at such Match.

Minimum Over Rate. As defined in Appendix 2 of the Code of Conduct.

Minimum Over Rate Offence. Any of the offences described in Article 2.22.

National Cricket Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by the ICC as the entity governing the sport of cricket in a country (or collective group of countries associated for cricket purposes).

Notice of Charge. As defined in Article 4.1 and/or Article 4.6.

Ombudsman. The person appointed under the TNCA Constitution as Ombudsman from time to time to be an independent grievance redressal authority.

Operational Rules. The document adopted by TNCA as the rules pursuant to which the League shall be administered, as amended by TNCA from time to time.

Player. Any cricketer who is selected to represent a Franchisee's Team in any Match or who forms part of such Franchisee's squad of Players.

Play-Off Match. The matches which take place at the end of the regular Season to determine the winner, runner-up, third and fourth placed Team in the League.

Player Contract. Shall mean the TNPL Player Contract signed by the Player in relation to the relevant Season.

Previous Offence. As defined in Article 7.2.

Regulations. Shall have the meaning ascribed to that term in the Operational Rules.

Report. As defined in Article 3.1.

Season. The period during each year during which the League shall take place including the Play-Off Matches.

Suspension Date. The date on which a decision is made to suspend a Player or Team Official under the Code of Conduct.

Team. Any Team participating in the League from time to time which shall include those persons named as substitute fielders.

Team Captain (or Captain) or Vice Captain. The captain or vice captain of any Team participating in a Match as designated on the official Team sheet for the Match.

Team Coach. The official head coach of any Team participating in a Match.

Team Manager. The official manager of any Team participating in a Match.

Team Official. Any person who (a) has been provided a TNPL Central Accreditation on behalf of a Team or Franchisee and (b) is a director, secretary, officer, management staff, employee, coach, physio (or other medical personnel) or duly authorized (express or implied) agent of a Team or Franchisee or a consultant to or other person serving in any official capacity for a Team or Franchisee.

Umpire. Any Umpire (including any third or other Umpires) appointed to officiate in a Match.

12 **APPENDIX 2 –**

MINIMUM OVER RATE REQUIREMENTS, CALCULATION, REPORTING AND DISCIPLINARY PROCESS AND SANCTIONS

1. Minimum Over Rates

The Minimum Over Rate to be achieved by the fielding Team in Matches shall be as prescribed in the Match Playing Conditions and is 14.11 overs per hour such that, in uninterrupted and undelayed Matches, the 20th over commences within 1 hour and 25 minutes of the start of the innings ("Minimum Over Rate").

2. Calculation of the Actual Over Rate

The actual over rate will be calculated at the end of each Match by those Umpires appointed to officiate in such Match.

In calculating the Minimum Over Rate for a Match, as determined by the Match Playing Conditions in force from time to time, allowances will be given for the actual time lost as a result of any of the following:

(a) Treatment given by authorized medical personnel to a Player on the field of play;

(b) A Player being required to leave the field of play as a result of a serious injury;

(c) All TV Umpire referrals and consultations;

(d) An allowance of 1 minute will be given for each of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th wickets taken during the innings, except when it falls just before a stoppage in play;

(e) Time wasting by the batting side (which may, in addition, constitute a separate offence pursuant to any of Articles 2.20 depending upon the context and seriousness of the incident); and

(f) All other circumstances beyond the control of the fielding Team.

Any allowances given to the bowling Team in respect of (e) above may be charged to the batting Team for the purpose of calculating their over rate when they bowl – please refer to the Match Playing Conditions.

3. Procedure

3.1 The over-rate will be calculated at the end of the Match by the Umpires. Where the actual over rate is calculated by the Umpires as being equal to or in excess of the Minimum Over Rate, no further action shall be taken. No further action shall be taken in respect of Minimum Over Rates in a Match in the event of the batting Team being bowled out within the time determined for that innings under the Match Playing Conditions.

3.2 Where the actual over rate is calculated by the Umpires as being less than the Minimum Over Rate required by the Match Playing Conditions the following shall apply:

3.2.1 Only the Umpires that officiated in the Match during which the alleged offence was committed can Report such an offence to the Match Referee, and such Report, which must be completed on such form as may be made available for such purpose by TNCA from time to time, must be lodged with the Match Referee (or, where, for logistical reasons, it is impractical to lodge with the Match Referee, the TNPL CEO) within 18 hours of the end of the relevant Match;

3.2.2 Thereafter, the Match Referee shall promptly consult with the Umpires and shall be entitled, after such consultation, to make such amendments to the actual over rate calculation as he/she deems appropriate in the circumstances to reflect those circumstances that are beyond the control of the fielding Team (including, but not limited to those set out in Article 2 of this Appendix 2); and

3.2.3 Where the Match Referee confirms that the Minimum Over Rate has not been achieved by the fielding side in any Match, this shall constitute an offence under Article 2.22 of the Code of Conduct and the Match Referee will promptly issue a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 4.1 of the Code of Conduct (with the Team Captain being charged on behalf of the team) and the matter will be thereafter be adjudicated by the Match Referee in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 5.

4. Applicable Sanctions for a Minimum Over Rate Offence

4.1 The principles set out in Article 7 (regarding Sanctions) shall be applied in full except that:

4.1.1 in order to determine the sanction that is to be imposed in each case, the Match Referee must first consider whether the Team has previously been found guilty of the same offence under the Code of Conduct in any previous Match during the same Season. The TNPL CEO will maintain a register of all Reports of alleged Minimum Over Rate breaches of the Code of Conduct. The register must record the outcome of any hearings and appeals including any sanctions imposed.

4.1.2 once the Match Referee has established whether this is a repeat offence as referred to in Article 4.1.1 above, then he/shall apply the mandatory sanctions that are set out in Article 4.2, below.

4.2 For the purpose of Minimum Over Rate Offences only, the table at Article 7.3 of the Code of Conduct shall be replaced with the following:

4.2.1 for the first offence in a Season, the bowling Team will be fined Rs. 1 lakh;

4.2.2 For the second offence in a Season, the bowling Team fined Rs. 2 lakhs;

4.2.3 for the third and each subsequent offence in a Season, the bowling Team will be fined Rs. 4 lakhs;

TNPL
PLAYER REGULATION
2024

PLAYER ELIGIBILITY

1. All players who are registered with the Tamil Nadu Cricket Association or any of its affliated District Cricket Association and should be eligible to play for Tamil Nadu in BCCI domestic tournaments, as per BCCI eligibility norms will be eligible to play for the Tamil Nadu Premier League.

2. The list of players who are eligible to participate and are registered with the Association will be made available before the auction to the franchisees.

PLAYER REGISTRATION

Player registration will be online and a portal for registration will be open for interested players from 1st January 2024 to 20th January 2024.

Any player who is submitting the registration form should also attach such documents to show that he is a registered player of the TNCA or any of its District Cricket Association (TNCA Registration number or a letter from District Cricket Association that the player is registered with their District Association).

The categories of players and reserve price are:

a. Category A - International players who have represented Senior Indian team – 3 Lakhs

b. Category B – Rs. 2.00 Lakhs - Players who have played in the First-Class matches conducted by BCCI (Multi day / One Day/ T20 format)

c. Category C – Rs. 1.00 Lakh - Players who have not played for Senior Domestic tournaments conducted by BCCI but have played more than 35 matches in TNPL

d. Category D - Other Players – Rs. 0.50 Lakhs

For avoidance of doubt, the TNCA reserves its rights to either allow the player or withdraw the player from the Player Auction without assigning any reason thereof.

AUCTION PURSE

Maximum of Rs. 70 Lakhs will be the Auction Purse per Franchisee. The balance purse for 2024 season will be Rs. 70 Lakhs reduced by the costs of all the players who have been retained from 2023 squad.

PLAYER RETENTION

Each team will be eligible to retain any number players from the 2023 Player squad including any replaced or replacement player subject to not breaching the Auction purse.

If the Franchisee opt to retain a player, the franchisees need to send a consent letter from the Players so retained. Format of the player consent letter is being attached. The list of players retained along with the player consent letter shall be sent by email to ceo@tnpremierleague.com with a copy to office@tnpremierleague.com and to office@tnca.in on or before 5 pm on 19th December 2023.

TEAM SQUAD

Maximum squad size for the Franchisees is 20 from combination of player retention and player auction. All registered players will go into Player Auction Pool. Only players who are in the Auction Pool can be taken by the Franchisees. No private signing will be allowed.

At the end of the player auction, Each team should have fulfilled the following criteria:

a. Minimum squad size of 16.

b. Maximum squad size of 20 players

c. Minimum spend of Rs. 50 Lakhs from the auction purse including the retained players.

PLAYER AUCTION

All of the players in A, B and C categories will be offered to the Franchisees at the Auction. Each of the franchisees will be asked to submit a shortlist of players in D category that they will be interested to pick.

Players in each Category will be clubbed together and each player will be assigned a serial number and each player will be selected by draw of lots and offered to the Franchisees.

The players in A Category will be offered first at the Auction and then the players in B Category will be offered next, after this, players in C Category will be offered and finally short listed players in Category D will be offered at the Auction.

The increment bid for each of the Category will be as follows:

Category A – Rs. 0.25 Lakh

Category B – Rs. 0.20 Lakh

Category C – Rs. 0.10 Lakh

Category D – Rs. 0.05 Lakh

However at any point of time, a franchisee can call out a number and bump up the bid.

At the end of the Auction for A, B, C and shortlisted players in D Category, TNCA will ask all the Franchisees to submit a list of players unsold in the auction for the fast tracked round and the players will be selected by draw of lots and offered to the Franchisees.

Bidding

a. Once a player is offered for auction, any of the Franchisee can bid for the reserve price. If more than one Franchisee makes a bid, the decision of the auctioneer will be final in deciding who has made the bid at the reserve price.

b. At any point before the auctioneer decides to sell the player, any other team can ask for an incremental bid. If more than 1 Franchisee makes a bid for the incremental bid, the auctioneer's decision will be final into which franchisee made the incremental bid.

c. When the original bidder and bidder who have raised are bidding for a player, other 6 Franchisees cannot participate in the incremental bid unless one of the bidders withdraw and the auctioneer makes the player available for other Franchisees to make a bid.

d. Any of the franchisee during the bidding of a player can raise the bid value and bump up the price of the player subject to availability of their auction purse.

e. The process above will continue till the said player is sold.

PLAYER CONTRACT

Once the process is complete, player contract will be sent to the Franchisee for all players including retained players. The contract will be a tripartite contract between the TNCA, the Franchisee and the Player. No alterations of the contract should be allowed by the Franchisee. After signing the tripartite contract between the player and the Franchisee, they are to be sent to TNCA for countersigning the agreement. After countersigning by TNCA, TNCA will retain one original and two originals will be returned to the Franchisees. The Franchisee should retain one original and one original should be given to the Player.

Term of the contract for each player will be one year only.

INJURY / UNAVAILABILITY

If any player is selected to play for a team and is either injured or unavailable for a balance portion of the tournament due to selection in Indian team / India A team / India U-19 team, the team can request for a replacement player from the unpicked player auction pool.

TIME LINES

Retention list to be submitted on or before : 19th December 2023

Start date for registration for players : 01st January 2024

Last date of registration : 20th January 2024

Auction pool players : 27th January 2024

Franchisee shortlisted players to be sent by : 01st February 2024

Player Auction : 7th February 2024

PLAYER REGULATIONS PRINCIPLES FOR 2025 SEASON

a. Post 2024 season, Franchisees will be allowed to retain upto 4 Players (without category restrictions) for 2025 season from 2024 squad. The timelines, Auction purse and the deductions for retentions will be communicated to the Franchisees post 2024 season. Player Consent Letter

Date: _____

To

The CEO

TNPL

Dear Sir,

We _____ (Franchisee) are opting to retain Player _____ who is the registered player of TNPL in Category _____ from our 2023 squad and he will be paid a fee of Rs. _____ for the TNPL Season 2024.

We request you to kindly treat this letter as retention notice for our team.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

_____ _____

Franchisee Authorized representative Player

TNPL
MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PLAYERS AND MATCH OFFICIALS AREAS
2024

For the purposes of these Minimum Standards, words in italicised text shall take the definitions ascribed to them in the TNPL Anti-Corruption Code or, where there are none, those set below:

Anti-Corruption Official: means any individual appointed BCCI with responsibilities in relation to the anti-corruption duties at relevant Matches.

Internet: means the global communications system of computer networks accessible by the public whether wirelessly or through a cable feed, which interconnect, either directly or indirectly, individual computers and/or networks by accessing, among others, the World Wide Web and derivative URL addresses.

Match Official: means any of the following individuals: Match Referee, Umpire and any technical expert appointed by the TNCA to provide technological support to the Umpires from time to time.

Mobile Device: means any portable device (including a personal digital assistant (PDA), blackberry or mobile phone) which is capable of connecting to or using any mobile telecommunications technology to enable or facilitate transmission of textual material, data, voice, video or multimedia services.

Player Support Personnel: means up to 10 appropriately qualified Team Officials engaged by each Franchisee in the cricket support roles of team manager, coach, trainer, physiotherapist or analyst etc.

PMOA: means as defined in Article 2.1, below.

ARTICLE 1

INTRODUCTION, SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1 TNCA has adopted these Minimum Standards in support of the TNPL Anti-Corruption Code and the fundamental sporting imperatives which that Code is designed to address. In particular, the Minimum Standards seek to combat advancing mobile communication technology and increasing sophistication in the methods by which betting takes place on cricket matches, by restricting to the greatest extent possible all methods of communication between Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials with all third parties from the moment that they first enter the PMOA on the day of a Match right through until the formal conclusion of the Match (i.e. after the last ball has been bowled).

1.2 All Participants: (a) are automatically bound by and required to comply with all of the provisions of these Minimum Standards; and (b) agree to submit to the authority of the Director ACU (and/or any individual appointed by him/her to act on his/her behalf), to adopt, apply, monitor and enforce these Minimum Standards.

1.3 For the avoidance of any doubt, nothing in these Minimum Standards is intended to limit the responsibilities of any Participant under the TNPL Anti-Corruption Code or any other TNPL regulations that may apply from time to time.

1.4 The Minimum Standards shall come into full force and effect on **1st June 2024** and shall replace all previous versions of the Minimum Standards.

ARTICLE 2

ACCESS TO THE PLAYERS AND MATCH OFFICIALS AREA ("PMOA")

2.1 At each Match, the PMOA shall comprise of the following areas:

2.1.1 Each of the dressing rooms (including any adjoining medical or other similar rooms) that are used by the teams participating in the relevant Match;

2.1.2 Each of the dressing rooms (including any adjoining medical or other similar rooms) that are used by the Match Officials in the relevant Match;

2.1.3 Each of the match viewing areas (whether internal or external, including any 'dug-out' area) used by the teams participating in the relevant Match;

2.1.4 The operational room(s) used by any Match Official (including third or other Umpires) during the course of the relevant Match;

2.1.5 The operational room(s) used by the Match Referee during the course of the relevant Match;

2.1.6 The dining area(s) used by the Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials during and after the relevant Match; and

2.1.7 All other areas that the Anti-Corruption Official determines should be included, such determination to be entirely at his/her discretion.

2.2 In relation to each Match taking place at its home ground, the relevant Venue Operations Manager with regard to Articles 2.2.1, 2.2.3, 2.2.4, 2.2.9, 2.2.10 , 2.2.11 and 2.2.12 or TNPL with regard to Articles 2.2.2, 2.2.5, 2.2.6, 2.2.7 and 2.2.8 and must:

2.2.1 Ensure that there are no static / landline (or other) telephone communication devices within the PMOA on the day of the Match;

2.2.2 Put in place an accreditation system that enables access to the PMOA to be strictly and easily controlled and monitored by the Anti-Corruption Official and/or such other members of the security or stewarding team appointed for such purpose. Such accreditation system must include, at a minimum, the use of accreditation cards that bear a clear and easily identifiable photograph and the name of the individual to whom such card has been issued;

2.2.3 Provide adequate security at each entrance to the PMOA at all times from the moment that the stadium has commenced its access control for the Match right through until all Players and Match Officials have left the stadium after the Match has been completed;

2.2.4 Ensure that each of the members of the venue stewarding / security team allocated to be on duty pursuant to Article 2.2.3, above:

(a) Has been security-vetted by the appropriate authorities and has sufficient skill and experience to control and, wherever necessary, prevent entry to the PMOA from time to time;

(b) Is thoroughly briefed, in advance, by an appropriate representative of the Venue Operations Manager (and, where considered necessary, by the Anti-Corruption Official) about what they are required to do to satisfactorily perform their duties in this regard;

(c) Is provided with appropriate identification so as to make him/her instantly recognisable as a member of the security or stewarding team; and

(d) Will ensure that the rules regarding the display of accreditation cards for the PMOA (as described in Article 3, below) are strictly adhered to at all times.

2.2.5 Issue, reasonably in advance all accreditation cards permitting access to the PMOA to each of the relevant Participant;

2.2.6 Maintain a comprehensive and up-to-date list of all individuals to whom such cards have been issued and provide a copy of such list to the Anti-Corruption Official at his/her request;

2.2.7 Refer any additional requests for accreditation cards with access to the PMOA from time to time to the Anti-Corruption Official for his/her consideration and approval;

2.2.8 Provide a fixed photograph board at each entrance to the PMOA that bears a duplicate photograph of each person to whom accreditation cards for access to the PMOA have been issued pursuant to Article 2.2.5 above, and a copy of the type of accreditation card(s) that allows entry to the PMOA;

2.2.9 Install CCTV covering all access points to each of the team dressing rooms and shall ensure that such footage is copied at the end of the Match to a hard-drive or any other device provided by the Anti-Corruption Official;

GUIDANCE NOTE: Although it is not a requirement of these Minimum Standards, but as a matter of 'best practice', it is recommended that, unless otherwise agreed by the Anti-Corruption Official, each of the team dressing rooms should only have one entry/exit point.

2.2.10 Ensure that there are no fixed or temporary video cameras or other recording equipment set up within any dressing room (including any adjoining medical or other similar rooms) used by the teams or Match Officials for the purposes of broadcasting video or audio footage from the moment that the stadium has commenced its access control for the Match right through until the Match has been completed (i.e. the last ball has been bowled);

2.2.11 Provide a safe and secure locker (or other similar storage facility), into which all Players and Player Support Personnel (subject to the limited exceptions set out herein) must deposit any Mobile Device prior to entering the PMOA; and

2.2.12 Provide a safe and secure locker (or other similar storage facility), into which all temporary visitors (including TNCA staff) to the PMOA must deposit any Mobile Device prior to entering the PMOA.

2.3 In relation to each Match, the Match Referee must:

2.3.1 Check whether there are any static/landline (or other) telephone communication devices within the operational room(s) used by any Match Official on the day of the Match and, where any exist, immediately report the same to the Anti-Corruption Official;

2.3.2 Check whether there are any fixed or temporary video cameras set up within the operational room(s) used by any Match Official on the day of the Match and, where any exist, immediately the report the same to the Anti-Corruption Official;

2.3.3 Ensure that the rules regarding the display of accreditation cards for the PMOA (as described in Article 3 below) are strictly adhered to by the Match Officials at all times; and

2.3.4 Implement a protocol pursuant to which all Mobile Devices must be (a) collected from the Umpires (including third or other Umpires) prior to their entry to the venue on the day of the Match, and (b) safely and securely stored during the Match until such time as those Mobile Devices can be returned in accordance with these Minimum Standards.

ARTICLE 3 DISPLAY OF ACCREDITATION CARDS FOR THE PMOA

3.1 General Principles:

3.1.1 As a general rule, access to the PMOA will be restricted only to those individuals whose presence in that area is absolutely essential for operational purposes. This would invariably include Players, Match Officials, Anti-Corruption Officials , and Player Support Personnel such as members of the team coaching staff, medical and physiotherapy staff, team statistician, kit/baggage man, team liaison officer, team media manager and team security manager.

3.1.2 In certain circumstances, PMOA accreditation may also need to be issued to other individuals who may need access to the PMOA from time to time for operational reasons, including, for example, TNCA officials and members of the venue's security, maintenance or cleaning or catering staff. In respect of such individuals who require access on a regular basis, a special supplementary PMOA accreditation card may be authorized by the Anti-Corruption Official and produced in accordance with the provisions set out in Article 2.2.2. In respect of individuals who need temporary access to the PMOA, temporary "visitor" accreditation may be issued by the Anti-Corruption Official. Such temporary accreditation can only be provided by the Anti-Corruption Official, who may impose such conditions on the accreditation (including for specific time periods or areas etc) as he/she deems appropriate in the circumstances.

3.1.3 For the avoidance of doubt, and except as described in Article 3.2, below, no individual, irrespective of their identity, job, role or responsibility, will be allowed to enter, or remain within, the PMOA without displaying an official accreditation card.

3.2 Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials:

3.2.1 All Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials must display their PMOA accreditation cards prior to their first entry into the PMOA.

3.2.2 Once they have complied with Article 3.2.1, all Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials do not need to continue to display or carry their PMOA accreditation cards so long as they remain at all times within the PMOA the nets or practice area or field of play.

3.3 'Visitors' to the PMOA:

3.3.1 All visitors must display their supplementary PMOA accreditation card or their PMOA temporary 'visitor' accreditation card (as relevant) whenever they enter or leave the PMOA from the moment that the stadium has commenced its access control for a Match right through until the Match has been completed (i.e. the last ball has been bowled).

3.3.2 All temporary visitors must carry their supplementary PMOA accreditation card or their PMOA temporary 'visitor' accreditation card (as relevant) at all times whilst they remain within the PMOA.

ARTICLE 4 USE OF COMMUNICATION DEVICES IN THE PMOA

4.1 Subject strictly to the exceptions set out in Article 4.2, the following prohibitions shall apply from the moment that the first Player of any participating team enters the PMOA for a Match right through until the formal conclusion of the Match (i.e. after the final ball has been bowled):

4.1.1 No person shall be allowed to use and/or carry any Mobile Device for any reason whatsoever, whether to access the Internet or otherwise, in the PMOA;

4.1.2 No person shall be allowed to use and/or or carry, any laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) for any reason whatsoever, whether to access the Internet or otherwise, in the PMOA; and

4.1.3 No person shall be allowed to use any static / landline (or similar) telephone capable of making calls from inside or receiving calls from outside the PMOA.

4.2 Unless otherwise agreed by the Anti-Corruption Official in advance, the only exceptions to the above prohibitions are:

4.2.1 each team manager shall be permitted to carry a Mobile Device within the PMOA, provided that it is used either: (a) by him/her for cricket operations purposes only; and/or (b) by any Player or Player Support Personnel for any important personal matter, provided that the team manager has given his express permission to the Player or Player Support Personnel before such use;

4.2.2 Not used;

4.2.3 Each team security manager and Match Officials security manager shall be permitted to carry a Mobile Device within the PMOA but any such device must be turned onto silent mode at all times whilst such individual is in the PMOA and must not be used for any purpose either inside or outside the PMOA at the venue, other than in the case of a security emergency;

4.2.4 Each Match Referee shall be permitted to carry all of the Mobile Devices that have been collected from each Umpire (including any third or other Umpire) as part of any protocol implemented by a Match Referee pursuant to Article 2.3.4 above;

4.2.5 Each team manager shall be permitted to carry and use a laptop computer (or any other similar communication device), whether to access the Internet or otherwise, within the PMOA, provided that it is used only by him/her and only for cricket operations purposes of a logistical or administrative nature related to the Match;

GUIDANCE NOTE: For the avoidance of doubt, any team manager who uses his laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) other than for cricket operations purposes of a logistical or administrative nature (for example, for personal use) shall automatically be in breach of Article 4.2.5.

Nothing in Article 4.2.5 shall prevent a Player or Player Support Personnel being able to view the screen of a laptop computer that is being used by the team manager, provided that his/her viewing of the laptop: (a) is carried out at all times in the company of the team manager; and (b) is for cricket operations purposes of a logistical or administrative nature only.

4.2.6 A further one other Player Support Personnel per team, whose identity must be approved in advance by the Anti Corruption Official, shall be permitted to carry and use a laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) within the PMOA, provided that: (a) it is used only by the identified individual and only for cricket operations purposes; (b) it may not be used to access the Internet and/or for any audio-video communication at any time until the final ball in the Match has been delivered; and (c) the Anti-Corruption Official shall have absolute discretion to direct that the laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) be used only in a specific area or location within the PMOA.

GUIDANCE NOTE: Nothing in Article 4.2.6 shall prevent a Player or Player Support Personnel being able to view the screen of a laptop computer that is being used by the permitted Player Support Personnel, provided that his/her viewing of the laptop: (a) is carried out at all times in the company of the permitted Player Support Personnel; and (b) is for cricket operations purposes only.

4.2.7 The Match Referee shall be permitted to carry a Mobile Device within the PMOA, provided that it is used either: (a) by him/her for cricket operations purposes only; and/or (b) by any Match Official for any important personal matter only, provided that the Match Referee has given his express permission to the Match Official before such use;

4.2.8 The Match Referee shall be permitted to carry and use a laptop computer (or any other similar device), whether to access the Internet or otherwise, within the PMOA, provided that it is used only by him/her and only for cricket operations purposes;

4.3 For the avoidance of doubt, none of the foregoing provisions shall operate to prevent:

4.3.1 The use of two-way handheld devices that use dedicated frequencies over short distances (i.e. a walkie-talkie) by Player Support Personnel for the purpose of communication between the dug-out and dressing room area for medical and/or tactical reasons only in accordance with the relevant match playing conditions, provided that such communication devices are suitably encrypted to avoid detection by any third party in the nearby vicinity; and/or

4.3.2 The use of electronic communication devices between on and off-field Match Officials in accordance with the relevant playing conditions and/or any other communication protocols as may be required from time to time, provided that such communication devices are suitably encrypted to avoid detection by any third party in the nearby vicinity;

4.4 For the avoidance of any doubt, all individuals permitted to carry and use a laptop computer (or any other similar communication device) within the PMOA pursuant to Article 4.2 are deemed to have (a) consented to such laptop or other device being monitored by the Anti-Corruption Official for the purpose of establishing whether or not the Internet has been accessed in any relevant period, (b) agreed to provide such laptop or other device to the Anti-Corruption Official immediately upon request so that any identified Internet browsing activity can be audited and (c) agreed to provide such technical information (including, without limitation, any applicable MAC number) about such laptop or other device to the Anti-Corruption Official as may be necessary to carry out such monitoring and/or auditing activity.

ARTICLE 5

LEAVING THE PMOA

5.1 Other than in the case of a medical or security emergency, once inside the PMOA, should any Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official need to leave for any personal or any other matter that is not related to the performance of his duties in the Match in question, the following process must be followed:

5.1.1 Prior to leaving the PMOA, he/she must obtain the express permission of either (a) the Anti-Corruption Official, or (b) where the Anti-Corruption Official is unavailable, the relevant team manager (in the case of a Player or Player Support Personnel) or Match Referee (in the case of an Umpire), who must as soon as possible report the grant of any such permission to the Anti-Corruption Official.

GUIDANCE NOTE: such permission must explicitly set out where the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official is allowed to go within the venue, for what purpose and with whom he/she is entitled to communicate in order to complete that purpose.

5.1.2 Whilst outside of the PMOA, the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official must

(a) Carry his/her PMOA accreditation card and display it again prior to returning to the PMOA;

(b) Comply with all of the restrictions on use of communication devices described in Article 4, as if such person was still in the PMOA; and

(c) Only communicate with those third parties with whom he/she has permission to communicate and only engage in such communications as are necessary for the completion of such purposes as have been approved.

ARTICLE 6 THE AUTHORITY OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION OFFICIAL

6.1 At each Match, all Franchisees, Players, Player Support Personnel, Match Officials and any other visitors to the PMOA agree and acknowledge that the Anti-Corruption Official (or such other member of the ACU) shall have absolute authority, without being required to provide any explanation or reason, to:

6.1.1 Be present in any part of the PMOA (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any part of the dressing room) where he/she considers appropriate at any time on the day of the Match;

6.1.2 Issue temporary 'visitor' accreditation cards for the PMOA where he/she considers appropriate on the day of the Match;

6.1.3 Approve or deny any request for PMOA accreditation cards, irrespective of the identity of the individual requesting such accreditation;

6.1.4 Remove, or cancel the validity of, any PMOA accreditation card already issued, irrespective of the identity of the individual with such accreditation;

6.1.5 Require any person who is not displaying a valid accreditation card to leave the PMOA immediately, irrespective of the identity of such individual;

6.1.6 Require any person in possession of any Mobile Device, laptop computer (or any other similar device) to immediately provide such Mobile Device, laptop computer (or any other similar device) to the Anti-Corruption Official for auditing purposes, such auditing to take place at an agreed time and place and in the presence of the owner; and

6.1.7 Require any person in the PMOA to immediately submit themselves and/or any clothing, baggage or other items in their possession, to be searched by the Anti-Corruption Official, provided that such search is carried out in the presence of a third party who shall be a member of the venue stewarding / security team.

6.1.8 Accompany any Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official who has been given permission to leave the PMOA for an expressly approved purpose.

6.2 Any failure to comply with any request made under Articles 6.1.6 or 6.1.7 shall be deemed to be a breach of these Minimum Standards and will be dealt with in accordance with Article 7, below.

ARTICLE 7

BREACHES OF THE MINIMUM STANDARDS

7.1 Where any Venue Operations Manager or his nominee is alleged to have breached any of Articles 2.2.1 – 2.2.12 (inclusive), then such alleged breach will be reported by the Anti-Corruption Official to the Director ACU and/or any other person appointed by the TNCA. Thereafter, the Director ACU shall correspond with the Venue Operations Manager in an attempt to ascertain the explanation behind any alleged breach and to seek the implementation of any corrective measures that he/she considers appropriate.

7.2 Where any Match Referee is alleged to have breached any of Articles 2.3.1 – 2.3.4 (inclusive), then such alleged breach will be reported by the Anti-Corruption Official to the Director ACU and/or any other person appointed by the TNCA. Thereafter, the Director ACU shall correspond with the Match Referee in an attempt to ascertain the explanation behind any alleged breach and to seek the implementation of any corrective measures that he/she considers appropriate.

7.3 Where any Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official is alleged to have breached Article 3.2, then such alleged breach will be reported by the Anti-Corruption Official to the Director ACU and any other person designated by the TNCA for this purpose.

Thereafter, the Director ACU shall correspond with the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official (copying in the relevant State Cricket Association or the Franchisee to which the Player, Player Support Personnel is affiliated and the Hony Secretary of the TNCA) in an attempt to ascertain the explanation behind any alleged breach and to seek the implementation of any corrective measures that he/she considers appropriate.

7.4 Where any Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official is alleged to have breached either of Articles 4.1, 5.1 or 6.2, then any such alleged breach will be reported by the Anti-Corruption Official to the Director ACU. Thereafter:

7.4.1 The Director ACU will write to the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official (copying the letter to the relevant State Cricket Association or the Franchisee to which the Player, Player Support Personnel is affiliated and the Hony Secretary of the TNCA) seeking an explanation for the alleged breach, such explanation to be provided within a period of forty eight hours;

7.4.2 upon receipt of any such explanation (or after the expiry of forty eight hours, whichever is the earliest) the Director ACU shall determine whether the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official is in breach of the relevant Article(s). Where the Director ACU determines that there has been a breach of either Article 4.1, 5.1 or 6.2:

(a) in the case of a first breach, the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official will receive a fine of INR 10,000 imposed against him by the Director ACU;

(b) in the case of a second breach (irrespective of whether the second breach is of the same Article as that previously breached, the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official will have a fine of INR 30,000 imposed against him by the Director ACU; and

(d) in the case of a third, or any subsequent, breach (irrespective of whether the third, or any subsequent, breach is of the same Article as those previously breached), the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official will be banned for up to 3 Matches and have a fine of INR 50,000 imposed against him by the Director ACU.

7.4.3 Any decision made by the Director ACU in relation to any of the above, shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter, immediately binding and non-appealable.

Thereafter, the Director ACU shall correspond with the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official (copying in the relevant State Cricket Association or the Franchisee to which the Player, Player Support Personnel is affiliated and the Hony Secretary of the TNCA) in an attempt to ascertain the explanation behind any alleged breach and to seek the implementation of any corrective measures that he/she considers appropriate.

7.4 Where any Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official is alleged to have breached either of Articles 4.1, 5.1 or 6.2, then any such alleged breach will be reported by the Anti-Corruption Official to the Director ACU. Thereafter:

7.4.1 The Director ACU will write to the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official (copying the letter to the relevant State Cricket Association or the Franchisee to which the Player, Player Support Personnel is affiliated and the Hony Secretary of the TNCA) seeking an explanation for the alleged breach, such explanation to be provided within a period of forty eight hours;

7.4.2 Upon receipt of any such explanation (or after the expiry of forty eight hours, whichever is the earliest) the Director ACU shall determine whether the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official is in breach of the relevant Article(s). Where the Director ACU determines that there has been a breach of either Article 4.1, 5.1 or 6.2:

(a) In the case of a first breach, the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official will receive a fine of INR 10,000 imposed against him by the Director ACU;

(b) In the case of a second breach (irrespective of whether the second breach is of the same Article as that previously breached, the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official will have a fine of INR 30,000 imposed against him by the Director ACU; and

(d) In the case of a third, or any subsequent, breach (irrespective of whether the third, or any subsequent, breach is of the same Article as those previously breached), the Player, Player Support Personnel or Match Official will be banned for up to 3 Matches and have a fine of INR 50,000 imposed against him by the Director ACU.

TEAM MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS GUIDELINES FOR FRANCHISES AND PLAYERS TNPL 2024

INTRODUCTION

The TNPL has already garnered significant media interest. The following guidelines have been produced to enable each team to be aware of its obligations with regard to media functions.

The TNPL will appoint two or three Media Managers, one of whom will be present at each match and who will liaise directly with the teams for all interview requests from the official broadcaster as well as the TNPL website.

Each team must nominate an appropriately accredited representative to liaise with the Media Manager for all interview requests. During the match, this representative should be positioned in the dugout at all times in order for the Media Manager to have effective and efficient access during the match. This will ensure that player interview requests are managed in a timely and appropriate manner.

1. MEDIA INTERVIEWS

Please note that all media interviews should be in the best interest of the game. No player, official or participant should give an interview which could compromise the game or bring the TNPL into disrepute. Players should be aware of their obligations, especially while interacting with the media as well as engaging with their followers on social networking platforms such as Facebook and Twitter.

2. PRE-MATCH DAYS

a. Practice

Forty-eight (48) hours before the match, each Team Media Liaison must confirm to the Media Manager or his/her designate whether or not the team will be practicing on the day before each match. The Media Manager will then send a press release confirming these details and the arrangements (location/time) for the pre-match media conference.

b. Pre-match media conference

On the day before each match, each team will be required to hold a pre-match media conference at the ground, regardless of whether it practices or not. At least one team representative (the coach, the captain or a senior player) plus the Team Media Liaison are required to be available to the press at the pre-match media conference.

c. Team sponsor presence

Please note that teams cannot utilise backdrops with their own sponsors for any TNPL official media interactions during the duration of the TNPL. The TNPL-produced backdrops, featuring the central sponsors, should be used in all cases.

d. Media activity on other days

In addition to the official pre-match media conferences, the teams are encouraged to build a strong relationship with the media with regular interactions. The TNPL website will also contact teams for interviews with players on non-match days. Teams shall comply with such requests.

3. MATCH DAYS

On match days, each team is required to provide players to participate in a number of media interactions with the TNPL host broadcaster as well as the TNPL website team. The details are as under:

a. Prior to the match

Each team will be required to provide up to two players for interview with the host broadcaster. The Media Manager will notify the Team Media Liaison of the names of the nominated players on the evening before the match. The time and location of these interviews will be agreed between the team and the host broadcaster.

b. Immediately after the toss

The captain will be required for a live one-on-one interview with one of the commentators. Teams may need to provide another player too.

c. During the match

The broadcaster will select one player from each team to be interviewed during the course of the match so that he can communicate directly with the commentators while fielding. This interaction will take place during three overs, after which the miking-up equipment will be removed. The Media Manager will notify to each Team Media Liaison the name of the requested player on the evening before the match.

While TNCA recognises the primacy of the cricket, this interaction is an important part of the overall TNPL experience for the television viewer. Teams are requested to be as forthcoming as possible to make their players available. In addition, the commentators may speak to a player or team support staff located in the dugout. The player so chosen will be communicated to the Team Media Liaison & Team Manager. Teams are requested to cooperate with website content team, the Broadcaster and Media Manager. In addition, TNCA website will take interview of player for usage in TNCA Website & in social media platforms.

d. Innings break

The broadcaster and website content team will each conduct a flash interview at the conclusion of the first innings during the innings break. As the innings is nearing completion, the Media Manager will advise the Team Media Liaison the names of the requested players. The flash interviews will be conducted live on the field of play, in front of a TNPL-produced backdrop.

e. End of the match

Flash interviews will be conducted by the host broadcaster and website content team at the end of each match before the post-match presentation ceremony. A similar process will be followed for the flash interviews conducted during the innings break.

f. Post-match presentation

The two captains, the Man of the Match and any other award winners are required at the televised post-match presentation ceremony on the field of play at the end of each game. This will take place approximately 5-10 minutes after the end of the match and will be covered live. Interviews with the two captains and the Man of the Match will be conducted by one of the host broadcaster commentators. The Media Manager will inform the Team Media Liaison the names of the various prize winners.

g. Post-match press conference

Either the captain, the Man of the Match or a player who has performed well during the match is required to attend. The post-match media conference will take place in a dedicated media conference area. The press conference of the losing team should precede that of the winning team. The teams will also be required to make available a player (or a member of the support staff) other than the ones attending the press conference or presentation ceremony.

The said person will be interviewed by a member of the TNPL web content team. The Media Manager will inform the Team Media Liaison of the names of the players requested. These media interactions are mandatory and must be adhered to by all teams. The Media Manager will confirm to the nominated Team Media Liaison the names of players required for the various interactions. Where possible, as much notice as possible will be given to the Team Media Liaison. However, a number of the media requests will be dependent on performance during the match and therefore all parties will need to be flexible. The Media Manager will work with the broadcasters to ensure that a broad selection of players is requested during the course of the season. The teams are requested to ensure that all squad members who are requested participate in these media interactions. If a player is not confident in English, the Team Media Liaison should advise the Media Manager in a timely manner so arrangements can be put in place for the interview to be conducted in his native language or for it to be translated.

All of the above requests are designed to enhance the profile of the TNPL and we would request that all parties respond positively to them.

4. PHOTOGRAPHY

TNPL will engage an official photographer at each venue.

a. Headshots

The official photography team of TNPL will take headshots of all registered players of each team. This exercise will be carried out a few days prior to start of the TNPL. These headshots are required for the media as well as the big screen. The nominated Team Media Liaison will be advised by TNPL of the date and time when the headshot photos will be taken. All players should be in identical team playing shirts for the headshots. The Team Media Liaison should advise the photographer if there are any players not available for the head shot session so that alternative arrangements may be made.

b. Additional requests

The official photographer will, from time to time, make additional requests to shoot players in 'lifestyle' or non-playing environments to complement their match coverage. Please adhere to these requests.

c. Match photographs

Teams are not permitted to have a photographer accredited to take match photographs. TNPL will make available to each team a set of images of each match in which the team plays. These still images will be available at no fee. These images may only be used on the team's website, for any promotions undertaken by the team (not sponsor) directly, and in any brochures, internal newsletters produced by the team in all cases without any commercial branding on or near to the images. The images may not be commercially exploited in any way nor used by any team sponsors, commercial partner or a third party. The teams will have to give a written undertaking to this effect. Upon receiving this undertaking, TNPL will make available the images to the teams. The images will be selected by TNPL.

5. SIGNING

Before the start of the league, each team will be required to sign 25 bats for TNPL. The venue, date and time for this exercise will be conveyed to the teams well in advance. In addition, at the conclusion of each match, the captains will be required to sign two cricket balls.

APPENDIX

1. GUIDANCE FOR THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA BY PLAYERS

a. The use of social media by cricketers has grown quickly and whilst social media is now an established part of the cricket communications landscape, it is also a technology which is relatively young.

b. The TNPL player contract sets out a restriction on the use of social media by players. The TNPL Operational Rules also obliges players not to act in a way which might adversely affect the reputation of the TNPL, the game of cricket and a number of third parties including each team and the TNPL. In addition, if and to the extent that the team publishes any "Franchisee Regulations" (as defined in the TNPL player contract) relating to the use of social media by players then such Franchisee Regulations will bind the players.

c. If used in a responsible manner, social media can be an effective way for the public to engage with a player, and by extension with his team and with the game more widely. It helps create awareness of the player and can build his personal 'brand', and this can generate interest in the team also.

d. In these guidelines social media means any form of personal communication via the internet and/or mobile devices in a form which is instantaneous and public. Popular social media sites include Twitter, Facebook and Instagram.

e. Players should be aware of the potential audience of their social media accounts, and what that audience might do with information that the player gives out. Understanding who will read his posts/tweets will help the player to understand the risks and benefits of using social media, and consequently shape his content.

f. The potential audience is unrestricted in terms of age, gender, nationality and number. Players should be particularly mindful that their tweets will be read by children of all ages, and so whatever they post must be suitable for a family audience.

g. Players who use Twitter may have many followers. The audience will include journalists who may follow a player to build up background information on him and his interests and opinions, and also to create or embellish stories.

h. People may try to provoke a response from a player on social media sites. This could be as a result of mischief-making, or a journalist may try to do this in order to provoke a quote which can then be used in a story.

i. Other users of social media may not be who they seem, or may not use their real identities on social media sites.

j. Players should keep their social media accounts safe and, under no circumstances, share log-in details with others. If possible, players should avoid using webmail email accounts as their main email address for social media log-in. If players do use webmail accounts, they should avoid having the same password for their email and their social media account. Players should ensure that their passwords cannot easily be guessed. They may use a combination of letters (upper and lower case), numbers and symbols. If they suspect that their account has been compromised, they should take immediate steps via the particular social network.

k. Players need to be aware that it is possible to commit offences online and via social media, and/or incur civil liability in respect of, for example, defamation. Full advice on these issues is beyond the scope of this guidance.

l. Players should also exercise caution when tweeting/posting in advance of a TNPL match and in particular should tweet nothing which could be interpreted as a breach of any other regulations (in particular the TNPL Anti-Corruption Code for Participants). Special care is needed as these regulations prohibit not only direct betting on TNPL matches, but also instructing or enabling another person to bet, and providing "inside information" which is not publicly available to another person who then uses it in relation to betting.

m. In addition, players should not tweet/post information about the team (selections, injuries, tactics, fellow players, members of the support staff, etc.), contact details of colleagues, criticism of the team or its playing and non-playing members, endorsements of brands/goods/ services which conflict with those of the team's main commercial partners or of TNPL's commercial partners, and any criticism of any other team, any other player, the BCCI, TNCA, TNPL and/or any of its officers or employees.

n. As regards the publication of photographs, a good guideline is that if the player would not be happy to see the photograph in a national newspaper, he should not post or tweet it. Further, teams may have their own exclusivity arrangements with third parties to publish official photographs of team events. If so, they will need to give players appropriate advice.

o. In addition to the question of tweets/posts which could lead to the player being found to be in breach of the TNPL/team rules, there is another category of tweets/posts which could cause reputational risks to the player (and possibly the game more widely). This category of tweets/posts should not necessarily be deemed to be in breach of any relevant rules, but players are encouraged to use common sense. Again, a good rule of thumb is that if players would not be happy to read in a national newspaper that they have said something, they should not tweet it.

p. If a player is in any doubt about content, he should contact a named member of his team's staff. The team may appoint one of its officials to assist the players in this regard. It is recommended that names and mobile numbers of at least two members of staff are given, and that players are requested to ensure these contact details are stored in their mobile phones.

q. Each player should provide his team with details of any social networking accounts which he uses and which are accessible to members of the public. It is accepted that players are entitled to have private accounts, access to which is restricted. If a player is using such an account to communicate only with his close circle of family and friends, then he should be entitled to keep that account private without it being monitored by the team. Players should still be aware that such accounts may nevertheless carry the risk of posts being re-posted/re-tweeted by others into the public domain. Players would accordingly be well advised to follow all the provisions of the TNPL/team guidelines on social media in respect of those accounts. Even if an account is "closed", offending posts/tweets may still be the subject of a disciplinary proceeding by the TNPL and/or the player's team.

r. Players should also exercise some care when retweeting the tweets of others. A retweet can be construed as an endorsement of the original tweet. Further, if a player retweets material which is, for example, defamatory, he may incur liability for the retweet. If the Twitter user in question is not known to the player, he may wish to consider checking the user's profile and recent tweets just to make sure that he or she has not expressed any racist, homophobic or extremist views or the like and that the profile does not exhibit any abusive characteristics.

s. Care also needs to be taken by players to ensure that tweets/posts do not breach any relevant law regulations or codes of practice of any other body.

t. Special considerations may arise with young players. Teams may need to take precautions to ensure that young players are not overusing social media, and not using it at times when they should be focusing on team matters such as training and education, or late at night if this is interfering with their rest and recuperation. In such circumstances it may be appropriate to ban the use of social media (and indeed other forms of communication such as mobile phones) at key times in their schedule, or to ban it altogether.

u. Players should endeavour not to respond to posts/tweets which are designed to rile them. It is easy to tweet in haste and repent at leisure — again, good advice is sometimes to step away from the keyboard/smart phone for a few moments before pressing "send".

If players encounter difficulties in using Twitter, there are several steps they can take. If a player receives unwanted communications, he can block the user and end any communication. According to Twitter, blocking prevents the user from following the player or replying to him, and can minimise any incentives to persist in their conduct.

v. If another user is impersonating a player on Twitter, the player should, in the first instance, take action via Twitter.

Unfortunately, players who use Twitter and the like may from time to time be on the receiving end of abusive tweets. Players should report all such incidents of abuse to the TNPL or their franchise officials. If players receive any abuse which breaches the criminal law, then they and their team should not hesitate to refer the matter to the police. The player should take a screenshot of the offending material immediately in case its author subsequently tries to delete it.

TNPL
MEDICAL GUIDELINES
2024

MEDICAL GUIDELINES – TNPL 2024

The TNPL Medical Guidelines for the 2024 season have been produced to ensure that the highest level of medical care is available in the stadiums (on both practice and match days) for all the participants.

The responsibility for, and cost of the provision of medical services in each stadium on match days lies with The Tamil Nadu Cricket assoiation (TNCA). The appointed Medical Services Providers shall use their best endeavours to ensure compliance with TNPL Medical Guidelines at all times during 2024 TNPL season.

The implementation of a concussion substitute fielder into the TNPL Match Playing Conditions means the Team Doctors will be required to play a role in the concussion assessment and management protocol implemented by TNPL. Medical Services Provider and franchise medical staff are requested to read the attached ICC Concussion Management Guidelines to ensure that appropriately trained medical personnel are appointed.

1. MEDICAL PLAN

The TNCA will appoint a Medical Services Provider at each venue who will compile a medical plan which addresses all the potential medical requirements of the teams and staff whilst in the city, including at practice sessions and matches. First aid services at practice sessions will be provided by a team of trained paramedics and if the patient requires further management at hospitals, they will be shifted to the designated hospitals provided by the respective Medical Services Provider in each city.

The appendices to these guidelines contain some suggestions as to the medical supplies and equipment that the Medical Services Provider has been asked to provide for the Player and Staff Medical rooms and the critical care / advanced life support ambulances. It will be up to Medical Services Provider to make the final determination as to which supplies and equipment to provide for each specific stadium.

The respective Dricstrict Cricket Associations, the local law enforcement agency responsible for the security of the stadium and TNPL Venue Managers will be provided with a copy of the complete medical plan.

Medical Services Providers will nominate Medical Coordinators, for each city to work with the franchises and staff to ensure that these TNPL Medical Guidelines are implemented. The Medical Coordinator will have the necessary contacts for any medical services within the city.

The TNCA Medical team will work with the Medical Services Providers to oversee the planning and implementation of the medical services to be put in place throughout the season. They will liaise with all relevant authorities to ensure that all medical matters are coordinated.

It is important and obligatory that all medical staff remain at their designated positions (Player Medical Room, Ambulance or Staff Medical Room) throughout the match and do not leave their positions to watch the cricket.

2. HOSPITALS

Should any of the participants require access to specialist medical services, the Medical Coordinator should be able to facilitate treatment at a local hospital with specialists and facilities must have the following disciplines:

a) Accident and Emergency	b) Orthopaedics	c) Gastroenterologist
d) ENT	e) Ophthalmology	f) Plastic Surgery
g) Cardiology	h) Radiology (i.e. X-Ray, MRI, CT & bone scans, Ultrasound)	i) Neurosurgeon/Neurologist
j) Pathology	k) Pharmacy	l) Paediatrician
m) Dentistry	n) General Surgery	

If certain hospitals doesn't have some of the above disciplines, with consultations with the TNPL Doctor/ Venue Manager, the Medical team can take the Participants to an another hospital / center.

The hospitals selected by the Medical Services Provider to be used on match and practice days will be suitably equipped for all possible eventualities, from player injuries to major public incidents. Where possible, hospitals will be selected that are located as close as possible to the stadium, practice venues and to the team hotels.

The Medical Service Providers will advise all local hospitals of the TNPL match dates – so that they can be prepared in the event of a major public incident.

In case, the Medical supplier can arrange a mobile X-ray to the hotel / ground for investigation, the same should be explored.

In case of an emergency situation/life-threatening situation player/team member can be rushed into the hospital emergency room after informing the hospital/POC.

In a non-emergency/non-life-threatening emergency situation player or team member has to have a hospital visit in a like MRI/USG/specialist consultant visit.

3. STADIUM MEDICAL SERVICES FOR FRANCHISE TEAMS/PLAYERS

There are three components to the medical services for the franchise teams/players:

I. Player Medical Room and facilities:

a. One General Physisican to manage all emergency treatments and one nurse / paramedic will form the Player Medical Team.

The Player Medical Team will be provided with an unobstructed access to the field of play, in case of any on-field medical emergency. During the match, the Doctor (on field Doctor) Intensivist/Emergency Medicine Specialist and the two qualified stretcher-bearers should be positioned in a designated medical location at the edge of the Field of Play (FOP). They should have a scoop stretcher, a spinal board with neck block, AED and the appropriate medical equipment to deal with immediate/life threatening injuries.

The Player Medical Room will be located outside the restricted Players and Match Officials Areas but close to the dressing rooms and is exclusively for the use of the franchise teams. The Medical Service Provider will ensure that the Player Medical Room is equipped with the necessary equipment and medicines. The Player Medical Room should have the following basic facilities, toilet, running water, air conditioning, and a television with a live feed of the match.

The Player Medical team will arrive at the stadium a minimum of 2 hours prior to the start of the match (before the franchise teams arrive) and remain on-site until both teams have left the stadium after the match.

II. Critical Care / Advanced Life Support Ambulance (ALS)

On all practice and match days, one fully equipped critical care/ALS ambulance will be provided at the stadium for the exclusive use of the teams. The ambulance's location will be decided on a stadium by stadium basis. The ambulance must be able to enter the Field of Play (FOP) if required but also have quick and easy access to the Player Medical Room area. The ambulance should have unhindered access to the main road from either of these positions.

The ambulance should be manned by two paramedic staff and a driver. The driver should be provided with a walkie talkie to ensure he/she is easily contactable in case of an emergency. The paramedic staff will also wear appropriate gear while attending to any on-field emergency.

On a match day, if for any reason the player critical care/ALS ambulance is required to leave the ground, the staff critical care/ALS ambulance is to be moved to the position of the players' ambulance.

III. Player Concussion Management protocol

If, during match, a player has been struck on the head or neck with a ball or had a trauma to his/her head a concussion should be suspected, and the most senior member from the team's medical staff, preferably the Team Doctor / Physio should immediately attend to the player and conduct an initial concussion assessment.

This may be:

a. If called on by the Umpire

b. If a player is down and players are calling for assistance

c. Immediately, if there was a head knock and the player is unable to resume after 3 to 4 seconds;

d. If the cricketer calls for a new helmet following a head injury

e. At the end of the over, if the player resumes play after having sustained a blow to the head.

If any of the following signs are observed, then the diagnosis of concussion is clear:

a. confirmed loss of consciousness,

b. suspected loss of consciousness (prolonged immobility > 5 seconds)

c. seizure, convulsion or tonic posturing (stiffening of any limb)

d. ataxia, loss of motor control, inability to stand or staggering

e. dazed or blank stare

f. player in a confused state, disoriented or with memory impairment

In such circumstances, the player should be immediately removed from the match with the diagnosis of concussion already made. A SCAT5, referred to in the ICC Concussion Management Guidelines, could be deferred to after the day's play.

If the above signs are not observed but a concussion is suspected the Team Doctor / Physio may make an assessment by asking a number of questions i.e.:

a. Do they have any symptoms such as dizziness or headache?

b. Are they responding appropriately when being asked questions?

c. Do they have a dazed appearance or a blank stare or do not seem their normal selves?

d. Is the player able to stand or walk normally?

e. Ask the player modified Maddocks questions relevant to cricket?

If the Team Doctor / Physio notes anything of concern based on the above assessment, then the player should be taken off the field immediately for a SCAT5 assessment. If available, check the video of the incident for video signs of clear or suspected concussion.

The Team Doctor will conduct the Concussion Assessment test (SCAT5) and provide the results to the TNPL officials (Match Referee and TNPL Venue Manager).

(Ref ICC Concussion Management Guidelines)

4. STADIUM MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR PARTICIPANTS, OTHER THAN FRANCHISE TEAMS

The following will be made available for participants, other than the teams, in the stadium on match day:

I. Spectator Medical Room Facilities and Medical Team

One male qualified Nurse / Paramedic and one qualified female nurse / Paramedic will be based in the Spectators Medical Room which will be staffed and operational two hours before the start of the match.

The designated Spectator Medical Room will need to have the following basic facilities: toilet, running water, air conditioning, and a television with a live feed of the match.

The Medical Room should be able to deal with minor injuries (suturing, rehydration etc.) and illnesses that do not require the patient to be taken to hospital. The Medical Services Provider will ensure that the room is equipped with the necessary medical supplies and equipment.

The Staff Medical Team will take all the necessary Covid-19 precautions to prevent the spread of the SARSCoV-2 virus. They will wear appropriate gear while interacting and treating the participants.

II. Ambulances

In addition to the players' critical care/ALS ambulance, there will be at least one other critical care/BLS and a driver and equipment to deal with complex life-threatening situations. The ambulance will be in place at least two hours before the start of the match. The paramedic staff will also wear appropriate gear while attending to any cases.

Care should be taken to ensure that no ambulances are blocked in by other vehicles and that they have a clear route out of the stadium.

5. CONTACTS AND INFORMATION FLOW

The Medical Services Provider will provide a list of management staff and coordinators responsible for TNPL matches in each city. Prior to each match the Medical Services Provider must submit a match day information sheet to the TNPL Venue Managers / TNPL Doctor with all the relevant contact information of the key medical personnel at the stadium on each match day.

13 Appendix 1 – Suggested Supplies and Equipment for the Player & Staff Medical Rooms

Items highlighted in grey are prohibited under the World Anti-Doping Code and should not be given to Players unless in medical emergency. Please contact the BCCI Anti-Doping Cell (24X7) on +919136694499 or +919820556566 for more information.

A	Tablets
1.	Paracetamol
2.	Ibuprofen
3.	Ketorolac
4.	Diclofenac
5.	Dicyclomine
6.	Thiocolchicoside
7.	Immodium
8.	Pantoprazole
9.	Domperidone
10.	Ibuprofen+Paracetamol
11.	Ofloxacin+Ornidazole
12.	Promethazine
13.	Pantoprazole
14.	Fexofenadine
15.	Diazepam
16.	Nifedipine
17.	Isosorbide Dinitrate

18.	Salbutamol	
19.	Doxycycline	
20.	Ampicillin + Cloxacillin	
21.	Rifaximin	
22.	Metronidazole	
23.	Throat Lozenges	
24.	Chloroquin	
25.	Hyosine	
26.	Dexamethasone	
27.	Glucocorticoid	
28.	Diclofenac + Paracetamol	
B	**Injections**	
1.	Paracetamol	
2.	Pentazocine	
3.	Ketorolac	
4.	Diclofenac	
5.	Dicyclomine Hydrochloride	
6.	Diazepam	
7.	Atropine Sulphate	
8.	Promethazine	
9.	Pheniramine Maleate	
10.	Ondansetron	
11.	Theophylline	
12.	Dexamethasone	
13.	Hydrocortisone	
14.	Esomeprazole	
15.	Disposable Syringes	2cc, 5cc, 10 cc and 20 cc
16.	Needles	23, 21, 16 gauge
17.	Alcohol Swabs	
18.	Ampoule Cutters	

C	Ointment/Lotion/Sprays	
1.	Betadine Ointment	
2.	Soframycin Ointment	
3.	Betadine Solution	
4.	Zole F	
5.	Solarcaine Spray	
6.	Neosporin Eye Ointment	
7.	Gentamycin eye drops/ear drops	
8.	Otrivin nasal drops	
9.	Piroxicam gel	
10.	Betnovate Ointment	
11.	Coolant Spray	
12.	Gelora Gel / Sore mouth gel	
13.	Cold sore lotion	
14.	Sterets Normosol	
15.	Chlorhexidine Sterets	
16.	Vaseline	
17.	Veracur gel	
18.	Salbutamol Inhaler	Ventolin Inhaler
19.	Beclomethasone Inhaler	Beclate Inhaler
20.	Hemostatic Nasal Pack	
21.	Fibrin Wound Sealant	
22.	Benzoin Tincture	
23.	Ear Wax Drops	
24.	Electrolyte sachets	

D	Dressing
1.	Cotton unsterile
2.	Gauze sterile
3.	Surgipads small
4.	Primapore small, medium
5.	Bio-occlusive dressing (J&J or 3M) small & medium
6.	Band-aid waterproof

7.	Compeed Plasters
8.	Knuckle Dressing
9.	Sterile roll dressing
10.	Micropore Tape 1” & 3”
11.	Antiseptic Swabs
12.	Sofra-Tulle
13.	Eyepads
14.	Opticlude Eye Patch - junior & senior
15.	Bandages Gauze 2”, 4” & 6”
16.	Gloves sterile & unsterile
17.	Dressing scissors

E	Tapes
1.	Crepe Bandage 4” & 6” – 2 each
2.	Elastoplast rigid strapping tape 4”
3.	Foam Underwrap
4.	Sports Tapes 2.5cm, 3.8cm & 5cm
5.	Leukoplast 2” & 4”
6.	Tape scissors
7.	Adhesive spray
8.	Tape Remover solution
9.	Sof-Roll padding 4”
10.	Blister Kit
	a) Spenco New skin
	b) Compeed
	c) Hypafix Tape

F	Braces/Splints
1.	Triangular bandage
2.	Shoulder Sling (Medium & Large)
3.	Finger splints
	a) Mallet Splint (Medium & Large)
	b) Spoon splint
4.	Cervical Collar soft & hard
5.	Knee Brace (M/L/XL)
	a) sleeve
	b) hinged
6.	Ankle Brace(M/L/XL)
	a) aircast
	b) laced
7.	Wrist brace
8.	Lumbo-Sacral Brace (M/L/XL)

G	Sutures/Suture equipment
1.	Dressing Tray (Gallipot, toothed dissecting forceps, dissecting scissors, needle holder, mosquito forceps, stitch cutting scissors, swab holder, scalpel handle with blades)
2.	2% Xylocaine solution
3.	Sutures
	a) Monofilament Nylon 2/0, 4/0 & 6/0
	b) Prolene 4/0 & 6/0
	c) Mersilk 4/0
	d) Atraumatic catgut 2/0 & 4/0
4.	Steri strips
5.	Callous Shaver handle & blades

H	Infusions
1.	IV solutions polypack – Intravenous infusions &/or injections of more than a total of 100 mL per 12-hour period are PROHIBITED except for those legitimately received in the course of hospital treatments, surgical procedures or clinical diagnostic investigations.
	a) 5% dextrose saline
	b) Normal saline
	c) Ringers solution
2.	IV sets
3.	Venflon cannula
4.	Scalp vein set
5.	IV dressings

I	Instruments
1.	Stethoscope
2.	Blood pressure instrument
3.	Torch & batteries
4.	Hammer
5.	skin thermometer+ Digital Non-contact thermometer
6.	Ophthalmoscope
7.	Oral airways
8.	Tongue depressor (disposable)
9.	Laryngoscope (Adult)
10.	AMBU bag
11.	CPU mask
12.	Portable oxygen cylinder
13.	Glucometer
14.	Glucometer strips
15.	Automatic External Defibrillator
16.	Fridge
17.	Extension Wire

14 Appendix 2 – Suggested Supplies and Equipment for the Critical Care / Advance Life Support Ambulances

A	Life Saving Equipment
1.	Automatic External Defibrillator (AED-Philips)
2.	Portable Ventilator
3.	Endotracheal Tube & Laryngoscope
4.	i) Portable Oxygen Cylinder
	ii) Elbow Connector
	iii) Tracheostomy Tube size 8 & 8.5
	iv) Portex Percutaneous Tracheostomy Kit
	v) Oxygen Cannula & Masks
	vi) Certofix Trio
5.	Resuscitation Kit
	i) Airways Disposable
	ii) AMBU Bag – Adult
	iii) Pulse Oximeter
6.	Suction Apparatus
7.	Clinical Equipment
	i) Stethoscope
	ii) BP Apparatus
	iii) Non-Contact Thermometer
	iv) Torch
	v) Reflex Hammer
8.	Dressing Tray & Drum
9.	Suturing Tray
10.	Subclavian Tray
11.	Gel Pack – Cold, Ice Box – 5L
B	**Patient Carrying Equipment**
1.	Scoop Stretcher with Cervical Stabilizer
2.	Spinal Board with Cervical Stabilizer
3.	Philadelphia Cervical Immobilizer
4.	Splints - finger, thumb, wrist, elbow, broad arm sling

C	Medicine Bag - Life Saving Injections
1.	Inj. Adrenaline 1:1000 & 1:10000
2.	Inj. Atropine 0.6 mg
3.	Inj. Chlorphenamine
4.	Inj. Hydrocortisone
5.	Inj. Glucagon
6.	Inj. Glucose 50% w/v
7.	Inj. Lorazepam 2mg
8.	Inj. Eptoin 2ml
9.	Inj. Insulin
10.	Inj. Aminophylline
11.	Inj. Calcium Gluconate
12.	Inj. Deriphylline
13.	Inj. Dopamine
14.	Inj. Primacort
15.	Inj. Lasix
16.	Inj. Perinorm
17.	Inj. Paracetamol
18.	Inj. Rantac
19.	Inj. Sodium Bicarbonate
20.	Tab. Sorbitrate
21.	Inj. Xylocard 2%
22.	Distilled Water
23.	Intravenous infusions - Normal Saline, Ringer Lactate, DNS, Glucose 5%
24.	IV Sets
25.	Vasofix (size 16,18,20 - 2 each
26.	Disposable Syringes 2cc, 5cc & 10cc
27.	Disposable Needles 23, 21 & 16 gauge
28.	Sterile Gloves (Size 7 X 2, Size 8 X 2)
29.	Ice Box – 10 L
30.	Gel Pack – Cold

Note. The items listed in Appendix 1 & 2 are suggested supplies and equipment for the Medical Services Provider to supply as a minimum. The Medical Services Provider should have available, at the venue, any other Medical Supplies and Equipment that they deem appropriate having considered the specific needs at that venue.

BCCI ANTI-CORRUPTION CODE 2024

The Board of Control for Cricket in India Anti-Corruption Code for Participants

Effective Date: March 18, 2019

For information regarding this Anti-Corruption Code, please contact:

14.1 *Head, Anti-Corruption Unit*

14.2 **The Board of Control for Cricket in India Cricket Centre,** Wankhede Stadium, 'D' Road Churchgate, Mumbai-400020

14.3 **Tel (switchboard): +91-22-67598800**

14.4 **Confidential anti-corruption e-mail: integrity@bcci.tv**
Confidential anti-corruption hotline: +91-7506003000

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The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)
BCCI ANTI-CORRUPTION CODE FOR PARTICIPANTS

15 ARTICLE 1 INTRODUCTION, SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1 The BCCI has adopted this Anti-Corruption Code in recognition of the following fundamental sporting imperatives:

1.1.1 All cricket matches are to be contested on a level playing-field, with the outcome to be determined solely by the respective merits of the competing teams and to remain uncertain until the cricket match is completed. This is the essential characteristic that gives sport its unique appeal.

1.1.2 Public confidence in the authenticity and integrity of the sporting contest is therefore vital. If that confidence is undermined, then the very essence of cricket will be shaken to the core.

1.1.3 Advancing technology and increasing popularity have led to a substantial increase in the amount, and the sophistication, of betting on cricket matches. The development of new betting products, including spread-betting and betting exchanges, as well as internet and phone accounts that allow people to place a bet at any time and from any place, even after a cricket match has started, have all increased the potential for the development of corrupt betting practices. That, in turn, increases the risk that attempts will be made to involve Participants in such practices. This can create a perception that the integrity of the sport is under threat.

1.1.4 Furthermore, such misconduct is carried out under cover and in secret, thereby creating significant challenges for the BCCI in the enforcement of rules of conduct. As a consequence, the BCCI needs to be empowered to seek information from and share information with competent authorities and other relevant third parties, and to require Participants to cooperate fully with all investigations and requests for information.

1.1.5 The BCCI is committed to taking every step in its power to prevent corrupt practices undermining the integrity of the sport of cricket, including any efforts to influence improperly the outcome or any other aspect of any Match or Event.;

1.2 The Anti-Corruption Code is to be interpreted and applied with reference to the fundamental sporting imperatives described in Article 1.1 (including without limitation where an issue arises that is not expressly addressed in the Anti-Corruption Code). Such interpretation and application shall take precedence over any strict legal or technical interpretations of the Anti- Corruption Code that may otherwise be proposed.

1.3 Unless otherwise indicated, references in the Anti-Corruption Code to Articles & Appendices are to articles and appendices of the Anti-Corruption Code. Words in italicised text in the Anti- Corruption Code are defined terms. Unless set out in the Articles below, their respective definitions are set out in Appendix 1.

1.4 This Anti-Corruption Code applies to all Participants. For these purposes, a **"Participant"** is:

1.4.1 any cricketer (a **"Player"**) who:

1.4.1.1 is selected (or has been selected in the preceding twenty-four (24) months) in any playing or touring team or squad that is chosen to represent any Member Cricket Association to participate in any Domestic Match; and/or

1.4.1.2 is selected (or has been selected in the preceding twenty-four (24) months) in any playing or touring team or squad that is chosen to represent an IPL Team in any Match; and/or

1.4.1.3 is selected (or has been selected in the preceding twenty-four (24) months) in any playing or touring team or squad that is chosen to participate in a Match or Event organized by or falling within the jurisdiction of the BCCI or a Member Cricket Association; and/or

1.4.1.4 is subject to an unexpired period of Ineligibility imposed on him/her pursuant to this Anti-Corruption Code, ICC Anti-Corruption Code and/or anti-corruption rules of any National Cricket Federation; and/or

1.4.2 any coach, trainer, manager, selector, Team Official, doctor, physiotherapist or any other person (a **"Player Support Personnel"**) who:

1.4.2.1 is employed, represents or is otherwise affiliated (or who has been employed by, has represented or has been otherwise affiliated to in the preceding twenty-four (24) months) in any playing or touring team or squad that is chosen to represent any Member Cricket Association to participate in any Domestic Match or a series of such Matches; and/or

1.4.2.2 is employed, represents or is otherwise affiliated (or who has been employed by, has represented or has been otherwise affiliated to in the preceding twenty-four (24) months) in any playing or touring team or squad that is chosen to represent any IPL Team in any Match; and/or

1.4.2.3 is employed by, represents or is otherwise affiliated to (or who has been employed by, has represented or has been otherwise affiliated to in the preceding twenty-four (24) months) to a team that participates in a Match or Event organized by or falling within the jurisdiction of the BCCI a Member Cricket Association; and/or

1.4.2.4 is subject to an unexpired period of Ineligibility imposed on him/her pursuant to this Anti-Corruption Code, ICC Anti-Corruption Code and/or anti-corruption rules of any National Cricket Federation;

and/or

1.4.2.5 any BCCI Official, Match Referee, Pitch Curator, Player Agent, Umpire or Umpire Support Personnel.

NOTE: for avoidance of doubt, the BCCI's jurisdiction to take action against a Participant under this Anti-Corruption Code is limited, subject to the provision of Article

1.5 Each Participant is automatically bound by this Anti-Corruption Code as soon as he/she becomes a Participant. From that point, he/she shall be deemed to have agreed:

1.5.1 not to engage in Corrupt Conduct in respect of any Domestic Match, or in a Match organized by or falling within the jurisdiction of the BCCI, a Member Cricket Association wherever it is held and whether or not he/she is personally participating in any way in it.

1.5.2 that it is his/her personal responsibility to familiarise him/herself with all of the requirements of this Anti-Corruption Code, including what conduct constitutes an offence under this Anti-Corruption Code, and to comply with those requirements (where applicable);

1.5.3 to submit to the authority of the BCCI (including as delegated to any member of the ACU BCCI) to investigate, apparent or suspected Corrupt Conduct that would amount to a violation of the Anti-Corruption Code.

1.5.4 to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Ombudsman to hear and determine charges brought by the BCCI that the Participant has committed Corrupt Conduct under this Anti-Corruption Code; and/or related issues.

1.5.5 not to bring any proceedings in any court or other forum that are inconsistent with the foregoing submissions to the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman.

1.5.6 for the purpose of Article 4.3, to have consented to the collection, processing, disclosure and use of information relating to him/herself and his/her activities, including personal information relating to him/herself and his/her activities, to the extent expressly permitted under the terms of the Anti-Corruption Code (and that he/she will confirm such agreement in writing upon demand); and

1.5.7 to waive, and forfeit any rights, defences and privileges provided by any law in any jurisdiction to withhold or reject the provision of information requested by the Designated Anti-Corruption Official in a Demand.

1.6 Each Participant shall continue to be bound by and be required to comply with the Anti- Corruption Code until he/she has not participated (in the case of a Player) or assisted in a Player's participation (in the case of a Player Support Personnel) or officiated (in the case of an Umpire or Match Referee) or been appointed to support an Umpire or Match Referee (in the case of an Umpire Support personnel) in a Domestic Match , International Match or in a Match organized by or falling within the jurisdiction of the BCCI or a Member Cricket Association for a period of twenty-four (24) months. The BCCI shall continue to have jurisdiction over him/her under this Anti-Corruption Code thereafter in respect of matters taking place prior to that point.

1.7 Without prejudice to Articles 1.4 and 1.5, the BCCI (through the ACU BCCI) shall be responsible for promoting Anti-Corruption Code awareness and education amongst Participants.

1.8 This Anti-Corruption Code also requires Participants in International Matches and Participants in Domestic Matches played even in the territory of any other National Cricket Federation or Member Cricket Association not to commit Corrupt Conduct in respect of Domestic Matches played in the BCCI's territory. By virtue of agreeing to be bound by the ICC Anti-Corruption Code or the anti-corruption rules of any other National Cricket Federation (as applicable), each such Participant is deemed also to have agreed to be bound by this Anti-Corruption Code and to submit to the jurisdiction of the BCCI to investigate, and Ombudsman to hear and determine, any allegation by the BCCI that he has committed Corrupt Conduct in respect of Domestic Matches played in the BCCI's territory or in a Match organized by or falling within the jurisdiction of the BCCI or a Member Cricket Association.

1.9 The conduct prohibited under this Anti-Corruption Code may also be a criminal offence and/or a breach of other applicable laws or regulations (including the ICC Anti-Corruption Code and/or anti-corruption rules of other National Cricket Federations). This Anti-Corruption Code is intended to supplement such laws and regulations with further rules of professional conduct and not intended, and should not be interpreted, construed or applied, to prejudice or undermine in any way the application of such laws and regulations. Participants must comply with all applicable laws and regulations at all times.

1.10 Where a Participant's alleged Corrupt Conduct would amount to a violation both of this Anti- Corruption Code and of the anti-corruption rules of any other National Cricket Federation and/or of the ICC Anti-Corruption Code:

1.10.1 if the alleged Corrupt Conduct is in respect of one or more Domestic Matches played in the BCCI's territory or any other territory, the BCCI will have the first right and responsibility to take action against the Participant, under this Anti- Corruption Code;

1.10.2 if the alleged Corrupt Conduct is in respect of one or more Other Domestic Matches played in the other National Cricket Federation's territory, the other National Cricket Federation (subject to provision contained in Article 1.10.5) will have the first right and responsibility to take action against the Participant, under the relevant anti-corruption rules of the National Cricket Federation, and the BCCI will not take action against the Participant for such Corrupt Conduct under this Anti-Corruption Code unless the other National Cricket Federation so agrees, or the other National Cricket

Federation fails or refuses to take action itself within a reasonable time.It is clarified that the BCCI shall be entitled to recognise the final decision taken by the other National Cricket Federation in respect of any Participant and take suitable steps against such Participant under its own rules and regulations to implement the same;

1.10.3 if the alleged Corrupt Conduct is in respect of one or more International Matches, the ICC will have the first right and responsibility to take action against the Participant, under the ICC Anti-Corruption Code, and the BCCI will not take action against the Participant under this Anti-Corruption Code for such Corrupt Conduct unless the ICC so agrees. It is clarified that in the event the ICC takes action against the Participant, under the ICC Anti-Corruption Code, the final decision of the ICC shall be binding on the BCCI and the BCCI shall take such steps under its own rules and regulations in accordance with the final decision of the ICC; and

1.10.4 if the alleged Corrupt Conduct is in respect of one or more Domestic Matches played in the BCCI's territory and in respect of one or more International Matches and/or one or more Other Domestic Matches played in another National Cricket Federation's territory, the BCCI and the ICC and/or the other National Cricket Federation (as applicable) shall agree between them which of them shall take action against the Participant (and in the event of a failure to agree, the ICC will determine which of them shall take action). Subject to provisions of sub-Article

1.10.5 below, it is clarified that in the event the ICC determines that the other

National Cricket Federation shall take action, the BCCI shall be entitled to recognise the final decision taken by the other National Cricket Federation in respect of any Participant and take suitable steps against such Participant under its own rules and regulations to implement the same.

1.10.5 Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code if the alleged Corrupt Conduct is in respect of one or more Matches forming part of the IPL the BCCI will have the first right and responsibility to take action against the Participant, under the Anti- Corruption Code irrespective of where such Matches are played.

1.10.6 If the alleged Corrupt Conduct is in respect of one of more Matches forming part of a tournament organized by or falling within the jurisdiction of the BCCI or of a Member Cricket Association, the BCCI will have the sole right and responsibility to take action against the Participant under the Anti-Corruption Code irrespective of where such Matches are played.

ARTICLE 2 OFFENCES UNDER THE ANTI-CORRUPTION CODE

The conduct described in the sub-articles set out in Articles 2.1 – 2.4, if committed by a Participant, shall amount to an offence by such Participant under this Anti-Corruption Code:

2.1 **Corruption:**

2.1.1 Fixing or contriving in any way or otherwise influencing improperly, or being a party to any agreement or effort to fix or contrive in any way or otherwise influence improperly, the result, progress, conduct or any other aspect of any Match or Event including (without limitation) by deliberately underperforming therein.

2.1.2 Ensuring for Betting or other corrupt purposes the occurrence of a particular incident in a Domestic Match or in a Match organized by or falling within the jurisdiction of the BCCI or a Member Cricket Association.

2.1.3 Seeking, accepting, offering or agreeing to accept any bribe or other Reward to: (a) fix or to contrive in any way or otherwise to influence improperly the result, progress, conduct or any other aspect of any Match or Event; or (b) ensure for Betting or other corrupt purposes the occurrence of a particular incident in a Domestic Match or in a Match organized by or falling within the jurisdiction of the BCCI or a Member Cricket Association.

2.1.4 Directly or indirectly soliciting, inducing, enticing, instructing, persuading, encouraging or intentionally facilitating any Participant to breach any of the foregoing provisions of this Article 2.1

2.2 **Betting:**

2.2.1 Placing, accepting, laying or otherwise entering into any Bet with any other party (whether individual, company or otherwise) in relation to the result, progress, conduct or any other aspect of any Match or Event.

2.2.2 Directly or indirectly soliciting, inducing, enticing, instructing, persuading, encouraging, facilitating or authorising any other party to enter into a Bet in relation to the result, progress, conduct or any other aspect of any Match or Event.

2.3 **Misuse of Inside Information:**

2.3.1 Using any Inside Information for Betting purposes in relation to a Domestic Match or in a Match organized by or falling within the jurisdiction of the BCCI or a Member Cricket Association.

2.3.2 Disclosing Inside Information to any person where the Participant knew or should have known that such disclosure might lead to the information being used in relation to Betting in relation to a Domestic Match or in a Match organized by or falling within the jurisdiction of the BCCI or a Member Cricket Association.

> *NOTE: Any potential offence under the Article will be considered on its own set of facts and the particular circumstances surrounding any relevant disclosure. For example, it may be an offence under this clause to disclose Inside Information: (a) to journalists or other members of the media; and/or (b) on social networking websites where the Participant knew or should have known that such disclosure might lead to the information being used in relation to Betting. However, nothing in this Article is intended to prohibit any such disclosure made within a personal relationship (such as to a member of a family) where it reasonable for the Participant to expect that such information can be disclosed in confidence and will not be subsequently used for Betting.*

2.3.3 Directly or indirectly soliciting, inducing, enticing, persuading, encouraging or intentionally facilitating any Participant to breach any of the foregoing provisions of this Article 2.3.

2.4 General:

2.4.1 Giving or providing to any Participant any gift, payment, hospitality or other benefit (whether of a monetary value or otherwise) either (a) for the purpose of procuring (directly or indirectly) any breach of the Anti-Corruption Code, or (b) in circumstances that could bring him/her or the sport of cricket into disrepute.

2.4.2 Failing to disclose to the ACU BCCI (without unnecessary delay) the receipt of any gift, payment, hospitality or other benefit (a) that the Participant knew or should have known was given to him/her to procure (directly or indirectly) any breach of the Anti- Corruption Code, or (b) that was made or given in circumstances that could bring the Participant or the sport of cricket into disrepute.

2.4.3 Failing to disclose to the ACU BCCI (without unnecessary delay) all gifts (whether monetary or otherwise), hospitality and/or other non-contractual benefits offered to a Participant that have a value of INR 50,000/- or more, whether or not the circumstances set out in Article 2.4.2 are present, save that there shall be no obligation to disclose any (i) personal gifts, hospitality and/or other non-contractual benefits offered by or on behalf of a close friend or relative of the Participant; (II)any food or beverage gifts; or (iii) cricket hospitality gifts in connection with Matches the Participant is participating in.

NOTE: for the purpose of any disclosures made pursuant to either Article 2.4.2 or 2.4.3 such disclosures must be made to the ACU BCCI which shall keep a register of such disclosures.

2.4.4 Failing to disclose to the ACU BCCI (without unnecessary delay) full details of any approaches or invitations received by the Participant to engage in Corrupt Conduct under the Anti-Corruption Code.

NOTE: It is acknowledged that the fight against corruption requires prompt reporting of all such approaches and any unnecessary delay in doing so may undermine the effectiveness with which the ACU BCCI and other relevant anti-corruption bodies can protect the integrity of the sport. It is acknowledged that the assessment of whether there had been an 'unnecessary delay' in each case will depend on its own circumstances, but it is always unacceptable (and will therefore constitute 'unnecessary delay') for a Participant to wait until after the match in respect of which he/she was invited to engage in Corrupt Conduct before reporting that approach to the ACU BCCI.

NOTE: A Participant shall not discharge his burden under this Article unless and until the required disclosure has been made directly to the ACU BCCI by such Participant. It is not sufficient for such disclosure to be made to any other third party, including any player, team official or Member Cricket Association representative.

2.4.5 Failing to disclose to the ACU BCCI (without unnecessary delay) full details of any incident, fact, or matter that comes to the attention of a Participant that may evidence Corrupt Conduct under the Anti-Corruption Code by another Participant, including (without limitation) approaches or invitations that have been received by another Participant to engage in Corrupt Conduct under the Anti-Corruption Code.

> *NOTE: All Participants have a continuing obligation to report any new incident, fact, or matter that may evidence Corrupt Conduct to the ACU BCCI, even if the Participant's prior knowledge has already been reported. It is acknowledged that the fight against corruption requires prompt reporting of all such approaches and any unnecessary delay in doing so may undermine the effectiveness with which the ACU BCCI and other relevant anti-corruption bodies can protect the integrity of the sport. It is acknowledged that the assessment of whether there had been 'unnecessary delay' in each case will depend on its own circumstances, but it is always unacceptable (and will therefore constitute 'unnecessary delay') for a Participant to wait until after the match in respect of which he/she was invited to engage in Corrupt Conduct before reporting that approach to the ACU BCCI.*

2.4.6 Failing or refusing, without compelling justification, to cooperate with any investigation carried out by the Designated Anti-Corruption Official (or his/her designee) in relation to possible Corrupt Conduct under the Anti-Corruption Code (by any Participant), including (without limitation) failing to provide accurately and completely any information and/or documentation requested by the Designated Anti- Corruption Official (or his/her designee)(whether as part of a formal Demand pursuant to Article 4.3 or otherwise) as part of such investigation.

2.4.7 Obstructing or delaying any investigation that may be carried out by the ACU BCCI in relation to possible Corrupt Conduct under the Anti-Corruption Code (by any Participant), including (without limitation) concealing, tampering with or destroying any documentation or other information that may be relevant to that investigation and/or that may be evidence of or may lead to the discovery of evidence of Corrupt Conduct under the Anti-Corruption Code.

2.4.8 Failing or refusing to cooperate with any proceedings brought against any Participant for Corrupt Conduct under the Anti-Corruption Code, including (without limitation) failing to provide a witness statement(s) in respect of information in the possession of the Participant and/or failing to attend, for the purposes of providing truthful oral evidence, any disciplinary hearing convened before the Ombudsman under the Anti-Corruption Code, where requested by the ACU BCCI.

2.4.9 Directly or indirectly soliciting, inducing, enticing, persuading, encouraging or intentionally facilitating any Participant to breach any of the foregoing provisions of this Article 2.4

2.5 For the purposes of this Article 2:

2.5.1 Any attempt by a Participant, or any agreement by a Participant with any other person, to act in a manner that would culminate in the commission of an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code, shall be treated as if an offence had been committed, whether or not such attempt or agreement in fact resulted in such offence.

2.5.2 A Participant who authorises, causes, knowingly assists, encourages, aids, abets, covers up or is otherwise complicit in any acts or omissions of the type described in Articles 2.1 – 2.4 committed by his/her coach, trainer, manager, agent, family member, guest or other affiliate or associate shall be treated as having committed such acts or omissions by him/herself and shall be liable accordingly under the Anti- Corruption Code.

2.5.3 Where a Participant seeks to rely on the existence of 'compelling justification' to justify or excuse conduct under the Anti-Corruption Code which might otherwise amount to an offence (see Article 2.4.6), the burden shall be on that Participant to adduce sufficient credible evidence to prove, on the balance of probabilities, that genuine and powerful reasons exist (or existed) to objectively justify his/her conduct taking into account all the relevant circumstances.

2.6 The following are not relevant to the determination of an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code (although they may be relevant to the issue of the sanction to be imposed under Article5 in the event that it is determined that an offence has been committed):

2.6.1 Whether or not the Participant was participating, or involved in any way in the specific Match (es) or Event (s) in question.

2.6.2 The nature or outcome of any Bet(s) on the Match (es) or Event (s) in question.

2.6.3 The outcome of the Match (es) or Event(s) in question.

2.6.4 Whether or not the Participants' efforts or performance (if any), in the Match(es) or Event(s) in question were (or could be expected to be) affected by the acts or omissions in question.

2.6.5 Whether or not any of the results in the Match(es) or Event(s) in question were (or could be expected to be) affected by the act or omissions in question.

2.7 It shall be a valid defence to a charge of;

2.7.1 Any offence under the Anti-Corruption Code to prove, on the balance of probabilities, that the alleged offence was committed (and that, where applicable, it was not reported to the ACU BCCI thereafter) due to the Participant's honest and reasonable belief that there was a serious threat to his/her life **or safety or to the life or safety of any other person; and**

2.7.2 An offence under Article 2.4.8 of the Anti-Corruption Code if the Participant adduces sufficient credible evidence to prove, on the balance of probabilities, that genuine and powerful reasons exist (or existed) to objectively justify his/her conduct taking into account all the relevant circumstances (and for which purpose the right to invoke the privilege against self-incrimination is deemed to have been waived by each Participant and shall not be a sufficient reason).

16 ARTICLE 3 STANDARD OF PROOF AND EVIDENCE

3.1 Unless otherwise stated elsewhere in the Anti-Corruption Code, the burder of proof shall be on the BCCI in all cases brought under the Anti-Corruption Code and the standard of proof shall be whether the Ombudsman is comfortable satisfied that the alleged offence has been committed, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that is being made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

3.2 The following rules of proof shall be applicable at the hearing:

3.2.1 The Ombudsman shall not be bound by the rules governing the admissibility of evidence in judicial or other proceedings. Instead, facts may be established by any reliable means including admissions and circumstantial evidence.

3.2.2 The Ombudsman shall have discretion to accept any facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction that is not the subject of a pending appeal as irrebuttable evidence of those facts against the Participant to whom the decision pertained, unless the Participant establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

3.2.3 The Ombudsman may draw an inference adverse to a Participant who is asserted to have committed an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code based on his/her refusal, without compelling justification, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or by video or telephone link, as directed by the Ombudsman) and to answer any relevant questions.

17 ARTICLE 4 INVESTIGATIONS AND DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

4.1 Any allegation or suspicion of a breach of this Anti-Corruption Code, whatever the source, shall be referred to the Designated Anti-Corruption Official (or his/her designee) for investigation and possible charge in accordance with Article 4.5.

4.2 The Designated Anti-Corruption Official (or his/her designee) may at any time conduct enquiries/investigations into the activities of any Participant who he/she believes may have committed an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code.

Such enquiries/investigations may be conducted in conjunction with, and/or information obtained in such investigations may be shared with, the ICC, other National Cricket Federations, Member Cricket Associations, IPL Teams and/or other relevant authorities (including criminal justice, administrative, professional and/or judicial authorities) and all Participants must cooperate fully with such enquiries/investigations, failing which any such Participant shall be liable to be charged with a breach of the Anti-Corruption Code pursuant to Articles 2.4.6, 2.4.7, 2.4.8 and/or 2.4.9 (and it shall not be a valid basis for failing or refusing to cooperate or a valid defence to any such subsequent charge for a Participant to invoke any privilege against self-incrimination, which privilege is deemed to have been waived by the Participant). The ACU BCCI shall have discretion, where it deems appropriate, to stay its own investigation pending the outcome of investigations being conducted by ICC Anti Corruption Unit and/or other relevant authorities.

4.3 As part of any such enquiries/investigation, the Designated Anti-Corruption Official may at any time (including after a Notice of Charge) make a written demand to any Participant (a **"Demand"**) to provide the ACU BCCI, in writing and/or by answering questions in person at an interview and/or by allowing the ACU BCCI to take possession of and/or copy or download information from his/her Mobile Device(s) (as the Designated Anti-Corruption Official elects) with any information that the Designated Anti-Corruption Official reasonably believes to be relevant to the investigation. Such information may include (without limitation): (a) copies or access to all relevant records (such as current or historic telephone records, bank statements, Internet services records and/or other records stored on computer hard drives or other information storage equipment or any consent forms related thereto); (b) any data and/or messages and/or photographs and/or videos and/or audio files and/or documents or any other relevant material contained on his/her Mobile Device(s) (including but not limited to, information stored through SMS, WhatsApp of any other messaging system); and/or (c) all of the facts and circumstances of which the Participant is aware with respect to the matter being investigated. Provided that any such Demand has been issued in accordance with this Article and subject to any applicable principles of national law, the Participant shall cooperate fully with such Demand, including by furnishing such information within such reasonable period of time as may be determined by the Designated Anti-Corruption Official. Where such a demand relates to the request to take possession of and/or copy or download information contained on a Participant's Mobile Device,

then such information shall be provided immediately upon the Participant's receipt of the Demand. In all other cases, save where exceptional circumstances exist, a minimum period of fourteen days from receipt of the Demand will be provided. Where appropriate, the Participant may seek an extension of such deadline by providing the Designated Anti-Corruption Official (or his/her designee)with cogent reasons to support an extension, provided that the decision to grant or deny such extension shall be in the discretion of the Designated Anti-Corruption Official (or his/her designee), acting reasonably at all times.

4.4 Any information furnished to the Designated Anti-Corruption Official (whether pursuant to a specific Demand or otherwise as part of an investigation) will not be used for any purpose other than in accordance with the Anti-Corruption Code and will be kept strictly confidential except when:

4.4.1 It becomes necessary to disclose such information in support of a charge of breach of the Anti-Corruption Code or the anti-corruption rules of ICC and/or any National Cricket Federation;

4.4.2 Such information is required to be disclosed by any applicable law;

4.4.3 Such information is already published or a matter of public record, readily acquired by an interested member of the public, or disclosed according to the rules and regulations governing the relevant Match; and/or

4.4.4 It becomes necessary (because the information gathered may also amount to or evidence infringements of other applicable laws or regulations) to disclose such information to other competent authorities (including any applicable police, taxation, fraud, criminal intelligence or other authorities), whether pursuant to formal information-sharing agreements or otherwise.

4.5 All Participants must co-operate with the ACU BCCI in relation to any proceedings brought against any other Participant for Corrupt Conduct in breach of the Anti-Corruption Code, including (without limitation) through the provision of a witness statement(s) in respect of information in the possession of the Participant and/or attending, for the purposes of providing truthful oral evidence, any hearing convened before the Ombudsman under the Anti-Corruption Code, where requested by the ACU BCCI, failing which the non-cooperating Participant shall be liable to be charged with a breach of the Anti-Corruption Code pursuant to Article 2.4.8.

In light of the waiver contained in Article 2.7.2, it shall not be a valid basis for failing or refusing to cooperate or a valid defence to any such subsequent charge for a Participant to invoke any privilege against self-incrimination.

4.6 The ACU BCCI shall report to the Ombudsman from time to time the results of any enquiries/investigations under this Anti-Corruption Code. If on the receipt of the enquiry report, the Ombudsman determines that there is a case to answer under Article 2, then the Participant shall be sent written notice ("Notice of Charge") of the following:

4.6.1 That the Participant has a case to answer under Article 2;

4.6.2 The specific offence(s) that the Participant alleged to have committed;

4.6.3 Details of the alleged acts and/or omissions under the Anti-Corruption Code if the charge is admitted or upheld.

4.6.4 That if the Participant wishes to exercise his/her right to a hearing before the Ombudsman (whether to contest liability or sanction or both), he/she must submit a written request for a hearing that explains how the Participant responds to the charge(s) and the basis of such response. To be effective, the request must be received within fourteen (14) days of the Participant's receipt of Notice of Charge.

4.7 **Provisional Suspension:**

4.7.1 Where either (a) the Ombudsman decides to charge a Participant an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code or (b) the Ombudsman considers that there are other exceptional circumstances relevant to a Participant (for example, where any relevant police authority has arrested and/or charged a Participant with an offence under any relevant criminal law in respect of facts or circumstances that may also constitute an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code), he/she shall have discretion, in circumstances where he/she considers that the integrity of the sport could otherwise be seriously undermined the Provisionally Suspend the Participant pending the Ombudsman's determination of whether he/she has committed an offence. And decision to Provisionally Suspend the Participant will be communicated to the Participant in writing, with a copy sent at the same time to the Member Cricket Association or the National Cricket Federation to which the Participant is affiliated.

4.7.2 No Participant who is the subject of Provisional Suspension may, during the period, play, coach or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in any Match or any other kind of function, event or activity (other than authorised anti-corruption education or rehabilitation programmes) that is authorised, organised, sanctioned, recognised or supported in any way by the BCCI, the ICC, a National Cricket Federation, a Member Cricket Association, or any member under the jurisdiction of a Member Cricket Association, any member of a National Cricket Federation, any IPL Team or receive accreditation to provide media or other services at any official venue or Match. The ICC, other National Cricket Federations, other Member Cricket Associations, the IPL Teams shall take all reasonable steps within their powers to give effect to this Article 4.7.2 to the extent that they have the jurisdiction, power or ability to do so.

4.7.3 None of the Participant(s) shall be entitled to be represented by any lawyer. If, despite due notice, any Participant fails to submit any cause or submits insufficient cause, the Ombudsman shall after providing reasonable opportunity of hearing to the Participant(s) concerned, take appropriate action. In the event any Participant refuses and or fails to appear despite notice, the Ombudsman shall be at liberty to proceed ex-parte on the basis of the available records and evidence. The place of hearing shall be decided by the Ombudsman from time to time.

4.7.4 The adjudication should be completed within six (6) months.

4.7.5 The Ombudsman shall announce his decision in writing, with reason, so soon as possible after, and, in any event, within thirty (30) days of the conclusion of the hearing.

4.8 The Ombudsman's decision shall be the full, final and complete disposition of the matter and will be binding on all parties.

18 ARTICLE 5 SANCTIONS

5.1 Where a breach of the Anti-Corruption Code is admitted by the Participant or upheld by the Ombudsman, the Ombudsman will be required to impose an appropriate sanction upon the Participant from the range of permissible sanctions described in Article 5.2. In order to determine the appropriate sanction that is to be imposed in each case, the Ombudsman must first determine the relative seriousness of the offence, including identifying all relevant factors that it deems to:

5.1.1 Aggravate the nature of the offence, including (without limitation):

5.1.1.1 A lack of remorse on the part of the Participant;

5.1.1.2 The Participant's bad previous disciplinary record (including where the Participant has been found guilty of another offence under the Anti- Corruption Code and/or any predecessor regulations of the BCCI and/or any anti-corruption rules of any National Cricket Federation;

5.1.1.3 Where the amount of any profits, winnings or other Reward directly or indirectly received by the Participant as a result of offence(s) is substantial and/or where the sums of money otherwise involved in the offence(s) were substantial;

5.1.1.4 Where the offence substantially damaged (or had the potential to damage substantially) the commercial value and/or interest in the relevant Match(es);

5.1.1.5 Where the offence affected (or had the potential to affect) the result of the relevant Match (es);

5.1.1.6 Where the welfare of a Participant or any other person has been endangered as a result of the offence;

5.1.1.7 Where the offence involved more than one Participant; and/or

5.1.1.8 Any other aggravating factor(s) that the Ombudsman considers relevant and appropriate.

5.1.2 Mitigate the nature of the offence, including (without limitation):

5.1.2.1 Any admission of guilt (the mitigating value of which may depend upon its timing);

5.1.2.2 The Participant's good previous disciplinary record;

5.1.2.3 The youth and/or lack of experience of the Participant;

5.1.2.4 Where the Participant renounced the attempt or agreement prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the attempt or agreement.

5.1.2.5 Where the Participant has cooperated with the ACU BCCI and any investigation or Demand carried out by it;

5.1.2.6 Where the offence did not substantially damage (or have the potential to substantially damage) the commercial value, integrity of results and/or the public interest in the relevant Match(es);

5.1.2.7 Where the offence did not affect (or have the potential to affect) the result of the relevant Match(es);

5.1.2.8 Where the Participant provides Substantial Assistance to the BCCI , ICC, and other National Cricket Federation, a criminal authority, or a professional disciplinary body;

5.1.2.9 Where the Participant has already suffered under other laws and/or regulations for the same offence; and/or

5.1.2.10 Any other mitigating factor(s) that the Ombudsman considers relevant and appropriate.

5.2 Having considered all the factors in Articles 5.1.1 and 5.1.2, the Ombudsman shall then determine, in accordance with the following table, what the appropriate sanction(s) should be:

ANTI-CORRUPTION CODE OFFENCE	RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY	ADDITIONAL DISCRETION TO IMPOSE A FINE
Articles 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3 or 2.1.4 (Corruption)	A minimum of five (5) years and a maximum of a lifetime.	AND, IN ALL CASES: the Ombudsman shall have the discretion to impose a fine on the Participant up to a maximum of the value of any Reward received by the Participant directly or indirectly, out of, or in relation to, the offence committed under this Anti-Corruption Code.
Articles 2.2.1 or 2.2.2 (Betting)	A minimum of one (1) year and a maximum of five (5) years.	
Articles 2.3.1 or 2.3.3 (as it relates to an offence under Article 2.3.1) (Misuse of inside information)	A minimum of one (1) year and a maximum of five (5) years.	
Articles 2.3.2 or 2.3.3 (as it relates to an offence under Article 2.3.2) (Misuse of inside information)	A minimum of one (6) months and a maximum of five (5) years.	
Articles 2.4.1 to 2.4.6, inclusive (General)	A minimum of one (6) months and a maximum of five (5) years.	
Articles 2.4.7 to 2.4.9, inclusive (General)	Any period up to a maximum of five (5) years.	

5.3 For the avoidance of doubt:

5.3.1 The Ombudsman has no jurisdiction to adjust, reverse or amend the results of any Match;

5.3.2 Where a Participant is found guilty of committing two offences under the Anti- Corruption Code in relation to the same incident or set of facts, the (save where ordered otherwise by the Ombudsman for good cause shown) and multiple periods of Ineligibility imposed should run concurrently (and not cumulatively);

5.3.3 Where a fine and/or costs award is imposed against a Participant, such fine and/or costs award must be paid: (a) by the Participant (and not, unless the BCCI agrees by any other third party, including a Member Cricket Association); (b) directly to the BCCI no later (subject to Article 5.7) than one calendar month following receipt of the decision imposing the fine; and

5.3.4 The BCCI will provide the Member Cricket Association or the National Cricket Federation, as the case maybe, of the Participant with written notice (and a full written copy of) the findings and decisions of the Ombudsman (including and sanctions imposed by the Ombudsman) at the same time as such decision is provided to the Participant and prior to publicly announcing such decision.

5.4 Any period of Ineligibility imposed on a Participant shall commence on the date of that decision imposing the period of Inelgibility is issued; provided that any period of Provisional Suspension served by the Participant shall be credited against the total period of Inelgibility to be served.

5.5 No Participant who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, play, coach, officiate or otherwise participate or be involved in any capacity in any Match or any other kind of function, event or activity (other than authorised anti-corruption education or rehabilitation programmes) that is authorised, organised, sanctioned, recognised or supported in any way by the BCCI, the ICC, a National Cricket Federation, a Member Cricket Association, any member of a Member Cricket Association, any IPL Team or any member of a National Cricket Federation or receive accreditation to provide media or other services at any official venue or Match. The ICC, other National Cricket Federations, other Member Cricket Associations and the IPL Teams shall take all reasonable steps within their powers to give effect to this Article 5.5 to the extent that they have the jurisdiction, power or ability to do so.

5.6 A Participant who is subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to this Anti- Corruption Code, the ICC Anti-Corruption Code and the anti-corruption rules of all other National Cricket Federations, during that period. If a Participant commits Corrupt Conduct during a period of Ineligibility, this shall be treated as a separate offence and new proceedings will be brought pursuant to Article 4.5. of this Anti-Corruption Code.

5.7 Once any period of Ineligibility has expired, the Participant will automatically become re- eligible to participate (in the case of a Player) or assist a Player's participation (in the case of a Player Support Personnel) in Matches and Events provided that he/she has first: (a) completed an official anti-corruption education session to the reasonable satisfaction of the Designated Anti-Corruption Official (or his/her designee); (b) satisfied, in full, any fine and/or award of costs made against him/her by the Ombudsman; (c) agreed to subject him/herself to such additional reasonable and proportionate monitoring procedures and requirements as the Designated Anti-Corruption Official (or his/her designee) may reasonably consider necessary given the nature and scope of the offence committed.

19 ARTICLE 6

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND CONFIDENTIALITY

6.1 Save in exceptional circumstances where the BCCI (acting reasonably) deems it necessary for the purpose of protecting the integrity of the sport and/or any of its Participants (for example in circumstances where there is significant damaging and/or incorrect media speculation), neither the BCCI, nor any Member Cricket Association shall publicly identify any Participant who is being investigated or is alleged to have committed and offence under the Anti-Corruption Code until he/she has been formally charged pursuant to Article 4.6 at which point it shall be entitled to publicly announce the name of the Participant and the offences with which he/she has been charged.. Thereafter, the BCCI will not comment publicly on the specific facts of a pending case except in response to public comments made by (or on behalf of) the Participant involved in the case or his/her representatives or where necessary to preserve the public's confidence in the ability of the BCCI and/or the Member Cricket Association to fight corruption in sport.

6.2 Once the Ombudsman has issued its decision in respect of the charges brought under the Anti-Corruption Code:

6.2.1 If the decision that an offence has been committed: (a) the decision may, at the BCCI's discretion, be publicly reported in full as soon as possible; and (b) after the decision is publicly reported, the BCCI may also publish such other parts of the proceedings before the Ombudsman as the BCCI thinks fit.

6.2.2 If the decision exonerates the Participant then the decision may be publicly reported only with the consent of the Participant. The BCCI shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and (if consent is obtained) shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Participant may approve.

6.3 The BCCI shall use its best endeavours to ensure that persons under its control do not publicly identify Participants who are alleged to have committed an offence under this Anti- Corruption Code other than in accordance with Articles 6.1 and 6.2, unless and until the Ombudsman has determined that an offence has been committed, and/or the offence has been admitted. However, the BCCI in its discretion may at any time disclose to other organisations such information as the BCCI may consider necessary or appropriate to facilitate administration or enforcement of the Anti-Corruption Code, provided that each organisation provides assurance satisfactory to the BCCI that the organisation will maintain all such information in confidence.

20 ARTICLE 7

RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

7.1 Decisions and sanctions of the ICC shall be recognised, respected and enforced by the BCCI in the geographical jurisdiction of the BCCI automatically upon receipt of notice of the same, without the need for further formality.

7.2 Decisions and sanctions of the BCCI that are within the jurisdiction of the BCCI's jurisdiction shall be recognised and respected by the ICC, and other National Cricket Federations (including in respect of any matches, tournaments or other events sanctioned by such National Cricket Federation), automatically upon receipt of notice of the same, without the need for further formality.

7.3 IPL Teams, Member Cricket Associations and their members shall comply with the Anti- Corruption Code and take all necessary and reasonable steps within their powers to recognize, enforce, extend and give effect to all decisions taken and Provisional Suspensions and sanctions imposed under the Anti-Corruption Code within their own jurisdictions, without the need for further formality.

This shall include (without limitation), where it has the jurisdiction to do so, requiring the organizers of any Matches, tournaments or other events sanctioned by the Member Cricket Association to recognize and give effect to such decisions and Provisional Suspension and sanctions.

21 ARTICLE 8

LIMITATION PERIODS

8.1 No action may be commenced under the Anti-Corruption Code against a Participant for an offence under the Anti-Corruption Code more than ten years after the date that the offence occurred.

8.2 Subject strictly to Article 8.1, the BCCI has the right (but no obligation) to suspend investigations temporarily under this Anti-Corruption Code to avoid prejudice to, and/or to give precedence to, investigations conducted by other relevant authorities into the same or related matters.

ARTICLE 9

AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION CODE

9.1 This Anti-Corruption Code may be amended from time to time by the BCCI.

9.2 The headings used for the various Articles of this Anti-Corruption Code are for the purpose of guidance only and shall not be deemed to be part of the substance of this Anti-Corruption Code or to inform or affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

9.3 This Anti-Corruption Code shall come into full force and effect on the date referred to at the start of this document (the "Effective Date"). It shall not operate to disturb any decisions and/or sanctions previously made under predecessor versions of the Anti-Corruption Code or other relevant rules of the BCCI. Nor shall its substansive provisions apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date; instead any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or brought after the Effective Date but based on acts or omissions that occurred before the Effective Date, shall be governed (a) as to substance, by the predecessor Anti-Corruption Code that was in force at the time of the alleged offence, subject to any application of the principle of lex mitior by the hearing panel determining the case; and (b) as to procedure, by this Anti-Corruption Code. 9.4 With this Anti-Corruption Code coming into full force and effect on the Effective Date,

the provisions of the BCCI Anti Corruption Code effective as from 1st October 2012 stand amended from the Effective Date.

9.5 If any Article or provision of this Anti-Corruption Code is ruled to be invalid, unenforceable or illegal for any reason, it shall be deemed deleted, and this Anti-Corruption Code shall remain otherwise in full force and effect.

9.6 This Anti-Corruption Code is governed by and shall be construed in accordance with Indian Law. Strictly without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 5 of this Anti-Corruption Code, disputes relating to this Anti-Corruption Code shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Indian Courts.

22 APPENDIX 1 -

DEFINITIONS

Anti-Corruption Code. This Anti-Corruption Code promulgated by the BCCI on the Effective Date as may be revised by BCCI in its sole discretion from time to time.

ACU BCCI. Anti-Corruption Unit of the BCCI or its designee

Associate Member. Any National Cricket Federation with associate member status of the ICC.

BCCI. The Board of Control for Cricket in India or its designee

BCCI Official. Any individual working for BCCI in any capacity.

Bet. Any wager, bet or other form of financial speculation, and Betting is the carrying out of such activity.

Betting Organization. Any company or other undertaking that promotes, brokers, arranges or conducts any form of Betting activity in relation to Matches or Events.

Commissioner. The person appointed by the Ombudsman, to conduct the preliminary enquiry in relation to any disciplinary proceedings.

Corrupt Conduct. Any act or omission that would amount to an offence under Article 2 of this Anti-Corruption Code

Demand. As defined in Article 4.3.

Designated Anti-Corruption Official. The person appointed by the BCCI to fulfill the duties set out in this Anti-Corruption Code.

Head ACU. An appointee of the BCCI with supervisory responsibilities in relation to the Anti- Corruption Code.

Domestic Match. Any 'First-Class Match', 'List A Limited Overs Match' or 'List A Twenty20 Match', as those terms are defined in the ICC Classification of Official Cricket (as amended from time to time) including all matches organized by the BCCI, all matches forming part of the Indian Premier League.

Effective Date. As defined in Article 9.3.

Event. Any competition, tournament, tour, or equivalent that involves one or more Matches.

Franchisee. The entity that owns a franchise/Team in the IPL or in a Team affiliated with an Event organized by any Member Cricket Association.

Full Member. Any National Cricket Federation with full member status of the ICC.

ICC. The International Cricket Council or its designee.

ICC Anti-Corruption Code. The ICC Anti-Corruption Code for Participants as amended from time to time.

ICC Events. Each of the following: (a) the ICC Cricket World Cup; (b) the ICC World Twenty20; (c) the ICC Champions Trophy; (d) the ICC World Cricket League Divisions 1-8 (inclusive), together with any regional qualifying events thereto; (e) the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup; (f) the ICC Under 19 Cricket World Cup; (g) the ICC World Cup Qualifying Tournament; (h) the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup Qualifying Tournament, together with any regional qualifying events thereto; (i) the ICC World Twenty20 Qualifying Tournament; (j) the ICC Under 19 Cricket World Cup Qualifying Tournament, together with any regional qualifying events thereto; (k) the ICC Intercontinental Cup and Shield; and (l) any other event organized or sanctioned by the ICC from time to time to which the ICC deems it appropriate that the ICC Anti-Corruption Code should apply.

Indian Premier League or IPL. The Twenty20 cricket league which has been established by BCCI;

Ineligibility. Means the Participant is barred for a specified period of time from participation in the sport of cricket, as set out more specifically in Article.5.2

Inside Information. Any information relating to any Match or Event that a Participant possesses by virtue of his/her position within the sport. Such information includes, but is not limited to, factual information regarding the competitors in the Match or Event, the conditions, tactical considerations or any other aspect of the Match or Event, but does not include such information that is already

published or a matter of public record, readily acquired by an interested member of the public, or disclosed according to the rules and regulations governing the relevant Match or Event.

International Match. Any of the following (in men's and women's cricket): (a) any Test Match, One Day International Match or Twenty20 International Match; (b) any Match played as part of an ICC Event; (c) any International Tour Match; or (d) any other Match organised or sanctioned by the ICC from time to time to which the ICC deems that the ICC Anti-Corruption Code should apply.

International Tour Match. Any Match played between a representative team of a Full Member (or Associate Member with Test and/or ODI or T20I Status) and any domestic, guest or invitational team.

IPL Central Accreditation. The accreditation provided by BCCI to persons by which such persons become entitled inter alia to access to all Match Venues of the IPL.

IPL Team. Any team that participates in the IPL.

Match. A cricket match of any format and duration in length in which two cricket teams compete against each other.

Match Referee. Any independent person (a) who is appointed (or who has been appointed in the preceding twenty-four (24) months) by the BCCI or Member Cricket Association, as the case maybe, as the official match referee for a designated Domestic Match or a Match featuring an IPL Team or a Match organized by or falling within the jurisdiction of a Member Cricket Association whether such Match Referee carries out his/her functions remotely or otherwise, and/or (b) who is subject to an unexpired period of Ineligibility imposed on him/her pursuant to this Anti-Corruption Code, ICC Anti Corruption Code and/or any other anticorruption rules of any National Cricket Federation.

Member Cricket Association. A full member, associate member or affiliate member of the BCCI as contained in its Memorandum and Rules and Regulations.

Mobile Device. Any portable device (including, without limitation, a personal digital assistant (PDA), blackberry, mobile phone, iPhone, iPad, iWatch or smart watch) which is capable of connecting to or using any mobile telecommunications technology to enable or facilitate transmission of textual material, data, voice, video or multimedia services.

National Cricket Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by the ICC as the entity governing the sport of cricket in a country (or collective group of countries associated for cricket purposes).

Notice of Charge. As defined in Article 4.6

Ombudsman. As defined in the BCCI Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulation of BCCI.

Other Domestic Match. Any 'First-Class Match', 'List A Limited Overs Match' or 'List A Twenty20 Match', as those terms are defined in the ICC Classification of Official Cricket (as amended from time to time) organized by a National Cricket Federation other than the BCCI.

Owner. in relation to a Franchisee shall have the meaning as contained in the relevant franchise agreement signed between that Franchisee and BCCI and/or in the relevant franchise/sponsor agreement signed between that Franchise/Sponsor and Member Cricket Association.

Participant. As defined in Article 1.4

Pitch Curator Any individual who acts as a pitch curator or a groundsman (or who has acted in such capacity at any time in the preceding twenty-four (24) months) at any stadium or venue affiliated (whether through a Member Cricket Association, club, district or otherwise) to BCCI

Player. As defined in Article 1.4.1;

Player Agent. Any individual who acts in any way (or who has acted in such capacity at any time in the preceding twenty-four (24) months) in the capacity of an agent, representative, adviser or otherwise in relation to the negotiation, arrangement, registration of execution of any employment or commercial agreement for a Player, irrespective of whether such individual is registered or licenced to perform such activity with BCCI or not.

Player Support Personnel.. As defined in Article 1.4.2

Provisional Suspension. The Participant being temporarily barred from participating in the sport of cricket pending determination of a charge that he/she has committed an offence under the Anti Corruption Code, as set out more specifically in Article 4.7.

Reward. Any direct or indirect financial or other benefit (other than official prize money and/or contracted payments under playing, service, endorsement, sponsorship or other such similar contracts).

Substantial Assistance. For the purposes of Article 5.1.2.8, a Participant must: (a) fully disclose in a signed witness statement all information that he/she possesses in relation to offences under this Anti-Corruption Code and equivalent regulations, and relevant criminal offences and breaches of other professional rules; and (b) reasonably cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by the BCCI or other relevant body. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case that is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

Team. Any cricket team that participates in any Match/Event that is subject to this Anti Corruption Code

Team Official means either:

(a) any person who (i) has been provided an IPL Central Accreditation or an accreditation equivalent to the IPL Central Accreditation on behalf of a Team or Franchisee and (ii) is a director, secretary, officer, management staff, employee, coach, physio (or other medical personnel) or duly authorised (express or implied) agent of a Team or Franchisee or a consultant to or other person serving in any official capacity for a Team or Franchisee

and/or

(b) Any Owner.

Umpire. Any umpire (including any on-field umpire, television umpire, third or fourth umpire) appointed (by the BCCI, Member Cricket Association or any other relevant party) to officiate in any Domestic Match and/or in a Match organized by or falling within the jurisdiction of a Member Cricket Association.

Umpire Support Personnel. Any technical official (for example, and without limitation, any official with responsibility for operating the communication equipment for Umpires and Match Referees during a Domestic Match and/or in a Match organized by or falling within the jurisdiction of a Member Cricket Association) or umpire coaches appointed (by the BCCI or any other relevant party)

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2024

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BOOMER

ORANGE CAP PARTNER

TVS RAIDER

PURPLE CAP PARTNER

stazzcity+

POURING PARTNER

CAMPA

INSURANCE PARTNER

InsuranceDekho

MEDICAL PARTNER

kauvery hospital

UMPIRE PARTNER

Lakshmi Ceraamics

BROADCAST PARTNER

STAR SPORTS 1 தமிழ்

STAR SPORTS 1 HD

DIGITAL STREAMING PARTNER

FANCODE